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Illinois State Historical Society

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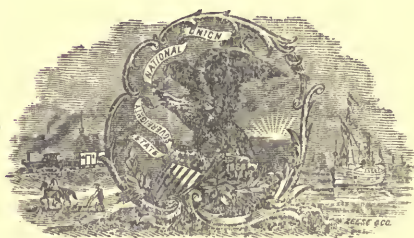
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JOURNAL
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT
IN ILLINOIS
1854-1856

READ BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
MAY 18, 1912

BY

JOHN P. SENNING

THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.*

BY JOHN P. SENNING.

A new political phenomenon appeared on the stage of national politics in the year 1854. The time of its appearance was most opportune. Incessant agitation of the slavery question had weakened party cohesion. Whatever mode of solving that question parties adopted gave offence. Both North and South had reached that stage in the evolution of slavery agitation when they began to distrust each other at every point. Plans proposed by either Whigs or Democrats instantly aroused scepticism as to the sincerity and motive involved.

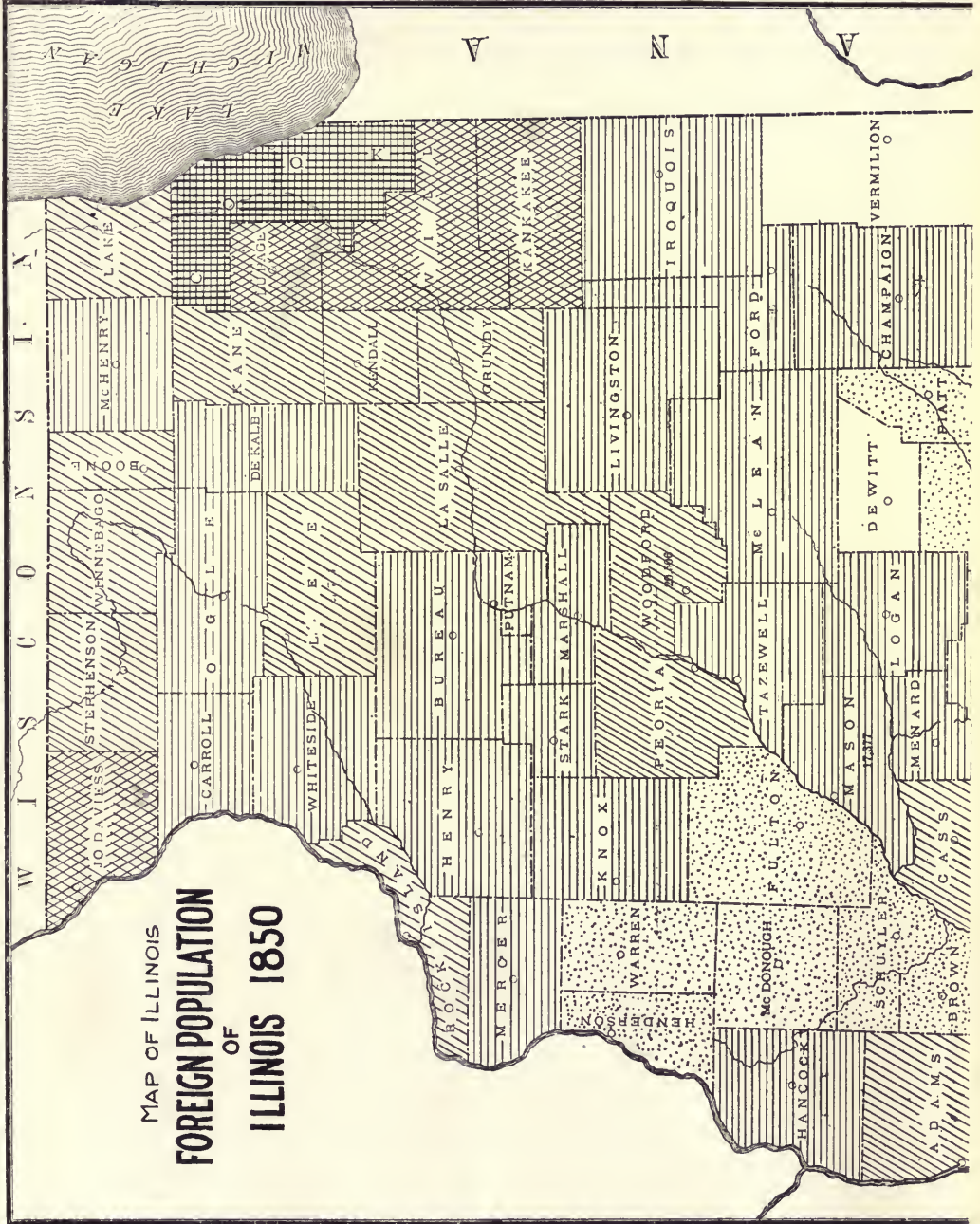
Men who felt the pulse of disunion beat fast and regular, threw themselves into the breach, and by barter and concession, checked the disrupting forces. The Compromise of 1850 was a victory for the conservative northern and southern Whigs, but the radical elements of both sections never gave their allegiance to the settlement. In the Southern states, they talked of secession; in the North they opposed the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Whig majorities diminished in the state elections during the succeeding two years, thus showing distinctly the drift of sentiment. All efforts of the Whigs to rescue themselves in the presidential election of 1852 were in vain. Democratic majorities swamped them in all except four states, Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The aggressive attitude of northern and southern Whigs had made union on a national platform and candidate impossible. The hour of mutual concession had closed; national leaders had retired from party councils and radicals had taken their places. The Whig defeat in 1852 therefore marks another mile-post in the annals of party disintegration.

Less than two years from the Whig defeat, the victorious party pledged to a finality on the Compromise measure, overturned

*The author desires to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, in the selection and transcribing of newspaper excerpts, and to Dr. Solon J. Buck of the University of Illinois in the preparation of maps.

that settlement, and for it substituted a policy which immediately opened up a flood of bitter sectional feeling. The enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska Law undid the work of half a century of compromise and concession directed toward the preservation of the Union. Civil war in Kansas fed sectional hatred, hastened secession, and helped materially in pushing the country into Civil war. The Kansas-Nebraska Law divided the political elements into two great groups, pro-Nebraska and anti-Nebraska men. The former gave their allegiance to the Democratic party, but the latter had no common party affiliation. The Whig party continued only as a local or state organization; the Free-Soilers were not united; and the Abolitionists had fastened a stigma upon their name which was hard to lose. For nearly a quarter of a century, party disintegration in the North had gone on. The Kansas-Nebraska Law supplied the irritant for a nucleus, around which gravitated the molecular elements of opposition to the Democratic party. It was, however, merely the beginning of a nucleus. While these languid elements were negotiating with each other for a common principle upon which to organize and assume a party name, the new political phenomenon, the Native-American Party, more commonly known as the Know-Nothing Party, suddenly put in its appearance, and it seemed, for a time, that all the elements might unite under the banner of this organization. From the beginning of American history, a natural distrust and jealousy of an overweening foreign influence in American politics laid the foundation of a nativistic movement. Interest varied in direct ratio to the tide of immigration. When that tide reached hitherto unprecedented heights between 1850 and 1854 organizations which before had been only quasi-political, made politics their specialty and built up, under the guise of a secret society, a formidable political party. During its nascent stage, it contented itself by cooperating with leaders of other parties, but its influence proved so far-reaching that it soon advanced its own candidates. By means of secrecy, the native Americans produced startling results in elections, since neither platforms nor candidates were announced to the public. To understand how the Know-Nothings accomplished their ends so successfully it is necessary to examine their organization.

In the earliest stages of growth, members, before being accepted into the order, were obliged to pledge themselves to support all efforts to require a longer term of residence for foreigners



before the privileges of naturalization were conferred, and to oppose the election of Roman Catholics to public office. To secure thoroughness a plan of lodge organization was adopted, and, by a system of gradation, a hierarchy was formed. At the bottom was the ward or county council, composed of delegates from respective councils within the prescribed area, and so on to the district, state and finally the Grand or National Council. Initiation into a lodge consisted of three degrees—the first was open to anyone who would subscribe to the general pledge against foreigners and Catholics; the second and third were conferred with more caution. The direction of the order rested in the hands of those at the top of the hierarchy; the few councilors issued their dictum to the next lower grade, and so on down. Such a system was well adapted to local purposes, but as the organization reached out, the system itself broke down, and by 1855 all pretence at secrecy was officially abolished.

It will be recalled that such a combination of circumstances, in the later forties and early fifties, as (1) political revolutions on the Continent, (2) economic distress in Ireland, (3) the discovery of gold in California, and (4) the activity of emigrant agents, stimulated a great influx of Germans and Irish. The immigrants from 1851 to 1854 more than trebled those of the entire preceding decade. They caused congestion in the cities, crowded the industries, and lent themselves as willing tools to political bosses. As a result of the attention shown them, many acquired an exaggerated sense of their self-importance, became arrogant at the polls, and, in the eyes of the better class of citizens, appeared as a menace to political, economic, social and religious progress. The political responsibility of this condition rested in part on both political parties, but especially upon the Democrats. Even the party name, Democrat, became a lure to the foreigner unacquainted with American institutions. The politicians were fully aware of the influence they were bringing to bear upon the foreigner and exerted every line of persuasion to enlist the immigrants into the ranks of the Democratic party. Often before the ocean brine had a chance to dry on their clothes, bosses rushed them to the polls.

The era was also one of religious unrest. The Protestants were constantly at variance with the Catholics and nursed the belief that the Catholic church aspired to temporal power in the United States. Street preachers in practically every large city

took advantage of this natural credulity and prejudiced the public mind against the Church of Rome.

These external causes gave the native American party vitality, and stimulated its growth; while the close organization within gave it unity and efficiency. However, nativism spent its force in the Atlantic sea-board states. It must be noted that the movement spread across the United States and into the territories, but it was practically without any issue west of the Alleghenies. . Opposition to the foreign immigrant in the West would have proved suicidal to its development.¹ Newspapers gave glowing accounts of the vast opportunities the West offered to foreigners who sought the United States as their home. No section was more disappointed than the Northwest at the failure of the Homestead Bill² to receive the endorsement of Congress in 1853.

As the means of communication by water and rail improved, western communities advanced in material prosperity; and, among them, Illinois was in the lead. In 1850, Illinois may still be called a frontier state, but, like the neighboring commonwealths, she had crossed the meridian of frontier life and was rapidly advancing in manufactures, commerce and the industrial arts. Her Legislature responded to the needs of the time, enacted wise laws, and granted charters for the improvement of means of communication. The net-work of railways, begun in 1848, within the next ten years spread over the entire State,³ bringing Illinois into close touch with the markets of the United States and stimulating growth in wealth and population. Practically every state in the Union contributed to her population, as is shown by the census of 1850.⁴ Easy access by water to the Southern and Middle states drew from them large numbers which, in time, constituted the old conservative element of

¹ Illinois State Register, November 27, 1851. The paper is elated that no native American party exists in Illinois, and praises emigration organizations for directing foreigners to the West.

² Illinois Journal, July 6, 1854. Anticipating the enactment of the Homestead Bill before the Senate, The Journal urges foreign immigrants to "lose no time" in getting ready to accept the opportunity.

³ Ibid, July 25, 1855. Speaking of the excellent reputation of German immigrants—"Our German settlers * * * are valuable acquisitions to the State and are doing good service in opening up its waste places to the hand of cultivation. * * * It is seldom indeed that we hear of one being in the poorhouse or under the care of a pauper committee."

⁴ Poor, Henry V.: Manual of Railroads of U. S. 1883, pp. 687-745.

⁵ United States Census Report of 1850.

Southern Illinois. The completion of the Erie Canal and the extension of the railroads westward made Illinois also accessible to the emigrant from New England, New York, and Ohio. Mr. Greeley's injunction, "Young man, go West," was a conviction with thousands long before that sage gave the advice. Illinois was in the very heart of the West, and therefore offered exceptional advantages to the frugal Yankee, the opportunist, the famine-stricken Irishman, and the oppressed on the European continent. The open prairies welcomed the settler in whose behalf the State used every legitimate means to secure liberal Homestead legislation from Congress. The construction of railways and public works of every description, the growing factories and the land rapidly increasing in value, offered opportunity for capital and labor. It may be observed from these conditions that the population of Illinois lacked homogeneity since it was assembled from widely separated geographical areas. The emigrants from the Southern and Middle states were gradually outnumbered by an influx from New England, New York, and Ohio as seven to three.¹ These elements from the East and South were generously infiltrated with foreigners, chiefly from Germany, Ireland, and England. Except for the thickly settled colonies of Germans and English in Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, and Clinton counties, in the pit between the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers, the bulk occupied the northern half of the State.² A large corporation³ had its agents on the continent, in England, and in Ireland, who distributed literature describing the "wonderful opportunities" men would find in the frontier states. By this means, and with the help of those already in Illinois, thousands were annually directed from their homes beyond the Atlantic to the rich Prairie State. The Irish except where employed on railroad construction, showed a decided predilection for the cities, while the Germans and English became prosperous farmers.

¹ United States Census Report of 1850.

The Southern States ranging in order of contribution—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, Maryland. Total, 74,584. The Northern states ranging in order of distribution—New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Vermont. Total 248,305. Ranging states of both sections in order—New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Vermont.

² See map on Distribution of Foreign Population.

³ Illinois State Register, Sept. 13, 1849. "North American Land and Emigration Company." Its central office was at 130 Broadway, New York. Agents for Illinois were Messrs. Ash and Diller of Springfield.

A clear understanding of political conditions in Illinois throughout the 50's is impossible without taking into consideration the elements of population, and by noting the distribution of the various nationalities. A line drawn east and west through Springfield, divides the State into two fairly well defined political sections; the origin of the population south of this line may be traced to Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North and South Carolina, interspersed with a few Yankee families and other Northerners, and a sprinkling of foreigners; while the origin of the population north of this line may be traced to New England, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and a large portion of it to European states. In every respect Northern Illinois showed superior industrial vigor and prosperity. The East and West were united in 1852 by rail when the Michigan Central reached Chicago.¹ From this rapidly growing city, steel rails threaded every part of the State and points beyond. Along these great highways moved the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and emigrants made their way westward to transform the forests of Illinois into cornfields and the raw prairie into wheatfields. Until the opening of the Erie Canal and the building of railroads, Southern Illinois dominated the political ideals of the State. When, however, the population from New England and from states in the same latitude poured in and was constantly reinforced by large numbers from beyond the Atlantic, two rival sections with different political ideals and social interests appear. Then, as now, State politics had its source in national politics, and local parties derived their inspiration from national parties. Internal improvements and the tariff were questions of great concern to the entire State and found equal support by either party; but on slavery there was no such unanimity of opinion. Mere mention of that question would array one section of the State against the other.

Party organization in Illinois was severely tested after 1850. Illinois ranked as a safe Democratic State; yet the Whigs managed to maintain a bold front through the perilous campaign of successive defeats for State offices. In 1851, the Illinois Legislature endorsed, by unanimous vote, the principle of squatter sovereignty as applied to the Territory of New

¹ Poor's Manual of Railroads, 1883, p. 637.

Mexico,¹ while four years later, not even all the Democrats in the General Assembly² would support a resolution favoring the Kansas-Nebraska measure. This change of sentiment may be attributed to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Shortly after its enactment, the Common Council of Chicago declared it unconstitutional, and for four successive days large crowds gathered in front of North Market condemning its passage in vigorous terms.³ The voice of protest was unanimous throughout Northern Illinois.⁴ Party disintegration, very apparent among the Whigs since 1852, also infected the strong Democratic organization in 1854.

The very men who were responsible for the party schism in the Democratic ranks, upon returning to their constituencies, were confronted by an angry electorate. Douglas' own city, Chicago, repudiated him, refused to welcome him home, and, when he attempted to address his people, they jeered him, and pro-

¹ Illinois State Register, August 31, 1854. Quotes the Resolution from the Legislative Journal of 1851. "Resolved—That our Liberty and Independence are based upon the right of the people to form for themselves such government as they may choose. And that this great privilege, the birthright of freemen, * * * ought to be extended to future generations, and no limitations ought to be applied to this power, in the Organization of any Territory in the United States, of either a Territorial government or State constitution, provided the government so established shall be Republican and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States."

² Illinois State Register, March 2, 1854. The State Senate sustained Douglas on Feb. 24, 1854, by a vote of 14 to 8. Of those in the negative, five, Campbell, Cook, Judd, Osgood and Palmer were Democrats, and three, Gillespie, Gridley and Talcott were Whigs. See House Journal, pp 52-53. The House of Representatives voted on the same resolution, Feb. 15, 1854. 33 Democrats and 3 Whigs voted for, and 8 Democrats, 13 Whigs, and 1 Free Soiler against it. Those not voting—13 Democrats and 5 Whigs. In Lincoln's Works, Vol. II, page 245, occurs a letter of Lincoln to a friend, dated Aug. 24, 1855, in which he hints at the possible origin of the resolution sustaining Douglas' course in 1854. "Of the 100 members comprising the two branches of that body, about 70 were Democrats. These latter held a caucus in which the Nebraska Bill was talked over, if not formally discussed. It was thereby discovered that just three, and no more, were in favor of the measure. In a day or two, Douglas' orders came on to have resolutions passed approving the bill, and they were passed by large majorities."

³ Illinois Journal, Feb. 11, 1854.

Illinois Journal, Feb. 15, 1854.

⁴ Quincy Whig, Sept. 15, 1854.

Alton Daily Courier, Feb. 11, 1854.

At a mass meeting of Whigs, Democrats, Germans and Irish in Alton, the people declared the portion of the Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri Compromise Line a gross violation—a compromise which the states are morally bound to preserve."

Morris Gazette (Grundy Co.) March 2, 1854.

Illinois Journal, Sept. 2, Sept. 11, Sept. 16, 1854.

Illinois State Register, Apr. 6, 1854. A mass meeting at Freeport declared—"Resolved—That the free states should now blot out all former political distinction by uniting themselves into one great Northern Party, and pledge their property and lives that there shall be no further extension of slavery, either by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise or annexation from Mexico or Spain."

Tazewell Mirror, August 3, 1854.

nounced him a "renegade," a "traitor." William A. Richardson, Douglas' lieutenant in the House of Representatives, found no one except his own family to greet him upon returning to his home at Rushville, Ill. The antagonism created, wherever Douglas sought to explain his position before audiences from Chicago to Quincy, and from the latter to Springfield, exceeded all bounds. Crowds might jeer and hurl bitter invective at Douglas, but he knew how to fight; he may have flinched at times but never did he crouch.¹ The fury against the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska measure led him to suspect the existence of secret organized opposition, the like of which he had very recently encountered in the East; and so the sharp edge of his abuse fell upon what he knew with certainty to be the Know-Nothing order. These secret organizations, of long standing in the East, were of exotic nature in the West. The Democratic party trembled at the formidable opposition first in the Seaboard states and now in the Mississippi Valley. Leaders, like Douglas, felt that the main purpose of this society aimed at the destruction of their party. The Illinois State Register reflects that: "The entire project was aimed directly against the Democratic party; started solely for the purpose of breaking down Democracy."²

Know-Nothingism in Illinois is rather elusive. Mention of it in the newspapers, prior to 1854, is usually made for the sake of party argument; never as an issue.³ David L. Gregg's defeat for nomination by the Democrats for governor in 1852 and the victory over him of Joel A. Matteson, were attributed by the Whig press to the fact that Gregg was a Catholic. The contest, one of personalities and fitness for the peculiar conditions under which Illinois then suffered, turned upon a very close margin. The people demanded a business-like administration, and Mr. Matteson's wide experience in the commercial world recommended itself to the astuteness of the Democratic leaders. On the other hand, the Whigs preferred Gregg because he was the weaker man, and if he had been nominated the chance of a Whig victory would have been much greater. The Know-Nothings are mentioned with increasing frequency as the campaign of 1854 waxed warm; yet they merely awakened suspicion. The Illinois State

¹ Johnson, Allen: Stephen A. Douglas. pp. 258-280.

² Illinois State Register, August 3, 1854.

³ Illinois State Register, June 17, 1852.

Alton Daily Courier, June 24, 1852.

Register said: "The Know-Nothings are suspected of being about, but no one knows anything of them or what they design."¹ Their identity was guarded by handgrips, signs and manner of speech; local lodges seldom met twice in the same place and usually convened at night; meetings and meeting-places were announced by little scraps of blank paper, varying in shape, size, and color, the meaning of which was intelligible only to the regularly initiated Know-Nothings; and no records whatever were kept of their meetings. Everything was done under the closest oath-bound secrecy as long as the original organization remained intact.

As the Campaign of 1854, advanced Democratic papers scented danger, and announced repeatedly, in bold headlines, "Democrats, Beware of Secret Societies."² The election indicated unmistakably the validity of the suspicion for the direct and indirect success of the "Secret Societies" and awakened profound misgivings for the future of the party whose organization had until recently been invulnerable. The Know-Nothings elected their candidates in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, and in the Seventh lost by only a single vote.³ Their influence was also felt in the elections to the Lower House of the General Assembly, which the Democrats lost by a good margin. From the first mention of it in 1852 until the close of the campaign in 1854, Know-Nothingism remained an uncertain factor. The Whigs lost all party coherence after the crushing defeat in 1852; the Free Soilers in Northern Illinois gained vitality in these trying times due to the operation of the obnoxious Fugitive Slave Law, and the Democrats were hopelessly divided upon the Kansas-Nebraska measure. Therefore the results Know-Nothingism achieved in the one campaign of 1854, in view of the general political chaos, State and Nation wide, augured well for it to step into the place of the decadent Whig party. Each political group now made a careful inventory of its stock, preparatory for the presidential election of 1856.

The Know-Nothing order developed into a political power in less than a decade preceding the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska measure. Leaders of the isolated ward lodges acquired

¹ Illinois State Register, August 16, 1854.

² Illinois State Register, Nov. 2, 1854.
Joliet Signal, Oct. 29, 1854.

³ Norton and Knox were labeled Know-Nothings. It should be noted however, that they, as Archer in the 7th Dist., merely had the endorsement and support of the secret order.

political sagacity and saw the influence their secret oath-bound organization could play in politics. They capitalized this valuable asset by building up a hierarchy¹ of lodges in city, state, and nation. Municipal and State elections² were often determined in their entirety by careful planning in the mystic shrines of city, district and state councils. The influence of the Order repeatedly proved itself in the city elections of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, and, after 1852, in New Orleans, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Since the defeat of the Whigs in 1852 the Know-Nothings showed their influence in the State elections of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. These results inspired hope of electing the next president.

However, the Know-Nothing party possessed none of the characteristics which could adapt it to a national organization. Its very element of strength as a vote-getter, secrecy, was impossible of enforcement as the party reached out to control national politics. Its creed was neither a national nor a vital issue, for opposition to the Roman Church even in that bigoted age was restricted to a few states only, and the war upon foreigners arose from a corrupt use of them by political bosses, a practice most common in immigration centres. Nor was the ambitious Order immune to the powerful disintegrating force, slavery. No party could embrace or ignore slavery and remain national. The day of compromise was past; yet there were those who still clung to the idea of a Union based upon compromise. It was this fraction of conservatives who sought refuge in the issueless Know-Nothing party in 1855 and 1856.

Bearing in mind, then, the political chaos existing in Illinois in 1854, and the influence Know-Nothingism had in the election of that year, the further object of this paper is to trace, as well as the records yield the information on the subject, the Know-Nothing organization in Illinois as a party. The election contest of 1854, closed with the political star of the Know-Nothings in the ascendant. The Kansas-Nebraska measure had furnished the fuel for the heat of the contest. With the Democrats it was a test of party loyalty, and since the followers of Douglas constituted the dominant party of Illinois, it became a question whether the people of his state were ready to support the doc-

¹ Whitney, *Defence of the American Policy*, p. 283.

² *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, vol. 4, pp. 534, 537-8. *Forum*, vol. 17, pp. 530, 534.

trine of popular sovereignty in the territories or whether they preferred to stand by the settlement of 1850. The ranks of Douglas' followers came from the conflict sadly diminished.¹ Whither were those voting against the doctrine of popular sovereignty to go? The Free Soilers of Northern Illinois were utterly opposed to popular sovereignty, as well as to the settlement of 1850. Consequently the only hope of the anti-Nebraska Democrats lay in a union with the Whigs who, however, were also without leadership. Here then were the essential elements for the crystalization of a new party—elements which the Know-Nothing organization seized upon.

Under the highly exciting conditions of the times, the Know-Nothing party built its hierarchy which, in less than a year, ramified every section of the State.² Old party lines were broken; new party alignments along sectional lines were in the process of formation. Therefore, the appearance, at this juncture, of the ritualistic secret organization, made men susceptible to it. Northern and Central Illinois had the largest representation in the State Council which met alternately at Chicago and Springfield. Those most active in shaping the policy of the party were: W. W. Danenhower of Chicago, President of the Council; Joseph Gillespie of Madison County; Judge S. T. Logan and Dr. William Jayne of Springfield; James Miller and O. M. Hatch, every one of whom had been active leaders in the Whig party. Early in the history of the party its leaders must have been convinced of the impossibility of forming a strong state-wide party. Of a Council meeting held in Chicago, May, 1855, the *Chicago Democrat*³ makes this observation: "We understand they had a very stormy time yesterday afternoon. The council is divided on the Jonathan and Sam question.—The Jonathans, who were first started in this city by a gentleman who was a candidate for a high official position at the late city election, appear to be in the ascendant.

"The Sams are anti-foreign and anti-Catholic. The Jonathans are anti-slavery, but not against foreigners. They will admit all foreigners who disavow temporal allegiance to the Pope.

¹ This fact was well shown in the election to the U. S. Senate of Lyman Trumbull, a Fusion candidate, over Joel A. Matteson.

² By the Fall of 1855, repeated mention in the press from every section of the State would, at least lead to that conclusion.

³ *Chicago Democrat*, May 5, 1855.

"The Sams are backed up by Judge Douglas, who was yesterday visited by large numbers of the Order of pro-slavery tendencies, who are delegates from the Southern part of the State. He evinces a great interest in the progress of Sam * * * The Jonathans, however, are taking the lead * * * Already large numbers of Germans, English, Scotch and Irish have joined them and they promise to swallow up Sam completely, who is now chiefly supported by old Hunker Whigs, Old Hunker Democrats, and old fogies generally with Judge Douglas to cement the whole if possible into one mass in order to revenge himself upon the foreigners, who are distinctly opposed to his pro-slavery principles. * * * " The session evinced a sharp division of opinion between the leaders from the northern and southern sections of the State. It also revealed the stratagem¹ used throughout the approaching campaign by the followers of the astute Little Giant of the West, a stratagem which forced the Know-Nothings into many clandestine alliances. Two months later their tenets found formal expression in a party platform² adopted at Springfield. The document was evidently designed to catch votes. It declared the repeal of the Missouri Compromise "a gross violation and disregard of a sacred compact," that the Compromise "should be restored" and demanded of its "candidates for office * * * their open and undisguised opinions upon this question." Those who had opposed the repeal in 1854, must have found consolation in these declara-

¹ Illinois Journal, Oct. 2, 1854. Quotes the Bloomington Pantagraph on a speech of Douglas at Bloomington, in which he is credited to have said: "We have a lodge whose members are freely admitted to all other lodges throughout the State and we are thus kept posted upon all their secrets." It is doubtful whether Douglas was quoted correctly, even more doubtful whether he ever made the statement with which the Pantagraph credits him. By Oct. 1854, the Know-Nothings were merely beginning to organize in the State. However, one thing is fairly well established, namely, that the Pro-Nebraska men succeeded in becoming members and fraternized with Fillmore men.

² Illinois Journal, July 11, 1855.

The platform was adopted according to the Illinois State Register of July 19, 1855, by a vote of 74 to 35. The content bears a striking resemblance to the Whig platform of the previous year. All save the part which related to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line seems to have been ignored but that portion alone was widely commented upon. Of the men attending the Council meeting the Illinois State Register, July 18, 1855, says: "Not more than three or four of them had ever been heard of before in connection with politics. The actual leaders in different parts of the State had not the courage to appear openly in a State Council, but sent cat's-paws, who had nothing to lose by exposure. Still, their finger marks are quite apparent." The men referred to were Jesse O. Norton, and Joseph Gillespie. On the Know-Nothing tenets in the platform the same paper comments: "Recent popular developments have softened the harsh features of their proscriptive platform in this respect."

tions. Again, "We distinctly assert that Congress has full power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject" (slavery) "in the territories of the United States." There was no disguising of the fact that this was intended for the Free Soilers. Native Americanism received only slight consideration at the hands of the men who made the platform. What they said on the point was so ambiguous and so modified as to be practically meaningless. The ingredients in the "American Platform of Illinois" were selected with a view to appeal to a wide electorate, but only caused general disappointment instead. Poor "Sam" who had been the storm centre at the Chicago meeting two months earlier, found himself entirely outdone. Still the platform possessed the merit of containing enough of each ingredient to make it acceptable in some respect to every interest—the half-hearted Free Soiler, he who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the man with nativistic tendencies.

With a public enunciation of its principles, the Know-Nothing party in Illinois entered upon its last stage of existence, namely, the active participation in the election of 1856. Its leaders took part in the meeting of the National Council, which convened at Philadelphia in February, 1856, to devise a platform and nominate candidates. When a portion of the Northern delegates bolted the convention, on account of the bitter slavery discussion, seventeen from the Illinois delegation are said to have followed. The loyal contingent of Illinois carried the Fillmore enthusiasm into the State organization, nominated a State ticket,¹ a full quota of presidential electors, and also entered into

¹ Illinois State Register, May 15, 1856.

ILLINOIS KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

"We understand the Know-Nothings have published the following: For governor, Wm. B. Archer, of Clark; lieutenant governor, M. L. Dunlap, of Cook; secretary of state, Anthony Thornton of Shelby; auditor, Hiram Barber, of Washington; treasurer, James Miller, of McLean; superintendent of public instruction, Ezra Jenkins, of Payette.

Presidential Electors—Senatorial: W. W. Danenhower, of Cook County, and Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county.

Congressional—1st district, Charles M. Willard, of McHenry county; 2d district, Henry M. Kirk, of Cook county; 3d district, Alfred M. Whitney, of Champaign county; 4th district, John Durh m, of Tazewell county; 5th district, James Erwin, of Brown county; 6th district, Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon county, 7th district, Thos. Mulligan, of Piatt county; 8th district, Joseph H. Sloss, of Madison county; 9th district, William H. Parish, of Saline county."

The Know-Nothings doubted for some time whether to nominate State officers. A portion of them insisted, however, on a full State ticket. Archer, Dunlap, Thornton, and Miller declined the nomination. Thornton joined the Buchanan forces

the contest of nominating for the National House of Representatives. Their ardor, however, received a set-back when four of the candidates nominated for high State offices courteously declined the honor. Still undaunted, the Council bolstered up a second State ticket for all the offices except that of State Treasurer. Their nominee for that office ran on the Republican ticket. The Congressional field proved extremely barren for the Know-Nothing party. In the sixth district an "Old Line Whig" accepted the nomination, with a clear field against the Democrats, while in the Fifth district its candidate found strong opposition from both Democrats and Republicans. The entire remaining field had been pre-empted by the Republicans.

The diligent and microscopic search for candidates, who were willing to offer themselves for slaughter on Election day, sapped the State Council of all its Fillmore enthusiasm. Popular sentiment in Illinois showed a keen appreciation of the changing feeling in regard to slavery as seen in the phenomenal growth of the Fusion party;¹ yet there was still a considerable Fillmore following, men who were wedded to the Compromise principle. Buckner S. Morris, candidate for governor, in his letter of acceptance, states their view when he says: "Ought not Mr. Fillmore be elected? He is an experienced statesman, and an honest man, as all know and admit. His fair fame is without a blot or blemish thereon. This is more than can be said of the other two. His election will restore peace and confidence to the people. The bona fide citizens of the territories will be protected in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and all outside or foreign interference will cease, and the people of the territory left to pursue their own happiness in peace, and they may admit or refuse slavery as their best judgment shall dictate."² Such fulminations from the official spokesman of his party meant little, except to those who sought to satisfy their sluggish consciences in compromise. Whatever popularity the

while the other three ranged themselves with the Republicans. After a long search the ticket was doctored up as follows:

Governor, Buckner S. Morris, of Cook county.

Lieut. Governor, T. B. Hickman, of Fayette county.

Secretary of State, Wm. H. Young, of Logan county.

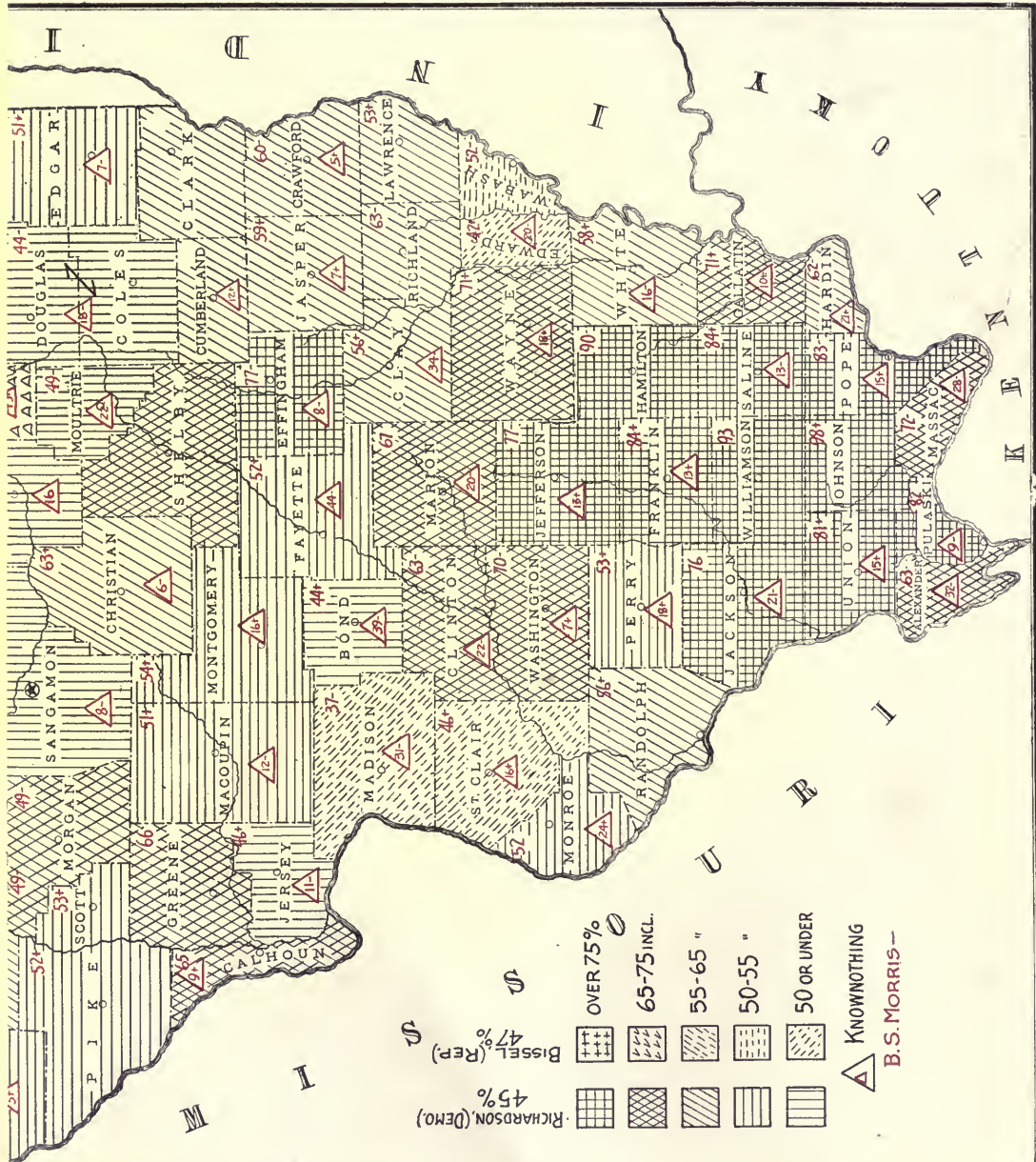
Auditor of State, Hiram Barber, of Washington county.

State Superintendent, Ezra Jenkins, of Fayette county.

None of them were known outside their respective counties, except Morris.

¹ The prime movers of the Know-Nothings transferred their allegiance to the Republican ranks by the spring of 1856.

² Illinois State Register, Aug. 16, 1856. The entire letter does not contain a solitary allusion to the Know-Nothing tenets.



Know-Nothings had in the campaign, was due not to the personnel of the State ticket, for that possessed neither merit nor the power to arouse enthusiasm, but to the man whom thousands were ready to follow as their champion of Union and Compromise. The nominations were not uncommonly regarded as a travesty upon the political intelligence of an enlightened people. The contemporary press seldom referred to the State candidates, except in derision, but flashed in bold head-lines the announcement of Fillmore meetings as "Old Line Whigs Rally," and "Enthusiastic Fillmore Meeting."¹

The Know-Nothings labored in the face of insuperable obstacles² to make a strong showing at the polls. The election returns however, revealed no commensurate results. In Central and Southern Illinois, the home of the Union Whigs and the Anti-Nebraskans, their success was most pronounced. Fillmore carried five counties by a liberal margin over Buchanan and received sixteen per cent of the total vote cast in the State. Of these five counties, B. S. Morris, candidate for governor, carried only one, and polled hardly eight per cent of the State's total vote.³ The relative standing of the two candidates represent in part, an expression of Fillmore's popularity, but more particularly a protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Union men who had no sympathy with the pro-Nebraskans in Southern Illinois and who nurtured a strong dislike for the abolition doctrines held in Northern Illinois, found an outlet for their feeling in voting the Fillmore ticket. The same idea was further expressed in the election of William H. Bissell, Republican candidate for governor, over his rival William A. Richardson, a Democrat. From a comparison of the election

¹ Illinois State Register, Aug. 7, 1856. The Register delights to comment upon Fillmore and his following: "From numerous demonstrations throughout the state, it is obvious that a very large body of the Illinois Whigs will never be inveigled into the Fremont ranks, those that will not vote for Buchanan will vote for Fillmore. . . . While we oppose both the Fillmore and Fremont tickets, we decidedly prefer the former to the latter." Illinois Journal, Oct. 27, 1856. A train of young ladies toured the State. These ladies were dressed to represent the different states of the Union.

² Already in the fall of 1855, as soon as secrecy of the Order was officially abolished, and the irritation caused by the discussions of slavery over, lodges throughout the Northern part of the State gave up their charters, and many lodges in Central and Southern Illinois disbanded. The Chicago Tribune quoted by the Illinois Journal, Aug. 23, 1855, says: "Lodges that once boasted of 300 members are now reduced to fifty, and those of fifty have barely enough for organization. These facts with the throwing up of charters in every county are significant. . . ."

³ A comparison of the maps showing the election results for President and for Governor will emphasize this point.

returns it may be observed that had the percentage of votes Fillmore received over Morris been cast for Fremont as they were for Bissell,¹ the Republican candidate for president would have carried the State instead of Buchanan.² In this election, as heretofore in Illinois, the Know-Nothings proved themselves only a minor factor and unrewarded with office they pass from the political field. But they had not been without a purpose. Though transient, the Know-Nothing party, for a brief period, nursed the political hopes of men with uncertain party affiliations.

That the "Midnight Lantern" Order was destined to only an ephemeral existence in Illinois was clear from the start. Many Whigs who preferred Fillmore, felt themselves aggrieved in 1852, when Gen. Scott won the nomination at the Baltimore Convention. They looked upon him as the "cat's-paw" of Seward, the champion of Free Soilism, whom not a few suspected of designs upon the presidency in 1856.³ As the political discord was augmented in Pierce's administration, the Union Whigs began to see in the Know-Nothing movement an opportunity to resusci-

¹ Alton Daily Courier, Oct. 24, 1856, states that the Fillmore Club of Centralia resolved to vote for Bissell instead of Morris. Illinois Journal, July 10, 1856, observes that a large portion of the Know-Nothings throughout Southern Illinois favored Bissell. Illinois State Register, Nov. 20, 1856, has the official election returns which bear out the statement.

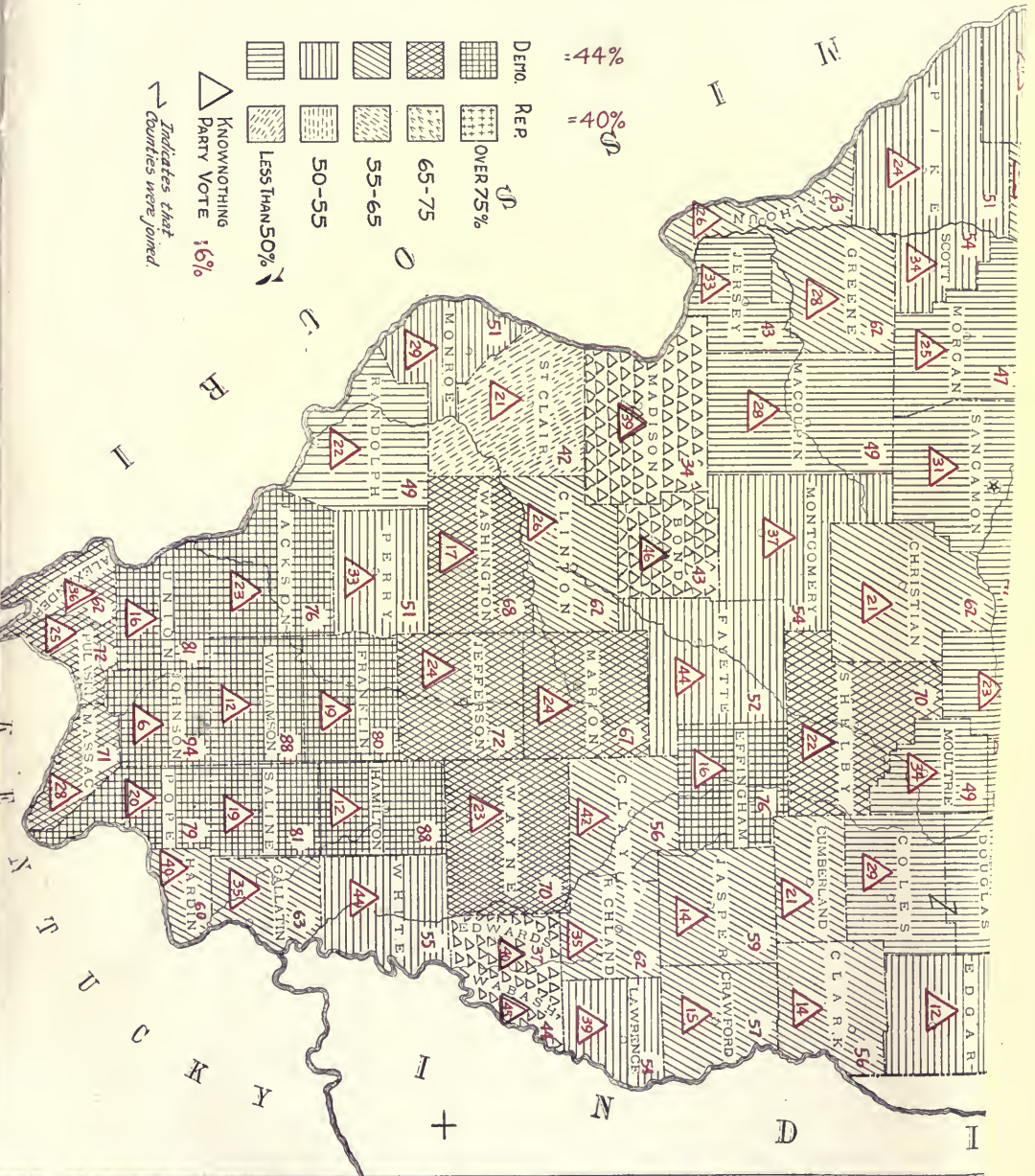
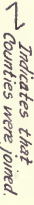
² Illinois State Register, Oct. 13, 1856, p. 2. A confidential letter by Lincoln to Fillmore Organ in Springfield dated Sept. 15, 1856.

"Dear Sir:—I understand you are a Fillmore man. Let me prove to you that every vote withheld from Fremont and given to Fillmore in this State, actually lessens Fillmore's chances of being president. Suppose Buchanan gets all the slave states and Pennsylvania, and any other one state besides, then he is elected, no matter who gets all the rest. But suppose Fillmore gets the slave states of Maryland and Kentucky, then Buchanan is not elected. Fillmore goes into the House of Representatives and may be made president, by a compromise. But suppose again, Fillmore's men throw away a few thousand votes on him in Indiana and Illinois, it will inevitably give these states to Buchanan, which will more than compensate him for the loss of Maryland and Kentucky, will elect him, and will leave Fillmore no chance in the House of Representatives or out of it. This is as plain as adding up the weight of three small hogs. As Fillmore has no possible chance to carry Illinois for himself, it is plainly to his interest to let Fremont take it and thus keep it out of the hands of Buchanan. Be not deceived: Buchanan is a hard horse to beat in this race. Let him have Illinois and nothing can beat him; he will get Illinois if men persist in throwing away votes upon Fillmore. Does some one persuade you that Fillmore can carry Illinois? Nonsense. There are over seventy newspapers in Illinois opposing Buchanan, only three or four of which support Fillmore, all the rest are going for Fremont. Are not these newspapers a fair index of the proportion of voters? If not, tell me why. Again of these three or four Fillmore newspapers, two at least are supported in part by Buchanan men, as I understand. Do not they know where the shoe pinches? They know the Fillmore Movement helps them, and therefore they help it. Do think these things over, and then act according to your judgment.

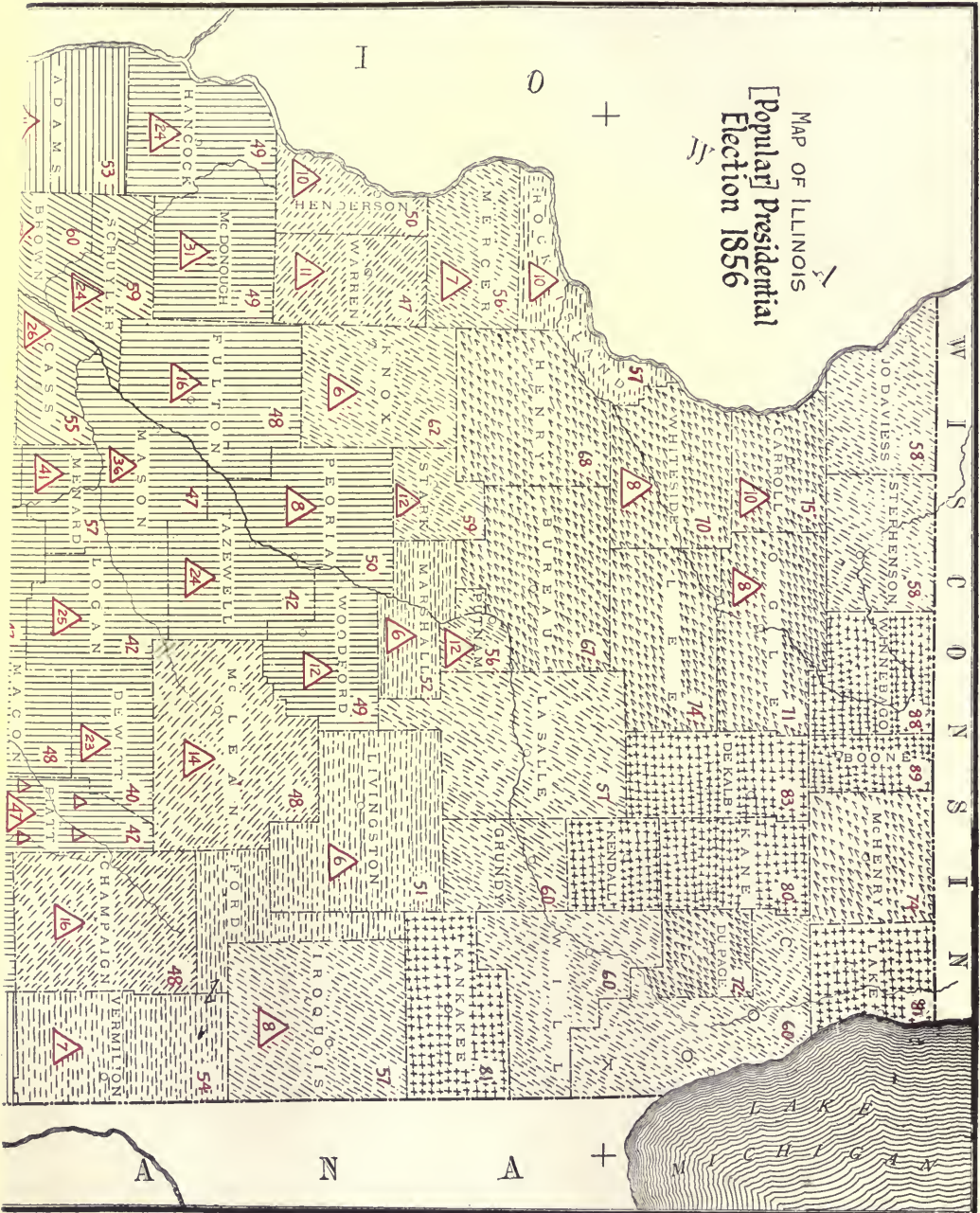
Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

³ Alton Daily Courier, July 12, 1852.
Illinois State Register, Sept. 30, 1852.



MAP OF ILLINOIS
[Popular] Presidential
Election 1856



tate their own party with something of its old time energy; and so, without giving up any of their old traditions, or yielding any of their party principles,¹ they adopted the new organization as their own. They, and all others who rallied under the Know-Nothing standard drew upon themselves also the attack to which the Order was constantly exposed in the East. Douglas and his followers adroitly manipulated the attack and directed their abuse with withering effect. The press, the stump, in fact, every artifice known to the politician, were used to befuddle the mind of the public with reference to the aims of the new party. Conditions in Illinois furnished no basis of fact for the malicious tactics; yet in self-defence, to shield their own party disorganization,² the Democrats exhausted every possible resource to focus attention upon their opponents, and for this purpose they borrowed the information from the Eastern papers.³

But abuse alone failed to dwarf the growth of the Know-Nothing party. A most vulnerable attack was made upon it when pro-Nebraskans under one subterfuge or another secured admission to the membership of local lodges. The effect of this scheme was well illustrated in the session of the council at Chicago, when slavery divided the party's following and caused a definite split between the Northern and Southern leaders. All hope of forming a party into which might be gathered all the Anti-Nebraska element and uniting them into an effective opposition, was frustrated when the movement was still young. Whether signal success could have been achieved, even without the opposition already mentioned, is a matter of grave doubt. The trend of events were against the Know-Nothing movement

¹ Illinois Journal, July 10, 1854. "The Whigs of the North . . . are firmly devoted to the carrying out in good faith of the Missouri Compromise."

Illinois Journal, July 27, 1854. "The Whigs as a body will act against the Nebraskanites."

Ibid, Dec. 1, 1854. "We confess that we look to this American sentiment for the restoration of the prosperity enjoyed by this country under the tariff of 1842."

² Illinois Journal, Sept. 11, 1854.

Ibid, Sept. 16, 1854.

Urbana Union, Oct. 10, 1854.

Illinois State Register, Sept. 14, 1854.

³ The local papers are loaded with quotations from the Eastern press of street brawls, riots at the polls, supposed confessions of Know-Nothing deserters, secret conspiracies of the most diabolical nature attributed to Know-Nothings. The papers would twist the account of any disorder in such a way that the blame would fall upon the secret organization. "Hindoo Order," "Thugs," "Midnight Brawlers," "Renegades" and so forth were names constantly used in designating the Know-Nothings. See Illinois State Register, Illinois Journal, Quincy Whig, Chicago Democrat, Alton Daily Courier for 1854-56.

in Illinois. The crisis in Kansas hastened the formation of the Republican party. Before the campaign of 1854 closed sentiment was gravitating¹ toward it and success to the Know-Nothings was thereby forestalled.

The term "Know-Nothing" was more frequently applied as an opprobrious epithet than as a party designation. However, the men most actively associated with the organization were "Old Line Whigs" and it was they who remained loyal to their standard-bearer, Fillmore. There is nothing in the press or in the campaign literature, from the time that the Know-Nothing party made its appearance in Illinois in 1854, until its disappearance in 1856 which bears any resemblance to the issue² which gave rise to the party in the East. In the kaleidoscopic party changes of the day, the Know-Nothing organization served as a medium by which men of uncertain political affiliations found an easy transport to other political moorings.

¹ The Anti-Nebraska Democrats preferred the Fusion movement to an association with Old Line Whigs who were merely changing their party label from Whig to Know-Nothing. Koerner, in his *Memoirs*, vol. 2, p. 21, says that "the Germans were so opposed to slavery that without exception. . . . almost all marched to the polls under the Republican banner." The array of names of men once active in the Democratic party is very prominent among fusion leaders. As a matter of fact the Fusion party had appropriated all the vital issues.

² There is no question but that in isolated communities at different times, strained feeling between the foreigner and American existed. Lawlessness was quite common and it was an easy matter for the American, in order to shield himself, to put the blame of crime upon the foreigner who, ignorant of the chicanery and sharp practices of the frontier, became the scapegoat. Perhaps the foreigner also found the word "Democracy" a lure, and under the easy election laws of the day voted the winning ticket when his vote may have decided a local election. But in no case do the files of local papers—and the writer had the opportunity to examine them in practically every county—reveal the existence of an issue to proscribe them. The very party against which the storm of protest swept in 1854 was crumbling to pieces, and from its diminishing ranks large numbers were contributed to the real opposition, the Republican party. Public opinion was shaped by the moral and political issue of slavery and not by an opposition to foreigners or to the political influence of the Roman church.

APPENDIX A.

ILLINOIS AMERICAN PLATFORM.*

The following platform is set forth and avowed as the principles of the American Party of Illinois:

1. We believe in the existence of an Almighty Being, who rules the universe, and governs nations, and to whose all wise and paternal care we are indebted for our unparalleled advancement in national and individual prosperity.

2. We admit the privilege, and will defend the right, of all persons of whatever religious sect or denomination, to exercise perfect freedom in religious opinion, and to "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences," so long as they shall not, as a sect or church, seek to exercise any temporal power; hereby denying all wish or purpose to interfere with the religious opinions of any one.

3. We are opposed to all political associations of men composed exclusively of persons of foreign birth, and to the formation of foreign military companies in our own country.

4. The cultivation and development of a purely American sentiment and feeling—a passionate attachment to our country, and its government—of admiration of the purer days of our national existence—of veneration of our national fathers, and of emulation of the virtues, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution.

5. That the time has arrived when the American party of the United States are called upon to take open, fearless, and unreserved ground upon the great question of slavery that is now agitating the people of every section of this Union; and that the intense excitement and agitation which at the present time are distracting our country upon the subject of slavery have been caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and that that repeal was uncalled for, a gross violation and disregard of a sacred compact, entered into between the two great sections of this Confederacy, and in the highest degree destructive to the

*Illinois Journal, July 11, 1855.

peace and welfare of this Union—That a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as it will restore the territory for which it was originally made to the same situation in which it was before that line was unnecessarily destroyed, so it will restore peace and harmony to the country, without injury or injustice to any portion of the Union; that while it will only give to freedom that which with due solemnity and in good faith was long since conveyed to her under the contract, it will equally preserve the full and undisputed rights acquired under it by the South, and that, therefore, the Missouri Compromise should be restored, and that in all political national contests the American party in the State of Illinois will demand of its candidates for office, among other qualifications, their open and undisguised opinions upon this question.

6. The essential modification of the naturalization laws by extending the time of residence required of those of foreign birth to entitle them to citizenship. A total repeal of all State laws allowing any but citizens of the United States the right of suffrage. But a careful avoidance of all interference with rights of citizenship already acquired under existing laws.

7. Resistance to the corrupting influences and aggressive policy of the Roman Church, unswerving opposition to all foreign influence, or interference of foreign emissaries, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

8. A radical improvement in the present system of executive patronage, which unsparingly confers rewards for political subserviency, and punishes for manly independence in political opinion and a fearless exercise of political rights.

9. The education of the youth of our land in the schools of our country, which should be open to all, without regard to condition or creed, and which shall be free from all influences of a denominational or partizan character—but in which the Holy Bible shall ever be freely introduced and read, as the book which contains the best system of morals, and the only system of pure religion, and from which every true Christian must derive the rule of his faith and practice.

10. The just and proper protection to American labor and American enterprise and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations; asserting also that it is both within the power and duty of the general government to aid and facilitate internal commerce by an improvement of our rivers and the harbors upon our lakes.

11. We declare our attachment to the union of these states, and while we do not partake of the fears so often entertained of its dissolution, we will endeavor to promote its perpetuity by a firm adherence to all the principles, as well of the constitution as the declaration of American independence.

12. We disclaim all right of the general government to interfere with the institution of slavery as it exists in any of the states of this Union; but we distinctly assert that Congress has full power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject in the territories of the United States.

13. Such a radical modification of the laws in reference to emigration as will effectually prevent the sending to our shores the paupers and felons of other nations.

14. We condemn, in the most positive manner, the assaults upon the elective franchise in Kansas, and the efforts to control the free exercise of the right of suffrage, to which every American citizen is entitled.

RESOLVED, That the principles and objects of the American party shall hereafter be everywhere distinctly and openly avowed and published; and we invite all persons who believe in true American principles, to aid us in carrying out our principles, as herein set forth—and we will cheerfully coöperate with any party as a national party, whose object it will be to carry into effect the above sentiments.

Done in Council, at Springfield, on this 11th day of July,
A. D. 1855.

W. W. DANENHOWER,
President of State Council.

HENRY S. JENNINGS, Sec'y.

APPENDIX B.

LETTER OF BUCKNER S. MORRIS ACCEPTING THE KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1856.

To Messrs. B. D. Eastman, A. Salisbury and others, of the Executive Committee of the American Party of the State of Illinois.

GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor of receiving yesterday, (through one of your members) your notice of the 7th inst., informing me that I had been selected by you, in behalf of those you represent, as their candidate for the office of governor of this State, at the ensuing election for State officers, and urging my acceptance thereof, &c.

In reply, allow me to state that I feel and hope I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon one so humble as myself, and for whom you have manifested such confidence and respect. And, although I had retired from taking any active part in political matters, yet, in these stormy times, when the integrity of the Union is threatened by internal foes, it becomes the duty of every citizen to come to its rescue, and repeal the attacks of the foes. We see in the political firmament, as well in the South as in the North, dark, angry and stormy clouds gathering in their onward course, all the ill-natured and fiery elements in their way, threatening destruction to the people of this mighty nation. And it forces upon my mind to ask: Ought Mr. Buchanan to be elected president of this nation when it is very evident, if elected, he will be in no condition to restore quiet, peace and confidence of the people, as his party are pledged to follow the miserable example set by Gen. Pierce's administration, viz: Trying by fraud and violence to force slavery into Kansas. His election *by the South* will be considered and treated by the North as another aggravated and ill-natured triumph of the slave-power over the people of the North, and

*Illinois State Register, Aug. 16, 1856.

thereby kindle anew and set in motion, all these violent feelings of hatred and blind prejudices of the people of the North against the people of the South. It will also be considered as sanctioning all those wrongs and outrages done by their partizans against the Northern emigrants in that territory. The South should know they are using the Democratic party on the present issue, under the disguise of a *national cloak*, to carry slavery into the territories by fraud and violence; that they indirectly aid and abet slavery extension, and they are unjustly exciting their brethren of the North. It is true the Democratic party is national in its organization and character, while it lends itself and its influence to the South for forcing slavery into the territories—and on this question their party ceases to be national, and becomes sectional. There is reason in all things. On the other hand, ought Mr. Fremont to be elected by the people of the North, when it is certain it will be considered and treated by their brethren in the South as a declaration of the North to dissolve the Union, and a dissolution will most likely follow with civil war, blood and carnage such as the world never saw since the downfall of the Grecian Republic. It is evident therefore, that the election of either Buchanan or Fremont, will tend, if not actually result, in the overthrow of this Government. And he that shall vote for Fremont, will be guilty of moral treason to his country.

Ought not Mr. Fillmore to be elected? He is an experienced statesman, and an honest man—as all know and admit. His fair fame is without a blot or blemish thereon. This is more than can be said of the other two. His election will restore peace and confidence to the people. The *bona fide* citizens of the territories, will be protected in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and all outside or foreign interference will cease, and the people of the territory left to pursue their own happiness in peace, and they may admit or refuse slavery as their best judgment shall dictate.

The Missouri Compromise Line.—The repeal of this famous act of 1820, is under the foundation of bitter strife and warfare. It has furnished the material for the demagogues and fanatics, North and South. It has put in motion all the vindictive machinery for agitation and excitement, including all the political fog, fire and smoke which could be brought to bear on the subject. Rule or ruin seems to be the determination of these Northern and Southern parties. They are fairly by the ears

in hostile conflict, and now is the time when the country needs a peacemaker. But to the repeal. Its *legal* effect is of small moment, as all know the famous ordinance of 1787 did not keep out of the territories of Indiana and Illinois negro slavery. But the people of these territories, without foreign aid societies, in forming their several constitutions, provided for the general extinguishment of slavery within their borders. Such would have been the practical effect of the act of 1820, had it not been repealed. And the only effect of the repealing statute was to enable the people of the territory to end that important question at once, while it was yet a territory, and not wait till they should form their constitution. . It was only a question of *time* between the two laws. For no man denies the right to the territorial convention, to prohibit or admit slavery by its constitution. *Popular sovereignty* in the repealing act is made by the Fremont party the *raw-head and bloody-bones of slavery*, to scare and frighten the people of the North. So do the Turners make christianity. So may you make of any other good thing. The supporters of Fremont are opposed to the people in the territory managing their own affairs. So did Old England contend for the same thing against her *colonies* (Territories) which demanded of her "*popular sovereignty*."

The right to manage their own affairs, exclusive of all foreign interference. This England denied to the colonies, as does—Massachusetts and Missouri deny to Kansas. For this our fathers fought, and achieved our independence. Old Massachusetts was then in favor of "*popular sovereignty*." But where are her sons that go for Fremont now? Let her answer next November. If the principle was right in the one case, it is so in the other. I denounce all outside or foreign interference with the people of Kansas, whether by the North or South—by the Beechers, and the Atchisons, and their respective aiders and abettors, as unwarrantable and dangerous to our government. Popular sovereignty is that grand lever power in our government against all kinds of slavery. It rooted out negro slavery in the North. It extinguished it in Illinois and Indiana. By it, slavery was kept out of California. And so would have been the case with Kansas, if emigration had been left to its natural flow therein by the usual and ordinary means. The states should by law prohibit their own citizens from raising companies of armed men to go into the territories for any hostile purpose, unauthorized by the laws of the United States. And the territories should

(and so ought our own states), be provided with a registry law for voting at all elections.) It is the only means of securing the people against illegal voting. The election franchise is a right dear to every American citizen, and it should be carefully guarded and protected, for a single vote has decided the fate of empires.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to offer you, severally, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I willingly submit to the call of my country, made through you. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BUCKNER S. MORRIS.

DIARY OF ANNA R. MORRISON, WIFE OF
ISAAC L. MORRISON.

INTRODUCTION.

The diary which follows was written by the late Mrs. Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville, Illinois (then Mrs. George Rapalje), during her journey from New York to Jacksonville in November and December, 1840, to which have been added a few incidents of her early life in Jacksonville written at a slightly later date.

In order to understand some of her allusions, and especially the mental distress under which she was evidently laboring, a few words of explanation are necessary.

The writer was born in New York City, December 27th, 1820, the daughter of Mr. Jonathan and Miriam D. (Weeks) Tucker, and received the best education the city then afforded to young ladies—especially in music, literature and French. Before she was quite fifteen years of age she was married to Mr. George Rapalje, a gentleman of position in New York. Shortly afterward, (it being necessary for Mr. Tucker to leave New York on account of his health) her father and husband established a wholesale mercantile house in Mobile, Ala., and removed their families to that city. There her first child was born, before she was eighteen years of age. On account of its ill health, she was advised to take it to New York. While making the journey on a sailing vessel, the child died. To prevent its burial at sea, she carried it in her arms during the latter part of the voyage and buried it in the family burying ground at Oyster Bay.

In the following year, Mobile was visited by a terrific epidemic of yellow fever. Business was prostrated, the family returned to New York, and a fire in his store added greatly to Mr. Tucker's financial reverses. About the same time Mrs. Rapalje separated from her husband because of offenses on his part which she would never condone.



MRS. ISAAC L. MORRISON

Anna Rebecca Rapalje
was baptized in Christ
Church, Mobile Alabama
by the Rev S. J. Lewis
1st day of March. 1840.
Was confirmed by
At New Bishop Polk
22^d March 1840.

Commenced in Mobile
and St Ann's Brooklyn.

ANNA REBECCA RAPALJE
BAPTISM MARCH 1ST, 1840

11th Decr 1840. Again I have
I kept it till this day three years
with all my first depictions
about a little time of weeks has been raised
in these three years! This afternoon I was
in the early P.M. to eight in Baltimore.
Oh that the minutes of this night would be
preserved in Heaven! I have said enough!!!
The subject shall occupy my thoughts.
I am not, dear Mother God, good and these
then my sister could I tell you here -
To move at 9 & 10 I leave for Frederick
where I take the stage to visit the mountain
Saturday 14th of the arrival in Wheeling
at 4 P.M. stopped at the Virginia, took
supper, then rode on boat to New Station
stage companion Mr Wm J. Miller went
to the boat with us, passing Linn.
Within here a show of mud and cold
badly felt. 15 Nov - Last
night Mr W. came down at 11, and took

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF
MRS. RAPALJE

During the summer of 1840, Mr. Tucker was again advised to leave New York and the seaboard, on account of pulmonary troubles, and to seek a home in the West. He decided to make an investigation before removing all of his family. For this purpose, Mrs. Rapalje accompanied him, while still suffering from the three causes above mentioned, as only a sensitive, affectionate and proud woman could suffer.

She attracted attention wherever she went, for she was noted for her beauty and wit before she left New York, and was easily the most beautiful and brilliant woman in her new western home.

Her diary tells her story for a brief period, and gives us a glimpse of some of the early characters and customs of Illinois.

MIRIAM MORRISON WORTHINGTON.

DIARY OF MRS. ISAAC L. MORRISON.

11th November, 1840. Again I have left New York. This day three years ago witnessed my departure for Mobile. What a lifetime of events has been crowded into those three years! This afternoon I was in Philadelphia; tonight in Baltimore. Oh, that the miseries of this night could be buried in oblivion! Another subject shall occupy my thoughts. My dear, dear mother! God guard and bless thee. My sister; could I but see her! Tomorrow at 9 A. M. I leave for Frederick, where I take the stage to cross the mountains.

Saturday, 14th November. Arrived in Wheeling at 4 P. M. Stopped at the Virginia House. Took supper, then went on board Steamer Artisan. Our stage companion, Mr. T. T. Mills, went to the boat with us, in the pouring rain. Father had heard stories of murder and robbery, and was dreadfully frightened.

15th November. Last night Mr. Mills came down at 11 and took passage for Cincinnati. Lying in my bed with a headache when the door opened and presented to my sight my mountain breakfast friends, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bigelow. Mrs. Hall rooms with me tonight. In bed all afternoon, Mr. Duncan reading Mrs. Adams' letters to Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bigelow. In the evening, conversed with Mrs. B. and Mrs. H. Much pleased. I become acquainted with Mr. Duncan,¹ who was on the Grey Eagle last summer. He read to us.

Monday, November 16th. A warm and animated dispute with Mrs. Bigelow on the Apostolic Foundation of the Episcopal

¹ Governor Joseph Duncan, of Illinois.

Church. She favors Romanism. Mrs. Hall is an Episcopalian. Mr. Duncan came in and read to us the greater part of the day. Mr. Etter, the protector of Mrs. Hall, a very gentlemanly man, resides at Newark. Lost Mrs. Hall at 7 this evening, at Portsmouth. Mrs. Brown is with me tonight. My dear mother and sister! May you be well and comfortable. Could I but see you a moment!

Tuesday, 17th. Last night I overheard a conversation in the next stateroom, in which I occupied a prominent situation. Never was so much amused in my life. I attempted to waken Mrs. Brown, to enjoy it also; but she unfortunately spoke aloud, which stopped the conversation.

I was serenaded often with "A Place in Thy Memory," and "The Carrier Dove." M. sang before last night, but I could not distinguish the words.

Arrived in Cincinnati this morning at 9 o'clock. Left the Artisan and took the Pike for Louisville. M. never bowed to me on board the boat, but this morning while Mrs. Bigelow, Father and I were sitting in the cabin of the Pike, in he walked, much to my amusement—with his curling locks and all his jewelry. He stood a few minutes, spoke some words to Father, wished us a pleasant journey and retired, evidently much excited and confused.

Mr. Duncan amused us by a conversation today.

A few moments ago we were alarmed by a cry of fire. This was in the early evening, and about half an hour after boarding the boat. All passengers on our boat rushed to the deck and were furnished with life preservers by the officers. In a few minutes the passengers had jumped into the water. The only ones remaining on deck were the bridal couple from Boston, father and I. I had on a life preserver, but refused to jump, as I could not see much difference between burning to death and drowning, and meant to stay until the last minute. I did not see why the fire could not be put out, when there was so much water close at hand, and did not believe it would make as much progress as they feared. Fortunately, it was extinguished. How can I be sufficiently thankful to the Almighty for His goodness in preserving me and guarding me through every danger!

Louisville is to be illuminated tonight. General Harrison is there and Mr. Duncan has prepared a speech, which he intends to deliver tonight. They think we will be in time.

Wednesday, 18th. Arrived last night at twelve—too late for the illuminations. Mr. Duncan was obliged to forego his speech. Breakfasted this morning with General Harrison at the Galt House. When I was presented to him by Mr. Duncan, he said something about the “touch of a lady’s hand,” when he took mine. Was much disappointed in him. Shall not at present express an opinion to any one until I have had time to analyze this cause of my disappointment, which at present I do not fully understand.

This morning, Mrs. Bigelow left us for St. Louis. I employed myself till dinner writing to my dear mother. What are they doing? Is mother any worse? How wretched I am, sometimes!

Thursday, 19th. A dull, weary day, without an event to enliven its monotony. Went into the parlor and conversed with Mrs. Warfield, from Lexington. No letters from home. I am distracted between hope and fear. God preserve you, dear ones!

Friday, 20th. Sewed this morning; walked out this afternoon and am truly wretched tonight. Must devise some plan of action to render my situation tolerant. Assist me, merciful God; watch and direct me. In Thee I trust, oh, Lord! No letters today. Are they ill?

Saturday, 21st. No letters. Why do they not write? They almost make me crazy.

Sunday, 22nd. Rained. I could not go to church. Wrote home, but will not send it today. This morning, in conversing with Mrs. Warfield, she gave me a description of a friend of hers, Mr. Dudley Hadyn, an Eastern and European Traveler; a Parisian gentleman, but a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Warfield left this morning. If I had imagined she regarded me as more than a stranger, I would have given her my card. She supposes me to be Miss Tucker.

Tonight, in the bar-room, father discovered an acquaintance, Henry Lazerus, of Mobile.

Monday, 23rd. Mr. Lazerus breakfasted with us this morning. I was sitting alone in the parlor this morning, about twelve, when the servant advanced toward me with a note in her hand. I had no acquaintances in the place and it alarmed me a little, as my imagination presented a writer. I took it.

It was addressed to "Miss Tucker." I opened it and found it to be from Mrs. Warfield, introducing Mr. Hadyn. I knew not what to do. As Miss Tucker, I could not receive. I went upstairs and told father and I concluded to go down and explain, which I did. He is a most perfect gentleman. He gave father his address and left us. I was both sorry and amused at the adventure. I daresay he enjoyed it. This afternoon I luckily discovered from Miss Raine that in the evening she expected two gentlemen who were coming to be introduced to Miss Tucker. I told her I was Mrs. Rapalje, not Miss Tucker, and put an end to the coming farce.

No letters today. How long do they intend to keep us here? I am discouraged.

Sunday, Dec. 8th. How long it is since I have written in this little book! Procrastination and incidents relative to travelers have prevented my pursuing my intention of writing every night.

The 25th. I received a letter. They were as usual. What pleasure it gave me to see their writing!

Was introduced to Mr. Bates. He is a good-natured man; was very anxious for us to go to a concert which he said was attracting the elite of the town.

Every boat so crowded we could not get a berth. Got on board the *Transit* Saturday, 28th; was snagged and broke our wheel the night of the 2nd of December. Ashore on an island. Thursday they had a deer hunt; killed a buck. In the afternoon, I went on the island. It is uninhabited; about 70 miles below St. Louis. We got off Friday morning, and Friday night she struck another snag and tore a hole in her hull. We were in the widest part of the river, in the middle. If the aperture had been larger, she would have sunk before we could have reached the shore. As it was, they were obliged to take out the cargo. The hold was full of water. They found the hole, mended it, and we started once more—on Saturday morning. After we reached the shore, I thought we would be obliged to leave the boat, and a night in the woods, where the water was freezing, had no charms for me. Again must I offer my feeble thanks to the Great and Mighty God who has so mercifully preserved not only my life, but saved me from exposure and cold, and the water. How little do I merit it! Oh, Thou Glorious Being, whose attributes and mercies are so great that the human mind must be lost in wonder at its nobleness, how Thou hast regarded

and cared for so trifling and humble a creature! Words cannot express my feelings. God, Thou knowest my heart. I thank Thee.

This morning I visited the Episcopal Church (in St. Louis). The discourse was upon Dives' regard for his brethren.

Monday, Dec. 7. Wrote to my dear Mrs. Wilson.¹ Walked through some of the principal streets. I am agreeably disappointed in St. Louis. It is a fine city. We are at the City Hotel. Applied at the National, but could not get rooms. I like this house. They set a good table; no style, but everything very good. St. Louis requires larger hotels. One large one will be opened in two months. It is a fine building, delightfully situated. I was much pleased in the appearance of the jail. It fully realized my idea of a place of confinement; low, stone building surrounded by a high stone wall; not high enough, I think.

Received but one letter from mother, dated 17th of November. God bless and protect them!

There is a lady whom I met in the parlor who is a living table of prices current. She can talk nothing else. Sitting by the fire in a reverie sufficiently deep to produce some philosophic or scientific idea, she will suddenly utter the words, "What does butter sell for in the city?" From her countenance and manner, one would fancy her an intelligent woman; but on no other subject is she conversable. If I were an editor, I should consider her a valuable wife; for she is perfectly competent to give a daily table of prices. If I knew a little more of bank or railroad stock, I would attack. As it is, she is to me truly formidable. This evening, a visit from Mrs. B—— bringing an invitation from Mrs. C——, who is from Maine and quite fashionable-looking people, to visit her in her room. I thought she ought to call on me, and I told Mrs. B. that I would be engaged. I do not know but I ought to have gone, for the manner of the invitation was equivalent to a call.

Father had a visit from R. Rundle Smith, Philadelphia, and John H. Greene, England, this afternoon. He was out, and they left their names.

If it were not for the hope of receiving a letter tomorrow, I should urge father to leave more strongly than I have. He does not seem disposed to go.

¹ Mrs. L.¹M. Wilson, of Mobile, Ala.

Tuesday, 8th. A letter from Ma and Amelia this morning, containing unpleasant information about the furniture. Mr. Cole has not done as I wished about it.

I discovered this morning that I made a mistake in the person whom I took for Mrs. C. The Mrs. C. is a dashing woman with blue silk dress, red cuffs, black and pink cape, a quantity of showy jewelry. I thought it best to call, as she invited, and this afternoon I went down. As usual, I found out it was through some gentleman's curiosity and admiration that I received the extraordinary invitation. Was invited in the evening to come again, but I did not go. Did not admire Mr. C. much, and I was determined not to gratify the gentleman by an introduction to me. Wrote to E. Thompson tonight. If I could only see Ma and Meel for a few minutes!

Wednesday, Dec. 9th. Left St. Louis for Springfield at 11 this morning in the mail stage; dined two miles this side of Collinsville; venison for dinner, but it was wretchedly cooked. In the parlor there was a piano, center table, and glass case containing curiosities.

After we crossed the Mississippi, we passed through some woodland and then came to what they call the American Bottom. It seems to me that this land must once have been the bed of a stream, for it is bounded on one side by high, sandy and rocky bluffs from 50 to 200 feet high. Could the majestic Mississippi have once rolled over this ground, and, for some wild fancy, deserted and sent its mighty waters in another channel?

After we passed the "bottom," we came to a prairie upon which were numerous mounds which I at first supposed to be the remains of Indian; but they are nature's work and probably have been sandbars around which the current of waters has swept. We passed through Edwardsville and arrived at Bunker Hill at 8 P. M., where we supped and remain until $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 tomorrow morning. Our room is directly over the bar, and I fear we will be much disturbed by the talking below.

Thursday, Dec. 10th. As I thought, they talked all night and I did not sleep at all; got up at two, started at half-past two; rode 19 miles to Carlinville; there we took breakfast by candlelight. We arrived just as the day dawned at this little cabin, and were met by a young woman, whom we asked if she could give us breakfast immediately, to which she answered, "Yes." She gave us a seat by the fire and immediately commenced the

proceedings for breakfast. First, she took out a long-handled frying pan and, resting the handle on a chair before the wood fire in the fireplace, she put in some coffee, which she quickly parched. Removing the coffee and washing out the frying pan, she made a "pone" of corn bread and put it in to bake. Then she ground and prepared the coffee, which she proceeded to make in a pot over the fire. Then the performance was varied by the movement of first one curtain and then another, from behind which came men who had been guests at the cabin over night, and each as he emerged immediately took the wash basin and went out of doors to perform his ablutions and returned ready for breakfast.

After the "pone" was done, the "lady of the house" cut some bacon, put that in the pan and fried it, and then asked me if I would like some eggs, which she fried, and in a few minutes we were called to breakfast—for which we paid four shillings apiece, and which I must say I ate with a good appetite, for its very novelty was interesting to me. The table was a plain wooden one, and while I had a cup and saucer, the rest of the guests had tin cups. ("Pone" and "dip" are expressions much used here).

Started again, and arrived in Springfield at half-past three P. M.; stopped at the American Hotel. The Legislature is sitting here, the house is crowded and I did not get a room till 8 o'clock. There was a ball here tonight and they made a dressing-room of the ladies' parlor, and I sat there and viewed them all as they came in. A number of the ladies carried bundles in their arms and were accompanied by maids. The bundles, which were a mystery to me, were deposited on the bed, where the mystery soon developed, for the bundles began to kick and squeal, as hungry babies will. The mothers, after performing their maternal duties, wrapped the infants up again and left them with many charges to nurse-maids not to mix them up. The ladies were handsomely dressed, but not in the latest style. They wore handsome gowns of silk and satin, made with low necks and short sleeves.

No fireplace in my room. Heartsick.

Friday, Dec. 11th. One month since we left them! It seems a year. In the parlor all day. Conversed with the ladies—Mrs. Davis, from Alton, Mrs. Hocum, Miss Ellen Field and cousin, Miss Edmonson, Vandalia, and a lady whose name sounds like "Bleahard," from Monticello.

This morning, while sitting in the parlor of the hotel by the fire, Minerva and Murilla McConnel and James McDougall joined the circle. My father, who was downstairs, shortly made his appearance, accompanied by Murray McConnel,¹ whom he presented to me and who, in turn, introduced me to his daughters. James McDougall² is to marry Murilla McConnel.

Saturday, Dec. 12th. Did not get up to breakfast. Feel heartsick, the prospect is so dreary. What are we to do? They are hoping and expecting to hear our decision, and here we are, not knowing which way to go. Merciful God, guide and direct us.

Mrs. Hocum came in to see if I was sick. Mrs. Davis came in and invited me to the parlor. The people are very kind. I was introduced to Judge Martin, Colonel Buckmaster³ and Mr. Walker.⁴ Judge Martin is Master in Chancery; the Colonel is sheriff and Mr. W. is a lawyer. I have also met Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stewart (Stuart) and have been introduced to some of the members of the Legislature, but have forgotten their names. Introduced to Mr. Judd,⁵ from Chicago. He told father that Griswold lived there and a sister of Mr. G. called Miss Dunham. I wonder if it is not Mrs. Townsend?

This evening, they had a Mr. Davis, Clerk of the Senate, in the parlor, who sang for us most delightfully "The Old Arm Chair." Almost made me sob aloud. He sang a medley of his own arrangement. The most amusing thing I ever heard. There were parts of 21 airs in it. He accompanied himself on the guitar. Mr. Walker sang, "He Never Said He Loved"—half frightened to death; his voice failed him.

Sunday, Dec. 13th. Did not get up till dinner; too wet to go out, and no fireplace in my room. I thought I could read and meditate if I laid in my bed till I was obliged to get up. Went to Church this afternoon; Episcopal. A small wooden building that you would never imagine was a Church. They intend to build a new one next summer. The State House is a fine building, not quite finished yet.

¹ Prominent lawyer and politician of Jacksonville, then a member of the State Senate.

² Later U. S. Senator from California.

³ Col. Nathaniel Buckmaster of Alton.

⁴ Cyrus Walker, a presidential elector in 1839.

⁵ Norman B. Judd, well known lawyer and politician.

No one can know the definition of "Mud" until they come to Springfield. I think scrapers and mats must be fast selling articles here.

This evening, talked with Colonel Buckmaster; very kind. He said if we would remain a few days longer, he would lend us his horses and buggy five or six days. He is a widower.

Mr. Walker recommended Danville as a pleasant residence. Left the parlor quite early and went to my room. Before tea, I wrote to dear mother; tonight, to sister and Meg.

Monday, Dec. 18th. Started at 11 A. M. for Athens, 15 miles from Springfield. Five miles from Springfield, we crossed the Sangamon River; drove in. It was over the wheels, and such a mud bank! It was a terrible sight to see their exertions. They sprang and flounced in the mud. I never wish to go up again. We did not know the road, and whirled about on a large prairie, not knowing which road to take. Drove to the only house in sight and found it inhabited by chickens only, which were not able to give us the necessary information. It was intensely cold and I suffered very much. We at last found our way to Athens. It is beautifully situated, but the town is comprised of log houses placed directly on the street. Directly opposite the house, there is a man very low with the pleurisy. I wish I was in Springfield again. No, if I had my wishes, they would be this: to be seated between my dear mother and sister. I feel very nervous tonight. How quickly all my philosophic and stoical reasoning vanishes before one thought of that dear mother! How vain and foolish is all human reasoning, and I too often find that I am not the calm, dispassionate being that I would be. By slacking the tight rein which I constantly hold on my feelings, and giving way one moment, I lose as much self control as it will take weeks to recover. I will this once indulge myself. It can cause no grief to others. This paper cannot feel. Tears, so great a luxury, for nearly two years have I denied myself. I would not grieve, by their traces on my countenance, those who love me. How little does any one think who views my smiling face, of the mighty current of feeling which sometimes almost checks the beating of my heart. I fear sometimes that this checking of emotion will cause my death. The feeling is a peculiar one. It is a pause in all the pulsations of the body, with a perfect retention of my mental powers. It causes no visible changes, and one may be conversing with me and be totally unsuspecting of any agony within. It is almost immedi-

ately succeeded by a throbbing sensation about the temples, and a look, a word or action which recalls some past reminiscence will cause it. And thus I suffer—fortunately, unknown to anyone. Many have been my trials. New ones are added day by day. But, oh, it is my earnest prayer that I may be carried safely through and at last reach my home in Heaven. My sins are great; but oh, dear Jesus, Thy blood is sufficient, and may I have faith and love to reach Thy feet and wash myself clean in Thy blood. How variable are my feelings! Sometimes I long to leave this world and feel secure of my place in that happy land—and again clinging to earth and its creatures; thoughts of my own unworthiness; want of faith; the knowledge of being sinful and unprofitable, yet so held down by Satan that I have not the power to shake him off. Oh, merciful Father, be ever near me in those moments, and when so enthralled, send Thy Holy Spirit to burst the bonds and let it soar to Thee in prayer. Wilt Thou watch over those loved ones, oh, God? I would ask Thee to keep their souls from sin. Oh, increase their love for Thee. Let them feel that Thou art the Rock of Ages.

We return to Springfield, tomorrow. They are very kind people here. I feel very sorry for the old man. This place is to be sold tomorrow. They are very poor.

Tuesday, Dec. 15. I expect the old man died about 10 last night, and the shrieks of his family were dreadful. In that still, dark room, they rang on my ear and almost crazed me. May I be forgiven for the unjust suspicions which, after going to my room, I entertained of the people. It was a dismal room, and full of strange holes. I knew the pressing want of the old man, and I knew not what act he might be tempted to commit. The driver, who slept in the next room, was one of McKenzie's patriots—which knowledge only increased my fear, and I determined not to sleep till daylight.

Not long after I had retired, father came and aroused me in a very quiet manner, saying: "Get up as quick as you can, and dress yourself. There are very strange noises and something strange going on downstairs. Take this bowie knife and defend yourself, if necessary. I have my sword cane and we will do the best we can." We sat for an hour or more and heard heavy breathing and groans and the tread of feet hurrying backwards and forwards, and then the sound of nailing and sawing, and of whispering voices. And shortly we heard sobs and women crying, which reassured us in some degree. I thought if I only

had a candle. that I could read my Bible and it would have relieved me. I tried repeatedly before I could compose myself for prayer. I believe nervousness to be one of Satan's temptations. However, we soon made up our minds that the old man was dead and a coffin was being made, though we were not entirely at rest as to the danger of our position until daylight, when a crying woman came and called us and told us breakfast would soon be ready, and I ventured to ask her what was the matter. She replied that her father had died during the night. The sounds we heard were caused by relatives and neighbors coming and preparing for the burial. While feeling the greatest sympathy for the people, it was a great relief to us to know that there was no danger of robbery or murder.

We concluded we had had enough of Athens, and left at 9 A. M. for Springfield, and took a different route. We came through Sangamon Town. The river is more easily forded at this place. A bad hill to ascend, but not so muddy. The town consists of a mill and two other houses. A dangerous hill to descend; one skittish horse.

Arrived in Springfield, to dinner. My new friends all appeared pleased to see me. The Colonel B. distressingly polite. Mr. Walker was civil, but the Colonel would give him no chance.

Mrs. Davis very agreeable. They offered every inducement for me to remain, but I shall leave at three tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, Dec. 16th. Arrived in Jacksonville at 11 A. M. Passed over a beautiful country. Breakfast at candlelight. ——— seemed to be in the eyes of several persons the most desirable thing on the table. For ten miles out of Jacksonville, there are farms in a high state of cultivation and houses that would be respectable anywhere. Jacksonville is a pretty place; a good road between Jacksonville and Springfield. We are at the Morgan House, kept by a Mr. Scott.

I feel lonely and sad. Six years ago tonight, I stood arrayed in bridal habiliments. What a change six years has wrought! Then a child, not quite fifteen; tonight a thoughtful, saddened woman—with nothing to cheer me but the prospect of an eternity spent in Heaven. Oh, that my faith may not prove fallacious! Oh, that I am not deceived in myself! Satan may be busy and have lulled me with the idea of forgiveness. Jesus, if rightly sought, can forgive all. Oh, that I may be in the right path!

Sunday, 20th Dec. Jacksonville, Ill. Yesterday I wrote and received a letter from my dear mother. I fear she is not as well as she would have us think. Amelia is well. Margaret appears in good spirits. Today, one year ago, Margaret, Amelia, father and I went to the Court House¹ for the first time. Mr. Lewis preached. It was crowded to excess. I could not help contrasting the difference today as I wended my way, unknowing and unknown, to the Episcopal Church in this place, to last year when our carriage drove up, numerous friends greeted us, expressed their pleasure at our coming to Episcopal service. From that Sunday, I date my love for the Episcopal service. I was struck by its singular beauty. Mr. Lewis' mild, expressive and affectionate delivery served to soothe my feelings which, for months, had been strongly excited on the subject of religion. Mr. Meyer preached today; the same person whom I heard in St. Louis. I have been twice today. This morning, Mr. Meyers omitted the commandments, and changed his gown during the psalm. The hymn was sung after the sermon.

Today, year, Molt came to see us immediately after morning Church, and brought his dog, about whom he made a speech which amused us very much.

I could not have thought I was so much attached to Mobile as my absence from it proves to me.

What are dear Mother, Amelia and Mag² doing tonight? One year since, we were all at home. It is useless to repine. Through the mercy of God we may all again be united.

Wednesday, Dec. 23. This afternoon Father met Mr. — and several others. Tonight, I attended a sewing meeting in Mrs. Bucklin's³ parlor. Judge Breese,⁴ McConnell, Judge Martin, Judge Lockwood,⁵ Mr. Sturtevant⁶ and Col. Buckmaster called this evening. I was introduced to all the ladies; very much pleased with Mrs. McClure,⁷ Mrs. Rockwell⁸ and Mrs. Post.⁹

¹ Episcopal services in Mobile were held in the Court House after the Church edifice was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Rapalje was confirmed by Bishop Polk, afterward a Confederate General.

² Miss Margaret Napier, a cousin, still (1914) living in Brooklyn in her 94th year.

³ Wife of James Bucklin, engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

⁴ Judge Sidney Breese.

⁵ Judge Samuel D. Lockwood of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

⁶ J. M. Sturtevant, afterward and for many years, president of Illinois College at Jacksonville.

⁷ Wife of Judge Henry B. McClure.

⁸ Wife of Dennis Rockwell.

⁹ Sister of Mrs. McClure and wife of Rev. Truman Post, then a professor in Illinois College.

Thursday, 24th. What a lovely day it has been! I have had a nervous headache all day; did not leave my room until tea time. This morning Col. Buckmaster and Mr. Douglas¹ called. Miss Wolkman sat an hour with me this afternoon. Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. McClure called. I am very much pleased with them. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin² invited father and me to tea. As they had not called, I wanted to decline.

One year ago today, Mag and I went down town; met Mott.³ He came home with us; did not go in. Two years ago today, I held with a mother's pride my lovely babe, who is now an angel in Heaven. Three years today, preparing for company on Christmas. Mr. Rearney was to dine with us. Perhaps in another, I will have passed from this earth. Oh, that it may be with my dear child in Heaven. Now I am in Jacksonville. One year ago, had I been told my present situation, I should have deemed it improbable! Fickle, fickle fortune!

My dear mother and sister! Could I but see you tonight! A happy Christmas to you. Even as I am placed, I will rejoice. It is the anniversary of the birth of our blessed Saviour. The Lamb of God, through whose precious blood my child was, and I hope to be, made pure enough to occupy a place in Heaven. Blessed Jesus, who clothed Thyself in mortality and suffered physical death; Thou knowest the weakness of the human heart. Endow me with strength to do Thy will! Forgive my sins, and if in a year I am not still on earth to again rejoice in the event, which has ransomed so many, may I be in Heaven, singing praises to Thy glorious name.

Mr. Duncan called and asked us to tea tomorrow night. His wife is an invalid and, he explained, could not call. Father knew her father and mother in New York and had met them again in Washington.

Friday, Dec. 25. Father and I went to Trinity Church.⁴ The building is not unlike an Eastern Church. Mr. Duncan's⁵ carriage came for us, and we went to their house, which is in a grove and quite far in the country. When I saw the china, which is like my dear mother's pink tea set, I could only with

¹ Judge Stephen A. Douglas.

² John J. Hardin.

³ A brother of L. M. Wilson, first president of the M. & O. R. R.

⁴ The same edifice is still standing, but now faces State street. It then faced Morgan street.

⁵ Governor Joseph Duncan.

great difficulty restrain my tears. Oh, my Father in Heaven, will that another Christmas we may be united in New York.

The other guests were some people connected with Illinois College.

Sunday, Dec. 27. Twenty years old today.

Monday, Dec. 28th. Started early this morning for Waverly; arrived about 11 o'clock. The driver took us to the only house he knew of where strangers were received; a shocking place. The room assigned to me and which I might call a garret, is reached by means of a ladder going up from the summer kitchen.

Jan. 2, 1841. There was a dance at this house last evening, at which the principal residents of Apple Creek and the surrounding country were present. In the morning, before breakfast, the big turkey gobbler was put in a tremendously big pot over the fire, and I was informed that I would not have any dinner, but just a "piece" at noon. The gobbler boiled until afternoon, when he was taken out of the pot and put into the oven before the fire to roast for supper, and there was cake of "a fearful and wonderful" construction. The guests having arrived supper was eaten at early candlelight. The room was illuminated by numerous "dips," and the guests being happy and hilarious, the supper passed off much to their satisfaction. The table was quickly cleared and, the fiddlers making their appearance, the crowd was soon arranged for the dancing. Each woman carried a very large pocket handkerchief, about a yard and a half square, which she held by both hands stretched out in front of her, except when one hand was given to the partner in the dance. I was invited to dance, but, not understanding those dances, I declined—but was a highly amused looker-on. I retired at about ten o'clock, but I think the gaiety was kept up until nearly morning.

Mr. Cleveland J. Salter called on us today and very kindly told us that he had a couple of rooms at our disposal, if I would take a room with his daughter—and they would give up one room entirely to father. They have a very nice, large brick house with 20 acres for the dooryard, and we have accepted their kind offer.

I am pleasantly situated at Mr. Salter's with Miss Julia for my roommate, and with no drawback except the wolves, which come up so frequently into the barnyard and howl, and which I fancy climb sometimes up to the second story window and are looking

at me. I am passing the time studying Metaphysics, Latin, and improving myself in spiritual knowledge. The Salters are a pious family; like Julia Salter very much. Mrs. Salter very amiable. Have made the acquaintance of a number of very pleasant people in Waverly and have attended one delicious "tea", which I shall always remember, at the home of Dr. Brown.¹

March 1, '41. We decided to come to Quincy, which has been highly recommended to us, and with which we are very much pleased. We had looked at a very pleasant house on the banks of the Mississippi and were just waiting to see the landlord, when we were informed that the city has been ravaged by bilious fever and the inhabitants of that house had suffered fearfully. It has decided us on leaving Quincy.

We have returned to Jacksonville, by the way of Meredosia. We came by train to this city, the railroad following what is known as the "State Road," and its tracks being laid down the principal street and the station, or stopping place, is in the center of the Public Square. When about a mile or so out of town, the engine, which had been traveling at a tortoise pace, was halted and a man got out and preceded the engine on foot—in which style we came through the town, passing the hotel and other houses on the main street, going up to the "Square" and stopping at the station in the center, much to my amusement. I got out and walked over to the Morgan House.

A few additional words of explanation may be of interest to those who have found a human interest in this diary, and from its narration of facts.

Mr. Tucker decided to engage in business in Jacksonville and rented a storeroom under the Morgan House, afterward the Park House. For a residence he rented the Bibb cottage on East Court street (where the Roman Catholic school now stands) not far from the residence of John J. Hardin. The two families formed ties of the closest friendship.

Early in May, 1841, they were joined by Mrs. and Miss M. A. Tucker, the remaining members of the family. Within about a year they purchased and removed to the property on Grove street, afterward known as "The Morrison Place."

¹ His daughter is the widow of Rev. E. A. Tanner, for many years president of Illinois College.

Although Mrs. Rapalje had ample ground to obtain a divorce from her husband, she would not apply for one, but in time Mr. Rapalje sought a divorce from her in the courts of Mobile on the ground of abandonment, and it was granted for that cause. They had no children to be cared for.

Mr. Tucker returned to New York in 1846 to investigate a favorable proposal to enter into business there again, when he was taken suddenly ill and died before word could reach his family.

Mrs. Rapalje then found an opportunity to make practical use of her excellent training in music and French by teaching those subjects in the Methodist College, now known as the Illinois Woman's College.

Meanwhile, her list of friends rapidly extended and included all the leading men and women of Jacksonville, some of whom are mentioned in her diary. It also included such men as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Of the former she predicted at an early day that he would sometime be president of the United States.

In 1851, a young lawyer came from Kentucky to Jacksonville—Mr. Isaac L. Morrison. He soon met Mrs. Rapalje, a mutual love affair ensued, and they were married in 1853. Thus the tragedy of her early life was replaced by a happy union, which continued, with great mutual devotion, throughout their lives.

M. M. W.

SENATORIAL DISPUTES RESULTING FROM THE AP- PORTIONMENT ACT OF 1841.

BY KATHLEEN M. CLYNE.

The increase of population in the State of Illinois as exhibited by the census of 1840, made a reapportionment of representation necessary. Accordingly, the Twelfth General Assembly passed "An Act to Apportion the Representation of the Several Counties in this State," Feb. 26, 1841. This act is a masterpiece of clumsy legislation. It is so ambiguous that today the districts which it established can be determined only with the aid of the election returns. This, however, was not its greatest defect. It made no provision for the sixteen senators whose terms did not expire.

When the Thirteenth General Assembly met in December, 1842, there were many important questions to be settled; the State was practically bankrupt; the canal was unfinished; the people were desirous of curbing the power of the Mormons; and the election of a United States senator was imperative. Before any of these important questions could be taken up in the Senate, its personnel must be determined and there were four disputed seats. The question was a delicate one. The places of some of the oldest and most influential members were endangered. Any legislature which would take upon itself the exclusion of any of these men, who had not served out the term for which they had been duly elected, would be committing an unwarranted act. But the new members had been elected just as lawfully under the act passed by the last Legislature.

The most complicated dispute was that involving John Pearson, Joel A. Matteson, and Samuel Hoard. John Pearson was the hold-over senator from the district containing the counties of Cook, Will, DuPage, and McHenry. Joel A. Matteson, later governor of Illinois, was senator from the newly-formed district of Will, DuPage and Iroquois, and Samuel Hoard from the newly-formed district of Cook and Lake. The Select

Committee to which the disputes were referred brought in a report, Dec. 13, 1842, recommending that Matteson be excluded. It was argued that otherwise the counties involved would have one more senator than they were entitled to have. At the time that Matteson was elected there was, the Committee maintained, no vacancy in that district; John Pearson had been duly elected by the people and was still their lawful representative. Mr. Matteson then withdrew, but December nineteenth Governor Ford informed the Senate of John Pearson's resignation, which was to take effect January first, 1843. The same day a bill to hold a special election for senator in the district composed of Will, DuPage and Iroquois, passed both the Senate and the House. This bill is another example of the loose methods of the day. The resignation of Mr. Pearson left a vacancy in the old district of Cook, Will, DuPage, and McHenry, while the new election was ordered for the new district of Will, DuPage, and Iroquois. The election was held January second, and Joel A. Matteson was returned to the Senate. He qualified and took his seat five days later.

The exclusion of Matteson had been strongly opposed by Senator Pearson. A protest against the exclusion of him and of Gilham was made to the Senate by six members. Pearson, James, and Cavarly, all of whose seats were involved in the disputes, were among the signers. A long speech by Pearson on the resolution to declare the elections of Matteson and Gilham void, was published in the *Illinois State Register*. In this he maintained that each new district embracing counties which had not taken part in the election of a hold-over senator was entitled to another senator. He urged that the exclusion of these men would leave some counties without representatives elected by themselves, and would establish a precedent dangerous to a Republican government. Neither Matteson nor Pearson were men of irreproachable character, and the whole settlement looks like a deal between them. The *Joliet Courier*, Jan. 4, 1843, said that "efforts were made to defeat Mr. Matteson on the grounds that he bargained with the Senator from Cook, Mr. Pearson, to secure the resignation of the latter." The *Courier* said that these reports were untrue. Pearson may have expected some recompense for his resignation, for two weeks later in the Democratic caucus he was a candidate for the nomination for justice of the supreme court, but was defeated.

The second dispute was between the renowned Colonel E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1861, and Reuben Harrison, both of Sangamon county. Baker was the hold-over senator from the old district of Sangamon, Menard, Logan, and Christian counties. Reuben Harrison was elected from the newly-formed district of Sangamon. The Committee reported that Harrison was not legally a member of the Senate. It said that if Harrison were admitted, Sangamon county would have double representation, since it already had a resident senator on the floor. Menard, Logan, and Mason counties constituted one district after 1841, and having no senator within their limits, "they had an indisputable right to elect one." There seems to have been no protest against Mr. Harrison's exclusion.

The third contest was between T. M. Kilpatrick and James Gilham. Under the apportionment of 1836, Morgan county elected three senators. After Cass and Scott counties were set off from Morgan, it voted alone for one senator, with Cass for one, and with Scott for one. The term of the senator from Morgan and Cass expired in 1842, but the other two held over. The new apportionment made Cass and Scott, though not contiguous, into one district, and Morgan into another, each entitled to only one senator. Kilpatrick was the hold-over senator from the counties of Morgan and Scott. Gilham was the senator from the newly-formed district of Cass and Scott. The select committee declared that Gilham was not legally a member of the Senate; Scott, one of the counties in the new district, had participated in Kilpatrick's election; Morgan had a separate senator; and Kilpatrick resided in Scott. The Senate apparently accepted this reasoning, for Gilham was excluded, and as a result there was no senator in the Thirteenth General Assembly in whose election the voters of Cass county had participated.

The hardest case for the Senate to decide was the contest between two well known men who had both formerly served in the Legislature, Alfred Cavarly and Revel W. English. They were both newly elected. Cavarly was elected from the Counties of Greene and Jersey to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator John Allen, who had been elected in 1840. English was elected from the newly-formed district of Greene and Calhoun counties. The Committee in its report stated the facts, but it had been unable to reach an agreement on the case. It was finally taken up by the Senate as a committee of the whole.

deliberated on at both sessions December twentieth, and then laid on the table. The following day the Senate adopted by a vote of 22 to 18, this amendment: "That neither Mr. Cavarly nor Mr. English have been legally elected to fill the vacancy of John Allen, deceased." Mr. English, not wishing his district to be unrepresented in the Senate and realizing that these disputes were keeping them from the great work before them, resigned at once. The State Register says, "There being no further contest, the Senate rejected the whole resolution of which the above amendment was a part." Since it was not adopted, the resolution is not printed in the *Journal* and its contents have not been determined. Mr. Cavarly retained his seat.

Another case, which is notable chiefly because it was not contested, is that involving the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph. Under the old apportionment Madison, St. Clair, and Randolph were each entitled to one senator, while Monroe was joined with Madison and St. Clair in the election of a fourth. The new law gave a senator each to Madison and St. Clair, and joined Monroe and Randolph together to form a third district, thus reducing the representation of the four counties from four to three. In each of the four old districts, except Madison, senators were elected in 1840, and were entitled to hold over. Adam W. Snyder, the senator from St. Clair County resigned, however, in 1841, to accept the Democratic nomination for governor. St. Clair and Madison counties each elected a senator in 1842 and these, with the hold-over senators from Randolph and the district composed of Monroe, St. Clair, and Madison made four senators in the Thirteenth General Assembly from these counties instead of three as provided by the new apportionment law. All of them held their seats, however, and voted throughout the session without any question of their credentials. John Pearson mentioned the case in the long speech referred to above, and said that some of the senators in question were representing counties from which they were not elected. The puzzle was apparently too complicated for the Select Committee or the Senate to solve, and as a result there was one more senator in this General Assembly than was provided for by the Apportionment Act.

The settlement of these disputes was certainly an irregular procedure. The only consistent aim appears to have been to have the specified number of senators on the floor, and even this

was not achieved. The decisions were extra-legal, and it is doubtful if they would have been tolerated had not the Thirteenth General Assembly realized that it was facing one of the greatest crises in the history of the State. The creditors were at the door clamoring for satisfaction. Such minor questions had to be pushed aside as quickly as possible and attention focused on the duty of upholding the honor of the State in a time of peril.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JUDGE DAVID DAVIS AND JUDGE EDWARD BATES.

BY JOHN M. LANSDEN, OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

I was a student at Illinois College from January to June, 1861. I had spent almost the whole of my college course in the South, but my home being in Sangamon county, and it appearing probable that we would soon have war in the country, I left the Southern institution and entered the senior class at Illinois College early in January, 1861, and graduated there the June following. On the 30th day of January of that year, I was called by telegram to visit my father, the Rev. A. W. Lansden, who was ill at Bethany, Moultrie County, where he was visiting relatives. I took the train on the Wabash at Jacksonville, and was joined by my two sisters at Bates or New Berlin, 12 or 15 miles west of Springfield. At Springfield, Mr. Lincoln, Judge Davis and Judge Bates came aboard the train and into the car in which we were riding. They took seats almost opposite to us, Mr. Lincoln himself turning the forward seat so that the three could sit facing each other. He seemed to be in charge of his two distinguished friends. Our attention, and that of every one else in the car was, of course, attracted to them, and every one seemed anxious to hear their conversation. The noise of the train made it necessary for them to speak somewhat louder than usual, and it was therefore not difficult for us to hear much of what they said. They were on their way to Charleston, Coles County.

What also drew our attention to these public men was the stories Mr. Lincoln was telling them, and his very hearty laughter, so hearty that his whole frame seemed to join in the merriment. I may be mistaken at this distant day, but my present impression is that his two eminent companions did not join heartily in the laughter. They were interested, of course, but not as much as we who sat by and gave the closest attention. The first political speech I ever heard was one made by Mr.

Lincoln at Waverly, in Morgan County. It may have been during the campaign of 1852, between Pierce and Scott. I do not now recall anything that he said. I do remember, however, just how he appeared and looked as our large wagon, fixed up for the occasion, was driven close to the crowd of people who were listening to him. We were just starting home, it being somewhat late in the afternoon, and the cheering and hurrahing greatly interested me, who had never heard so much of it before. He was dressed in a black suit and appeared very much indeed as he now appears in what is said to be the earliest picture of him now in existence, one taken, I believe, in 1848. I had seen him now and then at Springfield, but did not know much of his habit of telling stories; and seeing and hearing what I had that day on the train from Springfield to Decatur, I wrote back soon afterward to some of my friends in the South and told them of my seeing and hearing Mr. Lincoln on the train, and how his stories and laughter seemed so out of keeping with the condition of our country, of which he was within a month to become the president. I need not say that I came to understand it better afterwards.

About the time our train reached Mechanicsburg, fifteen or twenty miles east of Springfield, some one handed him a telegram, stating that at Memphis they had fired one hundred guns in honor of the withdrawal of Texas from the Union. He read it and then handed it to Judge Bates, saying, "Yes, yes, she came in afiring and she goes our afiring." He recalled the fact that when Texas was admitted into the Union, December 29, 1845, such guns were fired in many parts of the country.

A little while before we reached Decatur we passed the place, on the south, where Mr. Lincoln had made those rails in 1830, and he told his companions about it. I cannot, of course, recall all that he said, but this I remember very distinctly. He said that he and the person working with him, whose name he must have mentioned, and which was, no doubt, John Hanks, made a sufficient number of rails to fence about ten acres of ground. That of the two he was somewhat the stronger, and probably made more of the rails than did the other. This was in January, 1861, and the rail-making had occurred in 1830, about thirty years before; and Mr. Lincoln closed his account by saying that he felt quite sure that he could not identify any of the rails, but he added, in that same jocular way, "That was about thirty years ago, and it is hardly to be expected that I

could identify any of the rails now." Judge Bates became Mr. Lincoln's first Attorney General and Judge Davis, by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, became a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, December 8, 1862.

Here are some extracts from the Illinois State Journal and the State Register, of Springfield, in reference to Mr. Lincoln's trip to Charleston at that time:

"Mr. Lincoln left town yesterday morning by the Great Western road for the purpose of making a visit to his step-mother who resides near Charleston, in Coles County. He expects to return on Friday evening's train * * * * Judge Bates of St. Louis, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening and remained here during yesterday." (Daily State Journal, Thursday, January 31, 1861.)

"Mr. Lincoln, with Honorable Edward Bates of St. Louis and several leading Republicans of this and other states left here for Charleston, Coles county, yesterday. This visit of the president-elect with such company, to the quiet town of Charleston is attributed to a desire for rest, not to be had in Springfield, where the incoming dispenser of place and pap 'is run to death' by eager and hungry crowds of patriots 'who carried the lamps' and split the rails in the late canvass." (Daily State Register, Springfield, Thursday, January 31st, 1861.)

"Mr. Lincoln returned from Coles County yesterday morning. He reached Charleston on Wednesday evening, and spending the night at Senator Marshall's, rode out the next morning six miles in the country to the residence of his step-mother, where he remained the rest of the day. While there he paid a visit to the grave of his father. In the evening, he rode back to town in company with his aged relative, and at the urgent request of the citizens of the place held an impromptu reception at one of the public halls. A large number of the ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the opportunity to shake him by the hand. Though called upon Mr. Lincoln declined to make any remarks shadowing forth his views of the present state of the country or the policy of the incoming administration. His visit was pleasant, and in every way most satisfactory." (Daily State Journal, Saturday, February 2, 1861.)

It was but ten days after this trip to Charleston that he left Springfield for Washington, starting from the same station and by the same railroad.

AN EARLY CHARACTER SKETCH OF MR. LINCOLN.

BY CHARLES M. THOMPSON.

Characterizations of Mr. Lincoln made by his friends after his election to the presidency in 1860, must necessarily be viewed with caution. The tendency to magnify unconsciously the virtues and vices of an old acquaintance, after he has become great in the eyes of the world, is a human weakness common to all mankind. Our knowledge of the early life of Lincoln is drawn very largely from friendly reminiscences made public after his death; and any information on the subject coming from a total stranger at a time when the future president was comparatively unknown, is of considerable importance, especially when it substantiates what his closest friends have said about him.

The *Alton Telegraph*, in its issue of August 20, 1847, copied from an Eastern newspaper a native Bostonian's account of his travels in Illinois, in which, without mentioning names, he drew character sketches of several of the public men of the State, one of whom was Representative Abraham Lincoln. Fortunately the *Telegraph* named the men characterized in an explanatory paragraph as follows:

"We shall begin our extracts with the following description of two congressmen from Illinois, who accompanied our traveler, in his land journey from Peoria to Springfield. It will be observed that their names are not given—nor is it, indeed, necessary; for anyone in this State will guess at once who they are, just as readily as he can say *Abe Lincoln*, and *Bob Smith*, or any other familiar words. It should perhaps be stated here, that the 'grumbling humor' to which Mr. Buckingham [our traveler from Boston] alludes, was occasioned by a night's voyage on the Illinois river, in a small steamboat, crowded with volunteers and other passengers, and every nook and corner of which was filled with mosquitoes and other insects unknown in Massachusetts, and rendering sleep, to those unaccustomed to this kind of annoyance, absolutely impossible."

Following the above introduction, the *Telegraph* printed an extract in which the traveler from Boston drew a picture of Mr. Lincoln among his own people. " 'Our party was again changed. We had two members of Congress from the State of Illinois, one Whig [Lincoln] and one Locofoco [Smith of Madison County] and persons of other professions. Query—Is a member of Congress a professional man or not? We started in a grumbling humor; but our Whig congressman was determined to be good-natured, and to keep all the rest so if he could. He told stories, and badgered his opponent, who, it appeared, was an old personal friend, until we all laughed, in spite of the dismal circumstances in which we were placed.' "

At this point in his narrative, the traveler took occasion to comment on the people of Illinois, and the electioneering methods of their politicians. " 'The character of the Western people is in every respect different from ours. Our Locofoco friend is a regular canvasser; he says that he has a way in his district of bowing to everybody, of kissing every man's child, and making love to every man's wife and daughter. He regretted that he did not ask 'Long John,' as everybody calls Mr. Wentworth, how he should behave in Wentworth's [Chicago] district, because the force of habit is so great with him, he feared he might exceed the bounds of propriety—it may be that the fashion with 'Long John' is more abrupt, and in that case he might be going contrary to established usage. For some miles we were in Wentworth's district, and a tolerably poor district it appeared to be.' "

When the Springfield district was reached he saw Mr. Lincoln at his best as a local politician. There the future president displayed the side of this character so well known to his friends and neighbors. " 'We were now in the district represented by our Whig congressman; and he knew, or appeared to know, everybody we met, the name of the tenant of every farm-house, and the owner of every plat of ground. Such a shaking of hands—such a how-d'ye-do's—such a greeting of different kinds as we saw, was never seen before. It seemed as if he knew everything; and he had a kind word, a smile, and a bow, for everybody on the road, even to the horses, and the cattle, and the swine.' "

The writer closed his sketch of the two "congressmen" with an observation on what he was pleased to call "Etiquette among Western Congressmen." The labors of Mr. Lincoln, in speaking to everybody along the way, " 'appeared to be so great, that we

recommended^u to our Locofoco friend to sit on the other side of the coach and assist in the ceremonies; but he thought that that would be an interference with the vested rights of his friend and opponent, and so he declined, although he was evidently much disposed to play the amiable to several rather pretty girls that we fell in with^a at one of our stopping places. It seems that, as there is honor among thieves, so there is etiquette among Western Congressmen.' "

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON AND THE FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. W. SWEET, DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, GREENCASTLE, IND.

The publication of the "Recollections of the Assassination and Funeral of Abraham Lincoln" by Edmund Beall,¹ in one of the recent issues of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society has led me to believe that the readers of the Journal might be interested in Bishop Matthew Simpson and his funeral oration over the body of Lincoln, delivered in Springfield, Illinois, May 4th, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, though a member of no church, had been a regular attendant on the services of the Presbyterian church, both during his residence at Springfield and at Washington, and it might have been naturally supposed that a Presbyterian minister would have been asked to deliver the principal address at the grave. But as a matter of fact, Rev. Dr. Matthew Simpson, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then living in Philadelphia,² was requested to render this honored service. This request was a very natural one, especially to those who were familiar with the intimacy which had existed between the dead President and this Methodist Bishop.

Just before and during the war, Bishop Simpson and Lincoln had become well acquainted, and fast friends, Bishop Simpson being frequently summoned to Washington by Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of consultation.³ Bishop Thomas Bowman,⁴ who is still living in East Orange, New Jersey, now a very old man, and who was chaplain of the United States Senate during the latter part of the war, tells of one occasion when he and several friends were conversing with Mr. Lincoln in the White House,

¹ "Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society," Jan. 1913, pp. 488-492.

² Bishop Simpson had lived in Evanston, Illinois until the last years of the war.

³ Life of Bishop Simpson, G. R. Crooks, pp. 370-371.

⁴ Both Bishop Simpson and Bowman, are ex-presidents of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. Bishop Simpson having been the first president.

when unexpectedly the door opened and in came Bishop Simpson. The President raised both arms and started for the Bishop, and on reaching him grasped both hands and explained: "Why Bishop, how glad I am to see you!"¹ Later the two retired for a private interview, where they spent several hours together. Dr. Bowman further states that he later learned that Bishop Simpson had been specially summoned to Washington by the President, for this interview.²

Before his election to the Episcopacy, Bishop Simpson had been editor of "The Western Christian Advocate" published in Cincinnati, and in his editorials he had discussed vigorously "Clay's Compromise measure of 1850," and other public questions, taking what became the Republican point of view, and had thereby won the confidence of Mr. Chase. Bishop Simpson was also very friendly with Mr. Stanton, who came from a staunch Methodist family, and when the Bishop was in Washington, he almost invariably called at the War Department. In 1863, Stanton asked the Bishop to serve on a commission to visit Fortress Monroe, Newbern, Port Royal and New Orleans, to examine the condition of the colored people, and make suggestions, the Secretary saying that he wanted three men apart from politics to perform this service. But this position the Bishop declined. In the same letter in which Bishop Simpson communicates these facts to his wife, he also states that he "called on Mr. Lincoln this morning" and he was "very friendly."³

Another reason, besides the friendly relationship which existed between President Lincoln and the Bishop, which was no doubt influential in deciding the family and the Cabinet to request the Bishop's services at the President's funeral, was the fact that he was one of the most eloquent preachers in the country, and had performed a great service during the war, by means of his eloquent sermons and lectures on patriotic subjects. During the four years of the war he had gone up and down the North, preaching to great congregations, and delivering his great lecture on "Our Country," which everywhere aroused the greatest patriotic enthusiasm, often bringing whole audiences to their feet by the power of his eloquence.

¹ Life of Bishop Simpson, Crooks, p. 272.

² For other testimony regarding the intimacy between Lincoln and Bishop Simpson, see testimony of Gen. C. B. Fisk—Crook's Life of Simpson, pp. 273-274. Also the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War." Sweet, pp. 154-157.

³ Letter of Bishop Simpson to his wife, quoted in Crooks' Life of Simpson, p. 387.

In 1864, he delivered this lecture at Elmira, New York, and a college president who heard it stated afterwards that "the government should employ that man to visit all the principal cities in the loyal states and pronounce that discourse; it would bring down the price of gold."¹ Harper's Weekly thus describes the effect of this lecture, which he delivered in Pittsburgh in October, 1864. "The effect of his discourse is described as very remarkable. Toward the close an eyewitness says: 'Laying his hand upon the torn and ball-ridden colors of the Seventy-third Ohio, he spoke of the battlefields, where they had been baptized in blood, and described their beauty as some small patch of azure, filled with stars that an angel had snatched from the heavenly canopy to set the stripes in blood.' With this description began a scene that Demosthenes might have envied. All over the vast assembly, handkerchiefs and hats were waved and before the speaker sat down the whole throng arose as if by magic influence, and screamed and shouted, and stamped and clapped, and wept and laughed in wild excitement. Colonel Moody, a Methodist preacher who was Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, sprang to the top of a bench and called for the 'Star Spangled Banner,' which was sung, or rather shouted, until the audience dispersed."²

This great speech of Bishop Simpson's played a rather important part in the Campaign of 1864. It was arranged to have the lecture delivered in New York, just before the presidential election. Mr. Ward Hoyt, who had the preparation for the meeting in charge, thus writes to Bishop Simpson: "All your friends agree that you should speak before the election. Speaking at that time, with the full report, promised in the Tribune, Times, Herald, and Evening Post, is equivalent to speaking to the nation." The speech was accordingly delivered on November 3rd, 1864, in the Academy of Music, New York. Of the great mass of people who came to hear it, the New York Tribune says: "Such an audience gathered at the Academy of Music as seldom, or never before, was crowded within its walls. Long before the time announced for the lecture to commence, the spacious building was crowded from pit to dome; the

¹ Western Christian Advocate, Aug. 31, 1864.

² "Harper's Weekly," Oct. 15, 1865, p. 659. Colonel Moody, referred to in the above quotation, was a Methodist minister from southern Ohio, and was Colonel of an Ohio Regiment. He was a rough and ready preacher and a gallant officer.

seats were soon filled, the standing room all taken up, and still the crowd poured in, until no more room was left in which to squeeze another person."¹

With the above facts before us, it becomes clear why this Methodist Bishop should have had such an important part in the funeral of President Lincoln.

Before the body of the president left Washington, brief and simple services were conducted in the East room of the White House. The Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Church of the Epiphany, read the burial service; Bishop Simpson, as Nicolay and Hay says, "distinguished equally for his eloquence and his patriotism," offered prayer, and Dr. P. D. Gurley, at whose church (Presbyterian) the president and his family habitually attended worship, delivered a short address, "commemorating the qualities of courage, purity, and sublime faith, which had made the dead man great and useful."² At the close of this service the body was taken to the funeral train, and the long, sad journey from Washington to Springfield was begun.

I will not stop here to describe at length the scenes which took place at the various stops along the route. The body was viewed by thousands at Baltimore and Harrisburg; at Philadelphia it lay in state in Independence Hall; at New York, among the thousands who came to look upon the wrinkled face of the dead president, was General Scott, pale and feeble; at Syracuse, 30,000 people came out in a storm at midnight to pay their respects to the great dead; at Cleveland a special building was erected in the public square for the lying-in-state, and as the train neared the old home, the crowds increased. At Columbus, Ohio, and at Indianapolis, "the whole of each state seemed to be gathered to meet their dead hero,"³ and at Chicago practically the whole city passed in one long, mournful stream past his open bier.

On Wednesday, May the 3rd, at 9 A. M., the funeral train reached Springfield, arriving at the Chicago and Alton station. The body was taken immediately to the Hall of Representatives in the State House, the walls of the room being decorated with such mottoes as "Sooner than surrender this principle I would be assassinated on the spot!" and "Washington the Father,

¹ New York Tribune," Nov. 7, 1864. Quoted in Crook's Life of Simpson, pp. 378-79.

² Nicolay and Hay—Lincoln, vol. x, pp. 317-318.

³ Ibid, pp. 319-322.

Lincoln the Savior of his country.”¹ Here the body lay in state, to be viewed by his old friends and neighbors until the next (Thursday) morning. The coffin, in which the dead president was encased, was of mahogany, lined with lead, the inside covered with white box-plaited satin, and was said to be the most beautiful and costly coffin ever manufactured in this country. The outside of the coffin was covered with rich, black cloth, heavily fringed with silver, and on each side four silver medallions, in which were the four silver handles. A silver plate bearing the following inscription was placed on the center of the lid:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

DIED APRIL 15, 1865²

For days before the body reached Springfield, all trains coming into the little city were crowded with people coming from Illinois and other neighboring states, to pay their last respects to their dead chieftain, and while the body lay in state, thousands of people passed by his coffin, and great crowds visited the Lincoln home. The house was then occupied by Mr. Tilton, president of the Great Western Railroad, and his family very kindly showed the strangers through the rooms made sacred by Lincoln's presence and use. Finally, however, the crowds around the house became so numerous, it was found necessary to place a guard around the house to prevent depredations. Permission had been given the visitors to carry away a leaf or a flower as a souvenir, but many were not content with this and chipped off pieces of the fence, and one man was caught in the act of carrying away a brick from the wall.

Visitors were also shown the old Lincoln house-dog, and “old Tom,” the family horse, the latter occupying a conspicuous place in the funeral procession, led by two grooms and caparisoned with velvet cloth. He had been sold some time previously, and had been used as a drayhorse, until the assassination, when he was purchased by two speculators for five hundred dollars, with the intention of showing him throughout the country.

¹ Western Christian Advocate, May 10, 1865.

² Ibid.

There were others who attempted to turn the occasion into a means for financial profit, by taking photographs of the house, horse and dog and selling them to the thousands on the streets.¹

Thursday, May the Fourth, 1865, dawned clear and beautiful, the day on which the closing funeral honors to the dead president were to take place. At noon of that day, a salute to the dead of twenty-one guns was fired, and afterwards single guns at intervals of ten minutes. About noon the remains were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse, which was surmounted by a magnificent crown of flowers. While this was taking place, a great chorus² sang the hymn from the portico of the capitol:

Children of the Heavenly King,
As we journey let us sing,
Sing our Saviour's worthy praise,
Glorious in his works and ways.

We are traveling home to God,
In the way our fathers trod;
They are happy now, and we
Soon their happiness shall see.

O ye banished seed, be glad;
Christ our Advocate is made;
Us to save our flesh assumes,
Brother to our souls becomes.

Lord, obediently we'll go,
Gladly leaving all below;
Only thou our leader be,
And we still will follow thee.³

The chief marshal of the day was Major General Hooker, aided by Brigadier-General Cook and staff, and Brigadier-General Oakes and staff. Among those who followed the hearse to the grave, besides the relatives and family friends (Mrs. Lincoln was not physically able to go), were Judge Davis of the United States Supreme Court, six or seven governors of states, members of Congress and other distinguished men, and an immense multitude of others.

¹ Western Christian Advocate, May 17, 1865.

² Chorus led by Prof. B. Meissner,

³ Christian Advocate and Journal (New York) May 11, 1865.

The procession reached Oak Ridge cemetery at about a quarter to one o'clock. The coffin was taken reverently from the hearse, and placed in the tomb, a stone structure built in a hill-side, and nearby in the same vault was the body of little Willie, whom the dead president had loved so dearly. When this was done the services began, in the presence of the great multitude gathered around. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Albert Hale, which was followed by a dirge, composed for the occasion by G. W. Root of Chicago. Then Rev. N. W. Miner read selections from the first chapter of John's Gospel, after which a choral was sung by a great choir, seated on a platform built for the occasion. After the reading of the dead president's second Inaugural by Rev. A. C. Hubbard, one of the noblest state papers of all time, Bishop Simpson gave the funeral oration, which Nicolay and Hay characterize as pathetic. At its close, there was a requiem, then the benediction, the services closing with a funeral dirge, composed by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, the president's pastor.

It will be impossible here to give Bishop Simpson's address in full, but my intention in writing this paper would not be fulfilled without giving at least some extracts from it. Accordingly I here append something of this address:¹

"Fellow citizens of Illinois, and of many parts of our entire Union: Near the capital of this large and growing State of Illinois, in the midst of this beautiful grove, and at the open mouth of the vault which has just received the remains of our fallen chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and drop the tears of sorrow. A little more than four years ago he left his plain and quiet home in yonder city, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends who, in the midst of the droppings of a gentle shower, gathered round him. He spoke of the pain in leaving the place where his children had been born, and where his home had been rendered so pleasant by many recollections. And as he left he made an earnest request in the hearing of some who are present at this hour, that as he was about to enter upon responsibilities which he believed to be greater than those which had fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the people would offer up their prayers that God would aid and sus-

¹ The address may be found in full in "The Christian Advocate and Journal" (New York) May 11, 1865. Lengthy extracts from the address may also be found in Crook's *Life of Simpson*, pp. 397-403; also in "The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War," Sweet, pp. 214-218.

tain him in the work they had given him to do. His company left your city; but as it went, snares were set for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way or the hand of the assassin as he neared Washington. I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of the officers and the prayers of the people, so that the blow was suspended for more than four years, which was at last permitted, through the providence of God, to fall.

“How different the occasion which witnessed his departure from that which witnessed his return! Doubtless you expected to take by the hand, to feel the warm grasp which you felt in other days, and to see the tall form among you which you had delighted to honor in years past. But he was never permitted to return until he came with lips mute, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation following. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed. Among the events of history there have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the Patriarch Jacob, which went out of Egypt, and the Canaanites wondered at the evidence of reverence and filial affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There were mourners when Moses fell upon the heights of Pisgah and was hid from human view. There has been mourning in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and princes have fallen. But never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has attended this progress to the grave. If we look at the multitudes that followed him we can see how the Nation stood aghast when it heard of his death. Tears filled the eyes of manly, sunburned faces. Strong men as they grasped the hands of their friends, were unable to find vent for their grief in words. Women and children caught up the tidings as they ran through the land, and were melted into tears. The Nation stood still. Men left their plows in the fields and asked what the end should be. The hum of manufactories ceased, and the sound of the hammer was not heard. Busy merchants closed their doors, and in the exchange gold passed no more from hand to hand. Though three weeks have elapsed, the Nation has scarcely breathed easily. Men of all political parties and all religious creeds have united in paying this tribute. The Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New York and a Protestant minister walked side by side in the sad procession, and a Jewish rabbi performed a part of the solemn service. Here too are members of civic professions, with men and women from the humblest as well as

from the highest occupations. Here and there, too, are tears—as sincere and warm as any that drop—which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as their deliverer. More races have looked on the procession for sixteen hundred miles—by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, at twilight, and by torchlight—than ever before watched the progress of a procession on its way to the grave.

“A part of this deep interest has arisen from the times in which we live and in which he who has fallen was a leading actor. It is a principle of our nature that, feelings once excited, turn readily from the object by which they are aroused to some other object, which may for the time being, take possession of the mind. Another law of our nature is that our deepest affections gather about some human form in which are incarnated the living thoughts of an age. If we look then at the times, we see an age of excitement.” These thoughts were by the Bishop copiously illustrated.

“The tidings came that Richmond was evacuated, and that Lee had surrendered. The bells rang merrily all over the land. The booming of cannon was heard; illuminations and torchlight processions manifested the general joy, and families looked for the speedy return of their loved ones from the field. Just in the midst of this in one hour—nay in one moment—the news was flashed throughout the land that Abraham Lincoln had perished by the hand of an assassin; and then all the feeling which had gathered for four years, in forms of excitement, grief horror, joy, turned into one wail of woe—a sadness inexpressible. But it is not the character of the times, merely, which has made this mourning; the mode of his death must be taken into account. Had he died with kind friends around him; had the sweat of death been wiped from his brow by gentle hands while he was yet conscious—how it would have softened or assuaged something of our grief! But no moment of warning was given to him or to us. He was stricken down, too, when his hopes for the end of the rebellion were bright, and prospects for a calmer life were before him. There was a cabinet meeting that day, said to have been the most cheerful of any held since the beginning of the rebellion. After this meeting he talked with his friends, and spoke of the four years of tempest, of the storm being over, and of the four years of content now awaiting him, as the weight of care and anxiety would be taken from his mind. In the midst of these anticipations he left his house, never to return

alive. The evening was Good Friday, the saddest day in the whole calendar for the Christian Church. So filled with grief was every Christian heart, that even the joyous thoughts of Easter Sunday failed to remove the sorrow under which the true worshipper bowed in the house of God.

"But the chief reason for this mourning is to be found in the man himself." And here follows a summary of the character of Lincoln, in which the Bishop tells of his early life and self-training; he speaks of his administration, of his religious life, and finally of his home life, referring to Mrs. Lincoln, who was unable to be present at the grave, and also to Robert Lincoln, who was standing near. Of Lincoln's goodness, he says: "Abraham Lincoln was a good man. He was known as an honest, temperate, forgiving man, a just man, a man of noble heart, in every way. Certainly, if there ever was a man who illustrated some of the principles of pure religion, that man was our departed President. His example urges the country to trust in God and do right.

"Standing as we do by his coffin today, let us resolve to carry forward the policy which he so nobly began. Let us do right to all men. Let us vow, before heaven, to eradicate every vestige of human slavery; to give every human being his true position before God and man; to crush every form of rebellion, and to stand by the flag which God has given us. How joyful that it floated over parts of every State before Mr. Lincoln's career was ended! How singular that to the fact of the assassin's heel being caught in the folds of the flag we are probably indebted for his capture. The time will come when, in the beautiful words of him whose lips are now forever sealed, 'The mystic chords of memory, which stretch from every battlefield and from every patriot's grave, shall yield a sweeter music when touched by the angels of our better nature.'

"Chieftain, farewell! The Nation mourns thee. Mothers shall teach thy name to their lisping children. The youth of our land shall emulate thy virtues. Statesmen shall study thy record and from it learn lessons of wisdom. Mute though thy lips be, yet they still speak. Hushed is thy voice, but echoes of liberty are ringing through the world, and the sons of bondage listen with joy. Thou didst fall not for thyself. The assassin had no hate for thee. Our hearts were aimed at; our national life was sought. We crown thee as our martyr, and humanity enthrones thee as her triumphant son. Hero, Martyr, Friend, Farewell!"

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. U. S. GRANT, READ BEFORE
ILLINOIS COMMANDERY LOYAL LEGION OF
THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 27, 1910

BY GEN. FRED. D. GRANT.

Kind friends, companions of my father, I am indeed happy to be with you again, appreciating gratefully your warm reception, realizing, however, that it is not so much for me personally, all this kindness, as it is in honor of the memory of a loved one gone before; your old commander and comrade in arms, General U. S. Grant.

I have written out a few reminiscences which I venture to read, as requested to-night.

It was my great good fortune to be with my father, close at his side, much of the time during the Civil War, when I had the opportunity of seeing and listening to many of the noble and distinguished men, who were loyally serving their country during that great struggle; thus I had the honor and happiness of seeing and meeting our revered and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

In looking back to those dark days of the Civil War, I have distinct personal recollections, of the first two meetings between President Lincoln and my father, General U. S. Grant. These two occasions seem, to my mind, the most momentous and memorable in the history of our nation, as these meetings marked the beginning of the end of our great struggle for the existence of our Nation.

The principal and determined efforts of President Lincoln's administration were directed to the preservation of the Union, which, naturally could not be accomplished without the success of the Union armies in the field. Up to the spring of 1864 the progress of the Civil War had not been satisfactory to the people of the North, and little success had been accomplished, except in the victories at Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga.

After the Campaign of Chattanooga, the President and the people of the United States turned impulsively to General Grant as the leader of the Union armies, and a bill was introduced in Congress, reviving for him the grade of lieutenant-general, which grade had died with Washington (though Scott had held it by brevet). The enthusiastic members of the House of Representatives received the bill with applause. They made no concealment of their wishes, and recommended Grant by name for the appointment of lieutenant-general. The bill passed the House by a two-thirds majority, and the Senate with only six dissenting votes.

President Lincoln seemed impatient to put Grant in this high grade, and said he desired to do so to relieve himself from the responsibilities of managing the military forces. He sent the nomination to the Senate, and General Grant, who was at Nashville, received an order from the Secretary of War, to report in person at Washington. In compliance with this order, he left Chattanooga on March 5th for Washington, taking with him some members of his staff. My father also allowed me to accompany him there, I having been with him during the Vicksburg campaign and at Donelson. He reached Washington in the afternoon of March 7th, and went direct to the Willard's hotel. After making our toilets, my father took me with him to the hotel dining-room; there I remember seeing at the table next to where we were seated, some persons who seemed curious, and who began to whisper to each other. After several moments one of the gentlemen present attracted attention by striking on the table with his knife, and when silence was secured, he arose and announced to the assembled diners, that he had "the honor to inform them that General Grant was present in the room with them." A shout arose "Grant! Grant! Grant!" and people sprang to their feet wild with excitement, and three cheers were proposed, which were given with wild enthusiasm. My father arose and bowed, and the crowd began to surge around him; after that, dining became impossible, and an informal reception was held for perhaps three-quarters of an hour; but as there seemed to be no end to the crowd assembling, my father left the dining-room and retired to his apartments. All this scene was most vividly impressed upon my youthful mind.

Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, ex-Secretary of War, soon called at the Willard's hotel for my father, and

accompanied him, with his staff, to the White House, where President and Mrs. Lincoln were holding a reception.

As my father entered the drawing-room door, at the White House, the other visitors fell back in silence, and President Lincoln received my father most cordially, taking both his hands, and saying, "I am most delighted to see you, General." I myself, shall never forget this first meeting of Lincoln and Grant. It was an impressive affair, for there stood the executive of this great nation, welcoming the commander of its armies. I see them now before me, Lincoln, tall, thin and impressive, with deeply-lined face, and his strong sad eyes; Grant, compact, of good size, but looking small beside the President, with his broad, square head and compressed lips—decisive and resolute. This was a thrilling moment, for in the hands of these two men was the destiny of our country. Their work was in coöperation, for the preservation of our great nation, and for the liberty of man. They remained talking together for a few moments, and then General Grant passed on into the East room, with the crowd which surrounded and cheered him wildly, and all present were eager to press his hand. The guests present forced him to stand upon a sofa, insisting that he could be better seen by all. I remember that my father, of whom they wished to make a hero, blushed most modestly at these enthusiastic attentions; all present joining in expressions of affection and applause. Soon a messenger reached my father, calling him back to the side of Mrs. Lincoln, and with her he made a tour of the reception rooms followed by President Lincoln, whose noble, rugged face beamed with pleasure and gratification.

When an opportunity presented itself for them to speak privately, President Lincoln said to my father: "I am to formally present you your commission to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and knowing, General, your dread of speaking, I have written out what I have to say, and will read it, and it will only be four or five sentences. I would like you to say something in reply which will soothe the feeling of jealousy among the officers, and be encouraging to the Nation." Thus spoke this great and noble peacemaker to the General who so heartily coincided with him in sentiments and work for union and peace.

When the reception was over at the White House, my father returned to Willard's hotel, where a great crowd was again assembled to greet him, and remained with him until a late hour of the night. After the crowd had dispersed, my father sat

down and wrote what he intended to say the following day, in receiving his commission promoting him to the lieutenant-generalcy and to the command of the Union armies.

I brought with me here to-night the original manuscripts of these speeches of Lincoln and Grant written by them at that time, which I preserve with care, thinking that you, my father's old comrades, might like to see them, and I shall be happy to show these manuscripts to you after this meeting is over.

Father proceeded to the White House a few minutes before 10 o'clock the next morning, permitting me to accompany him. Upon arriving there, General Grant and his staff were ushered into the President's office, which I remember was the room immediately above what is known now as the Green room of the Executive mansion. There, the President and his Cabinet were assembled, and after a short and informal greeting, all standing, the President faced General Grant, and from a sheet of paper, read the following:

"General Grant: The Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented, with this commission, constituting you lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak, goes my hearty concurrence."

My father taking from his pocket a sheet of paper containing the words that he had written the night before, read quietly and modestly to the President and his Cabinet:

"Mr. President, I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence, which leads both nations and men."

President Lincoln seemed to be profoundly happy, and General Grant deeply gratified. It was a supreme moment when these two patriots shook hands in confirming the compact that was to finish our terrible Civil War, and to save our united country, and to give us a nation, without master and without slave.

From the time of these meetings, the friendship between the President and my father was most close and loyal. President Lincoln seemed to have absolute confidence in General Grant, and my father always spoke of the President with the deepest admiration and affection. This affection and loyal confidence was maintained between them until their lives ended.

I feel deeply grateful to have been present when these two patriots met, on the occasion when they loyally promised one another to preserve the Union at all costs.

I preserve, always as a treasure, in my home, a large bronze medallion, which was designed by a distinguished artist at the request of the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, upon the happy termination of our great Civil War, and which is a beautiful work of art. Upon this bronze medallion are three faces, in relief, with the superscription: "Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior and Grant the Preserver," emblematic of a great and patriotic trinity.

I remember with utmost interest my life and all of the incidents when with my father and his comrades during the Civil War, and I recall with deepest affection the men whom I met in the army. Much of my time was spent among the private soldiers, who were never too tired or worn out to comfort and pet the boy of thirteen—the son of the "Old Man." Young as I was then, my camp life was of such nature—I saw so much of the hardships, the self-denials, the sufferings and labors of both privates and officers—that my proudest moments are when I am associating with the old warriors—the Veteran Comrades of my father.

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

Read by General F. D. Grant to the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. on January 27, 1910.



JOHN M. ROBINSON

United States Senator from Illinois. Judge of the Illinois State Supreme Court

FORGOTTEN STATESMEN OF ILLINOIS.

HON. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

BY DANIEL BERRY, M. D.

John McCracken Robinson, son of Jonathan and Jane (Black) Robinson, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1794.

He was graduated from Transylvania University at a time when that institution was in the height of its renown.

He graduated with honors at about the age of nineteen years, choosing the profession of law.

When General Robinson was admitted to the bar, at the early age of twenty-two, he moved to Illinois.

He first landed at Shawneetown, and later moved to Carmi, which became his permanent home for the remaining twenty-five years of his life.

During that time, he became known as the most prominent statesman of Southern Illinois.

We must not forget that at this time, Southern Illinois was about all there was of the thriving youngster that was to grow into the husky giant it is now.

This young man soon became known for his high character as a brilliant, thorough-going young lawyer; and at once was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1819, and again in 1821; and States attorney in 1827.

Honors and large responsibilities were poured upon him.

In January, 1832, he was elected by the Legislature as United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, over D. J. Baker, the choice of the Governor.

He entered on these high duties at the early age of thirty-seven.

In 1836, he was elected for a full term which expired in 1843.

He was in the Senate about eleven years and won a high rank as a statesman.

He was a Democrat in politics and had the special and personal friendship of both President Jackson and President Van Buren.

Senator Robinson not being a candidate for re-election upon his withdrawal from the Senate, President Van Buren appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Illinois.

Two months later, on the 25th of April, 1843, General Robinson died at Ottawa, the seat of the court, after a brief illness.

Testimonials to his great worth and high standing as a lawyer, judge, statesman and citizen were given by the Legislature, the Bar and officers of the Supreme Court and various other bodies.

General Robinson was partial to military displays and rose to the grade of Major General of the State Militia, and was commonly known as General Robinson.

Physically, he was a man six feet, four inches in height, and built in proportion to that height.

His eyes were blue and his hair a rich auburn.

In personal appearance he could scarcely be excelled.

He was a man of dignified, courtly manners, who would draw the attention of all who met him.

He was kind-hearted, greatly beloved at home and among friends, and honored everywhere.

January 28th, 1829, General Robinson married Mary B. D. Ratcliff, daughter of James Ratcliff, an eminent citizen of Southern Illinois.

She survived her husband until 1864. He left two children, James M. and Margaret Robinson.

James married Miss Harrow. He was a splendid man. A successful and brilliant lawyer. He, too, died young, leaving a baby girl, now Mrs. Hawkins of Kentucky. Margaret married Robert Stuart. These are both dead. They left a daughter, Miss Mary Jane Stuart, now living in Carmi.

Just previous to his retirement from the Senate, General Robinson published the following letter to his constituents:

To the People of Illinois:

A year hence closes the second term of my service as United States Senator.

That you may be seasonably advised of my intention not again to be a candidate for re-election, I have thought it due, both to you and myself, to make it publicly known, in advance of the next August election, for members to our General Assembly, who will have the appointment of my successor.

Since taking my seat in the Senate, early in the first term of General Jackson's administration, an unusual number of measures of the most deep and exciting interest have been before Congress for consideration and action, the character and bearing of which are too fresh in the memory of all to require of me their recapitulation.

Upon the measures of the past and present administration, as well from a consciousness of your will as my own conviction of their wisdom and policy, my votes have mainly been in their favor.

On a very important subject, during the present session, my vote was given, not only against my own judgment, but, possibly, against the judgment and will of a majority of the voters of Illinois—it is scarcely necessary to say I mean upon the Independent Treasury Bill.

In giving the vote I did against this bill, it was done under the imperative instructions of a majority (not large, to be sure) of the members of each House of our State Legislature.

And if wrong, upon my instructions rest that wrong.

And whether these instructions were a true exposition of your will and wishes upon the subject was not for me, but is for you to determine.

My political tenets lead me to believe that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents; and that so far as relates to a Senator in Congress, the Legislature is presumed to be the true exponent of that will.

The official relation I bore to the authors of these instructions constrained me to infer that each member who voted for them did what he believed was the will and wish of his immediate constituents; and that it was his duty to give, and mine to obey them. For I would not allow myself to believe that any member of our Legislature would require of me to do that which he did not positively believe his constituents if speaking for themselves, would have required; nor which he, if in my place and similarly instructed, would not feel bound to obey.

Previous to these instructions, I had voted differently, and was anxious for the success of the bill; believing, as I then did, and yet do, its adoption to be demanded by the good of the country.

I shall proceed briefly and fairly, to state the great principles of this bill so much abused and repudiated by its opponents.

They are:

The establishment of a Treasury of the United States in fact, in which to keep the money of the people; and of secure places of deposit in the great commercial towns for the money collected and to be paid out at those places.

The appointment of public officers to take charge of these places of deposit and of the money placed within them, while the Treasurer of the United States is to have the charge of the Treasury and the money placed therein. The requirement of secure and sufficient bonds from all these officers for the faithful discharge of their duties and the safe keeping of the money entrusted to them.

A prohibition against their lending or using the money in their hands in any way or for any purpose other than in obedience to law; and making any such unauthorized use of any portion of the public money a felony, and criminally punishable.

Provision for the gradual collection of the public revenue in the legal currency of the United States, by which, at the expiration of four years, it will be all so collected; and similar provisions for making all the public payments in the same currency.

These are the great and all the great and essential principles of the Independent Treasury Bill.

And to carry it into operation, the appointment of but four new officers and some eight or ten clerks is proposed or required.

The simple and sole object is to make public officers, instead of banks, the fiscal agents of our Government.

And when the subject is freed from party feeling, prejudice, and the influence of the former mode of depositing the public money in banks, I can but believe that every reflecting, candid man, in view of the late and present condition of the banks, and with an eye to the future welfare of the country, will admit the measure, not only to be indispensably necessary, but the very best which could be adopted.

And so well am I convinced of the good policy of the measure, that I feel confident if once tried, its practical effects will prove so salutary and beneficial as to insure for it the approbation of all, and permanency as the settled and fixed law of our country.

Of the 35,941,902 acres of land in Illinois, there have been patented to soldiers as bounty land, 2,831,840 acres; granted for schools, canals, seat of Government, saltworks, with private claims and small Indian reservations included, 2,713,644 acres.

And of the balance of the year, 1831, when I first took my seat in the Senate, there had been sold but 1,838,601 acres,

since which, up to the 30th of September last, there have been sold 9,120,947 acres.

And land offices increased from six to ten.

The progress making to complete the surveys of all the lands within the State, warrants the belief that all which may not sooner, will in the course of this and the next year, be prepared to be brought into market.

Since the last of the year, 1830, the Indian title has been extinguished to about 2,119,680 acres, and the Indians removed beyond our bound, leaving no tribes claiming any portion of the public lands in the State, or residing within its limits.

Since the first of the year, 1831, the aggregate length of post routes in Illinois has been increased from 3,276 miles to 6,690 miles.

The transportation of the mail from 254,022 miles to 1,387,956 miles and the mode of transportation from 135,900 miles in coaches and stages, to 909,877 miles; from 118,122 miles, on horseback, to 326,503 miles; and 69,576 miles of steamboat transportation wholly added.

The number of post offices increased from 141 to 521.

The Cumberland road has not progressed as fast as, to me, its importance seemed so demand.

For the ninety miles in Illinois, there has been appropriated during the last nine years the sum of \$706,000.

Toward building a lighthouse and improving the harbor at Chicago, there has been appropriated between \$100,000 and \$200,000. And for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, about half a million of dollars.

These are among the principal subjects immediately and directly affecting Illinois, upon which the General Government has acted thus far during my service as one of your Senators. And whether, or not, these measures have been beneficial to the State or aided in swelling the number of our population, in less than ten years, from one hundred and fifty thousand to over a half a million, you can readily judge.

For having been twice honored with an election to the high station, it has been your pleasure I should occupy, my heart is filled with gratitude, which it shall never cease to feel and cherish until it shall cease to beat.

Your fellow citizen and obedient servant,

JOHN M. ROBINSON.

Washington, March 3, 1840.

THE PIASA.

BY FREDERICK E. VOELKER.

(READ BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT THE CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1913.)*

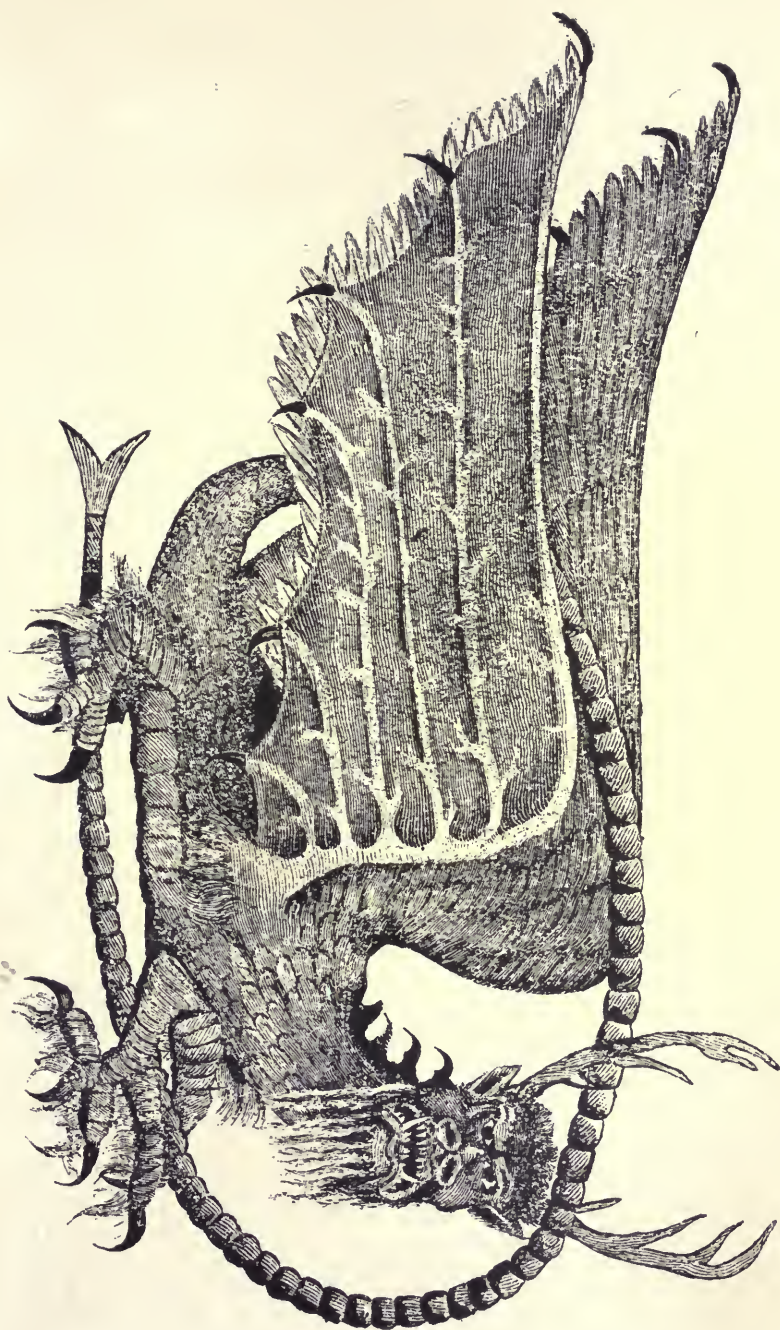
It is no great venture to assert that there are comparatively few people living in the Middle West who are cognizant of the fact that the greatest specimen of primitive pictorial art in America survived on the banks of the Father-of-Waters until the year 1847, when after an existence of hundreds of years, perhaps, it fell before the hand of Progress.

This masterpiece of America's aboriginal artists was the pictograph known as the "Piasa," which was painted on the smooth face of the bluff a short distance above Alton, (Ill.), at that point where Piasa creek empties into the Mississippi. A recent writer says the painting was placed at a height of eighty feet above the river.

Since 1673, men have endeavored to solve the mystery surrounding the Piasa, since it was in the latter part of June, that year, that white men first gazed on this remarkable work. These men were the Jesuit Jacques Marquette, and his companion explorer, Louis Joliet, who were descending the mighty river in canoes. Marquette's description of the Piasa is by far the most elaborate that has come down to us. Translated by R. G. Thwaites in "Jesuit Relations" it is as follows:

"While Skirting some rocks, which by their height and Length inspired awe, We saw upon one of them two painted Monsters which at first made Us afraid, and upon which the boldest savages dare not long rest their eyes. They are as large as a calf; They have Horns on their heads Like those of a deer, a horrible look, red eyes, a beard like a tiger's, a face somewhat like a man's, body covered with scales, and so long a tail that it

*The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the writings of Mrs. Clara Kern Bayliss of Macomb, Illinois, in the preparation of this paper.



THE PIASA BIRD



winds all around the body, passing above the head and going back between the legs, ending in a Fish's tail. Green, red and black are the three colors composing the Picture. Moreover, these two Monsters are so well painted that we cannot believe that any savage is their author; for good painters in France would find it difficult to paint so well—and, besides, they are so high up on the rock that it is difficult to reach that place conveniently to paint them. Here is approximately The shape of these monsters, as we have faithfully copied it."

Francis Parkman, in his volume on La Salle, says, referring to Marquette's drawing, above mentioned:

"Marquette made a drawing of these two monsters, but it is lost. I have, however, a fac-simile of a map made a few years later, by order of the Intendant Duchesneau, which is decorated with the portrait of one of them answering to Marquette's description, and probably copied from his drawing.

William McAdams, in "Records of Ancient Races" says:

"We have received, through the kindness of Mr. Parkman, a copy of the portrait of which he speaks; but we cannot agree with the historian in believing that it answers to Marquette's description, or refers to the well-known figure that once adorned the bluff at Alton."

According to the testimony of Marquette, then, it appears that there were representations of two monsters on the bluff when white men first explored this country. In later years, however, one had disappeared some time prior to the destruction of the other.

Hennepin, in his "Continuation of the New Discovery of a vast Country in America" interprets Marquette's language substantially as does Thwaites, with but one exception. He says the horns were those of a "Wild-Goat." John G. Shea's translation of Marquette agrees with Thwaites in all but one particular. He says: "The tail (is) so long that it twice makes the turn of the body."

Aligned with Thwaites, also, are Francis Parkman and Davidson and Stuve, joint authors of a history of Illinois, who say, in addition, that the pictographs were objects of Indian worship.

The next European to actually see the painting of the Piasa was the Recollect Louis Hennepin. He came by shortly after the 24th of April, 1680, and had the following to relate:

"I had quite forgot to relate that the Illinois had told us that towards the Cape which I have called in my map St.

Anthony, near the nation of the Messorites, there were some Tritons and other Sea Monsters painted which the boldest men durst not look upon, there being some Inchantment in their face. I thought this was a story, but when we came near the place they had mentioned we saw instead of these monsters a Horse and some other Beasts painted upon the rock with Red Colors by the Savages. The Illinois had told us likewise that the rock on which these dreadful Monsters stood was so steep that no man could climb up to it, but had we not been afraid of the savages more than of the Monsters we had certainly got up to them. There is a common Tradition amongst the people that a great number of Miamis were drowned in that place, being pursued by the Savages of Matsegamie, and since that time the Savages going by the rock use to smook and offer Tobacco to these Beasts to appease, as they say, the Manitou, that is, in the Language of the Algonquins and Arcadians, an Evil Spirit, which the Iroquois call Otkon, but the name is the only thing they know of him. While I was at Quebec I undertood M. Joliet had been upon the Mississippi and obliged to return without going down the River because of the Monsters I have spoke of who had frightened him * * * and having an opportunity to know the truth of that Storey from M. Jolliet himself, * * * I asked him whether he had been as far as the Arkansas. That Gentleman answered me that the Outtaouats had often spoke to him of these Monsters, but that he had never gone further than the Hurons and Outtaouats" who lived in the region to the south and east of Georgian Bay, in Ontario. Hennepin's general reputation among historians renders it unnecessary for us to comment on his refutation of Marquette.

Along came Anastasius Douay, likewise a Recollect priest, some time between August 26 and September 5th, 1687. He followed blithely in the footsteps of Hennepin, when commenting on Marquette's description he says:

"It is said that they saw painted monsters that the boldest would have difficulty to look at, and that there was something supernatural about them. This frightful monster is a horse painted on a rock with matachia," an old term for paint,—“and some other wild beasts made by the Indians. It is said that they can not be reached, and yet I touched them without difficulty. The truth is that the Miamis, pursued by the Matsigamea, having been drowned in the river, the Indians

ever since that time present tobacco to these grotesque figures whenever they pass, in order to appease the manitou."

The next visitor to the painted bluff was Jean St. Cosme, who said:

"On the 6th of December we embarked on the Micissippi, after making about six leagues we found the great river of the Missouri, * * * * three or four leagues (further) we found on the left a rock having some figures painted on it, for which, it is said the Indians have some veneration. They are now almost effaced." This passage very evidently refers to the paintings of the Piasa, which we would never suspect on reading it. Shea's translation, the only one available, and which is used above, makes it impossible for St. Cosme to have seen the Piasa. That is evident when we consider the following: After mentioning his embarking on the Mississippi, St. Cosme says:

"After making about six leagues we found the great river of the Missouri"—so far no mention of the pictographs, which were located between the mouth of the Illinois, where he embarked on the Mississippi, and the mouth of the Missouri, where he now is; continuing, he says: "Three or four leagues (further)"—the word further being supplied by Shea—"we found on the left a rock having some figures painted on it;" thereby placing the painted rock somewhere, about twelve miles, approximately, below the mouth of the Missouri, which would be directly opposite St. Louis. Those of us who know the topography of the country can testify that there is no such bluff opposite this city. The fact of the matter is that the river bluff ends abruptly at Alton, eight miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and does not again appear for a distance of seventy-five or eighty miles below the Missouri. Thus does Shea make it impossible for St. Cosme to have seen the Piasa. Nevertheless this slight discrepancy does not deter him from saying: "This is the Piesa or painted rock first mentioned by Marquette."

My own interpretation of the words of St. Cosme, done into the American language is as follows:

"On the 6th of December, 1699, we embarked on the Mississippi. After making about twenty-one miles—which is nearly the equivalent of six leagues—we found the Missouri river. At three or four leagues—which is about from eleven to fourteen miles—we found on the left a rock, and etc." As a matter of

fact, the distance from the Illinois to Piasa creek where the pictograph was located is about eleven and a half miles, thus making it entirely possible for St. Cosme to have seen it.

Then, for a period of one hundred and five years, no one who has written down his observations, or at least published them in permanent form, so far as I am able to discover, came by that bluff that held the mystery of the Piasa. The next record we have is that of Major Amos Stoddard, U. S. A., who came along some time between 1804 and 1812. He said:

"The * * * journals of Jolliet and Marquette were published, and they afford a pretty accurate description of the Country, its rivers, and productions. What they call Painted Monsters on the side of a high perpendicular rock, apparently inaccessible to man, between the Missouri and Illinois, and known to moderns by the name of Piasa, still remain in a good degree of preservation." Thwaites says Stoddard saw them in the year 1812.

McAdams says:

"We have in our possession a spirited pen-and-ink sketch, 12 by 15 inches in size, and purporting to represent the ancient painting described by Marquette. On the picture is inscribed the following in ink; 'Made by William Dennis, April 3d, 1825.'" So the said Mr. Dennis was the next to record the existence of the Piasa. McAdams does not go into details concerning this drawing.

In March, 1836, Doctor John Russell, at one time professor of Greek and Latin at Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, Ill., visited the locality of the painted bluff. In July, of that same year, he handed down to posterity the following:

"No part of the United States, not even the highlands of the Hudson, can vie, in wild and romantic scenery, with the bluffs of Illinois on the Mississippi, between the mouths of the Missouri and Illinois rivers. On one side of the river, often at the water's edge, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to the height of some hundred feet. Generally on the opposite shore is a level bottom or prairie of several miles in extent, extending to a similar bluff that runs parallel with the river. One of these ranges commences at Alton and extends * * * for many miles along the left bank of the Mississippi. In descending the river to Alton, the traveler will observe, between that town and the mouth of the Illinois, a narrow ravine through which a small stream discharges its waters into the Mississippi. This stream

is the Piasa. Its name is Indian, and signifies in the Illini, *'The bird that devours men!'* Near the mouth of this stream, on the smooth and perpendicular face of the bluff, at an elevation which no human art can reach, is cut the figure of an enormous bird, with its wings extended. The animal which the figure represents was called by the Indians the Piasa. From this is derived the name of the stream.

"The tradition of the Piasa is still current among the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and those who have inhabited the valley of the Illinois, and is briefly this:

"Many thousand moons before the arrival of the palefaces, when the great Magalonyx and Mastadon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in the land of green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off in his talons a full grown deer. Having obtained a taste for human flesh, from that time he would prey on nothing else. He was artful as he was powerful, and would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off into one of the caves of the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole villages were nearly depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illini.

"Such was the state of affairs when Ouatogo the great chief of the Illini, whose fame extended beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, The Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa.

"On the last night of the fast the Great Spirit appeared to Ouatogo in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his bravest warriors, each armed with a bow and poisoned arrows, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of concealment another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant he pounced upon his prey.

"When the chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, and returning to his tribe told them his vision. Ouatogo offered himself as the victim. He was willing to die for his people. Placing himself in open view on the bluffs, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. The chief drew up his manly form to his utmost height, and, planting his feet firmly upon the earth, he began to chant the death-song

of an Indian warrior. The moment after, the Piasa arose into the air, and swift as the thunderbolt darted down on his victim. Scarcely had the horrid creature reached his prey before every bow was sprung and every arrow was sent quivering to the feather into his body. The Piasa uttered a fearful scream, that sounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Ouatogo was unharmed. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird, had touched him. The Master of Life, in admiration of Ouatogo's deed, had held over him an invisible shield.

"There was the wildest rejoicing among the Illini, and the brave chief was carried in triumph to the council house, where it was solemnly agreed that, in memory of the great event in their nation's history, the image of the Piasa should be engraved on the bluff.

"Such is the Indian tradition. Of course I cannot vouch for its truth. This much, however, is certain, that the figure of a huge bird, cut in the solid rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How, and for what purpose it was made, I leave it for others to determine. Even at this day an Indian never passes the spot in his canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the Piasa. The marks of the balls on the rock are almost innumerable.

"Near the close of March of the present year—1836—I was induced to visit the bluffs below the mouth of the Illinois river, above that of the Piasa. My curiosity was principally directed to the examination of a cave, connected with the above tradition as one of those to which the bird had carried his human victims.

"Preceded by an intelligent guide, who carried a spade, I set out on my excursion. The cave was extremely difficult of access, and at one point in our progress I stood at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet on the perpendicular face of the bluff, with barely room to sustain one foot. The unbroken wall towered above me, while below was the river.

"After a long and perilous climb we reached the cave, which was about fifty feet above the surface of the river. By the aid of a long pole placed on a projecting rock, and the upper end touching the mouth of the cave, we succeeded in entering it. Nothing could be more impressive than the view from the entrance to the cavern. The Mississippi was rolling in silent grandeur beneath us. High over our heads a single cedar tree hung its branches over the cliff, and on one of the dead dry

limbs was seated a bald eagle. No other sign of life was near us; a Sabbath stillness rested on the scene. Not a cloud was visible on the heavens; not a breath of air was stirring. The broad Mississippi was before us, calm and smooth as a lake. The landscape presented the same wild aspect it did before it had met the eye of the white man. The roof of the cavern was vaulted, and at the top was hardly less than twenty feet high. The shape of the cavern was irregular, but so far as I could judge, the bottom would average twenty by thirty feet. The floor of the cavern throughout its whole extent was one mass of human bones. Skulls and other bones were mingled in the utmost confusion. To what depth they extended I was unable to decide, but we dug to the depth of 3 or 4 feet in every part of the cavern, and still we found only bones. The remains of thousands must have been deposited here. How and by whom, and for what purpose, it is impossible to conjecture."

Several years after the publication of this tradition, McAdams wrote Professor Russell in regard thereto. "He answered that there was a somewhat similar tradition among the Indians, but he admitted, to use his own words, that the story was '*somewhat illustrated.*'"

In June, 1838, A. D. Jones visited the spot and incorporated his observations and gleanings in a little book called "Illinois and the West." Jones' version of the Illini tradition says that the man-destroying bird which took up its home in the lofty peaks near Alton, had wings clothed with thunder, making a fearful noise in its heavy flight; its talons, four in number, were like the eagle's; its tail was of huge dimensions. "After the distribution of firearms among the Indians," he says, "bullets were substituted for arrows, and even to this day no savage presumes to pass the spot without discharging his rifle and raising his shout of triumph. I visited the spot in June (1838) and examined the image, and the ten thousand bullet marks on the cliff seemed to corroborate the tradition related to me in the neighborhood.

"So lately as the passage of the Sac and Fox delegations down the river on their way to Washington, there was a general discharge of their rifles at the Piasau Bird. On arriving at Alton, they went ashore in a body and proceeded to the bluffs, where they held a solemn war council, concluding the whole with a splendid war dance, under the cliff on which was the image

* * * * *

"Another author" mentioned by McAdams, but whose name he fails to give, saw the picture and described it in the year 1844.

What is, probably, the most satisfactory picture of the Piasa is contained in an old German publication entitled "The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated." It contains "eighty illustrations from nature by H. Lewis." It was published in 1839. McAdams believed this to have been a faithful sketch of what the German artist saw dimly outlined just prior to 1839. The account accompanying this sketch tells of the tradition, and says the pictograph was growing dim and showed evidence of great age. "In the German picture there is shown, just behind the rather dim outlines of a second face, a ragged crevice, as though of a fracture. Part of the bluff's face might have fallen and thus nearly destroyed one of the monsters; for in later years writers speak of but one figure."

Many years later, Mr. W. H. Allen related to McAdams, how, on days when the atmosphere was full of moisture, or after a very wet period, the figure on the rock could be seen much plainer. And this may have been the case when the German artist came along in '39, and the reason why he failed to get the picture of the second monster in its entirety was because the weather was unfavorable. Hon. P. A. Armstrong relates, in his monograph on the Piasa, what he claimed was a tradition told him by the Miamis in 1827, the substance of which is that the Miamis and Methegamies one day clashing in battle, in the heat of the fray two enormous birds swooped down and bore away two chieftains of the Miamis, which threw their followers into a panic, resulting in their losing the day. From this blow, they never recovered.

* * * * *

"In the myths of many people a great bird is the agent of the chief deity, if not the deity himself," so says the historian Bancroft.

Many myths akin to that of the Piasa can be found by a study of the mythology of the American Indians, some bearing a striking resemblance to that of the Piasa. There are the Passamaquoddy of Maine who think their thunder-bird resembles a human being, with the exception that it has wings.

The Kaloo bird of the Canadian Micmacs could catch a man in his talons and carry him away.

The Omahas, Poncas and Sioux have thunder-birds and thunder-men.

The Dakota and Modocs relate myths wherein the thunder-birds are watched during the process of eating human beings.

The Medicine Animal of the Winnebagoes, seen only by the medicine-men, closely resembles in form the painting of the Piasa.

There have been numerous attempts to connect the Piasa Bird with the early geologic ages in America. Theories have been advanced wherein the Piasa assumes the form of a living creature, an actual breathing denizen of the plains and forests along the Mississippi; but let us not be deceived, for think what a wonderful, intricate creature this must have been with horns on its head like a deer, the face of a human being, a beard like a tiger's, great red eyes, wings as large as an eagle's, a tail that would have been approximately 15 or 20 feet long, a body covered with scales, and that very essential asset to navigation a rudder like that of a fish on the end of the tail; the whole creature being done into livid hues of green and red by nature. Surely in the whole scale of evolution we can find no such creature.

SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BURIED IN ILLINOIS.

BY MRS. EDWIN S. WALKER.

MORGAN COUNTY

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, D. A. R. of Jacksonville, observed a Red-letter day in their history, when on March 10th, 1914, a bronze tablet was unveiled in memory of nineteen soldiers of the American Revolution who lie buried in Morgan county.

The exercises were held in the Circuit Court room and were alike impressive and patriotic. The tablet was formally presented by Miss Effie Epler, chairman of the Tablet committee, and was accepted by the Regent of the chapter, Mrs. O. F. Buffe, who in turn presented the same to Morgan county.

In behalf of Morgan county, Judge E. P. Brockhouse accepted the tablet. The Hon. Horace Bancroft, a member of the S. A. R., in an address paid an eloquent tribute to the Soldiers of '76.

Hon. Richard Yates followed with a stirring address, highly commending the work of Washington, and in an especial manner giving deserved tribute to the women of that period in our history.

Appropriate music was rendered by a concert band and a chorus from the high school. The invocation was given by the Rev. R. O. Post.

The tablet, which was placed on the south wall of the court house, was unveiled by lineal descendants of some of the soldiers commemorated, Miss Anna Clayton and Miss Janette Powell.

The State committee on Historical Research, earnestly hopes that every county in the State, where Revolutionary soldiers are buried, will honor their memory in like manner.

ISHMAIL BOBBITT

Was a native of North Carolina; he was in service under Captain Farley, and was at the Siege of Yorktown. After the war was ended, he removed to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, where he died, and is buried on the Paschal farm near Markham.

MARTIN BURRIS

Was born in Pennsylvania in 1754, died in 1839. He served in the Virginia line of troops. Came to reside in Morgan county, Illinois, at an early date and died there in 1839.

CONSTANTINE CLARKSON

Was born in Virginia, December 18, 1762. Served in the Virginia line of troops and was pensioned for faithful services. He came to Illinois and resided in Morgan county, where he died and lies buried.

JOSEPH JACKSON

Was a private in North Carolina troops; was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1760; removed to Sumner county, Tennessee, and from there to Morgan county, Illinois, and died there October 11, 1844.

SAMUEL JACKSON

Was a private in the South Carolina troops; served in Blakeney's Company, Harlee's Battalion. He came to reside in Morgan county, Illinois, and died October 11, 1844; is buried in Franklin cemetery, Franklin, Ill.

BOURLAND JOLLY

Died in Morgan county, Illinois, and is buried in the Franklin cemetery, but no record of service is given. After further research is made, we shall hope to add his record to this statement as given by descendants.

JAMES JORDAN

Was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1755. He was a private in the South Carolina troops, was pensioned. He came to Morgan county, Illinois, where he died, and is buried on the Massey farm two miles west of Jacksonville.

SAMUEL JONES

This name appears upon the tablet, though no record of service is given. He lies buried in the Paschal farm near Markham.

(It has been the plan of the committee on Historical Research to accept no name unless accompanied by the military record; we earnestly hope that this important addition to history can be obtained when such record will be given.)

LAWRENCE KILLEBRUE

Was a pensioned soldier of the American Revolution; was born May 10, 1763, at Tarbury Town, Edgecomb county, North Carolina. He served from that state. Coming to Illinois he settled in Morgan county, where he died April 4, 1835.

DAVID McPEETERS

Enlisted with the North Carolina troops; was born there Jan. 14, 1756; died in Morgan county, Illinois, March 27, 1846.

EDMOND MOODY

Was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 18, 1755; died in Morgan county, Illinois, September 10, 1839. He removed to Kentucky after the war, and from there to Morgan county, Illinois. He served in the Virginia line of troops.

JOHN ROBERTSON

Was born in 1755; served with the Delaware troops; was pensioned, came to reside in Illinois, and died in Morgan county; is buried at Orleans on a farm.

WILLIAM SCOTT

Was a native of Virginia; born in 1755, and served in the war from that state. He came to Morgan county, Illinois, to reside, where he died October 4, 1836, and is buried East of Jacksonville at Orleans on a farm.

JARRETT SEYMOUR

This name appears on the tablet, but no record of service has been sent; he is buried five miles south of Franklin in the Providence churchyard.

ELISHA SMITH

Was in the New Jersey line of troops; he died and is buried in the Jacksonville cemetery, Morgan county.

ANDREW TURNER

Was a native of North Carolina; born April 5, 1762, and served from that state during the war; was pensioned for service; he died in Morgan county, Illinois, August 8, 1842; buried in Rohrer cemetery.

WILLIAM WILLARD

Was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1755; he enlisted from that state in July, 1778, serving under Captain James Ratekin, and Colonel Shepherd; later he served under Captain William Douglass and Colonel Russel; was discharged after the surrender of Cornwallis.

From record received William Willard's estate was settled in Morgan county, Illinois; but he lies buried in a farm in Emmet township, near Colchester, McDonough county, where he died November 9, 1846.

JOHN WOOD

Served with distinction during the Revolutionary war; he was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1752. He enlisted twice, and was granted 250 acres of land for service rendered; he was a member of a scouting party and was entrusted with carrying private messages from General Marion to General Washington. With his two brothers, William and Nathaniel, he served throughout the entire war. He also acted as paymaster to the First Battalion, Georgia troops, having the rank and pay of a captain.

John Wood came to reside in Morgan county, Illinois at an early date; died October 21, 1831, and is buried in Franklin.

CAPTAIN JAMES WRIGHT

Served in the 7th Regiment from the state of Virginia, commanded by Colonel John Morgan. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, July 31, 1776, First Lieutenant, July 2, 1779; he was a prisoner of war and was pensioned. He died in 1845, in Morgan county, Illinois, and is buried in Franklin.

DEWITT COUNTY.

EDWARD DAY

Was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1760; he enlisted from that county in Captain Collier's Company, Colonel Morgan's Regiment when only sixteen years of age, serving five months; he again served in Captain William Price's Company, Colonel Randolph's Regiment, serving three months; re-enlisting in Captain Collier's Company, Colonel Randolph's Regiment, he served three months; again enlisting he was in Captain Gideon Spencer's Company, Colonel Randolph's Regiment,

serving two months, thus making a fine record of service for his country. He came to Illinois, settling in DeWitt county where he lies buried in De Witt cemetery; died in 1836.

Edward Day was the grandfather of Hon. W. H. Herndon, a law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

JOHN SCOTT

Was a native of Pennsylvania, born in York county, May 29, 1763. He enlisted from Washington county, Virginia in May 1780, in Captain James Dysart's Company, Colonel William Gamble's Regiment, Virginia line of troops, serving one year; he was in the battles of King's Mountain and Wetzell's Mills. The family came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1824; removed to DeWitt county where he died Nov. 13, 1847, and is buried in Rock Creek cemetery, near Waynesville.

PETER CUTRIGHT

A native of Virginia, born in Hampshire county, 1759. He enlisted September 1, 1780, and served six months with Captains Daniel Riteson and Robert Cravens, Colonel Robert Stevens commanding. Peter Cutright came to Illinois and resided for a time in Macon county, his application for pension being from that county in 1833. He lived in Sangamon county until three years before his death, when he was a resident of DeWitt county, where his last pension was drawn September 4, 1841. The place of his burial is not known.

WILLIAM VINSON OR VINCENT

Was a native of Virginia, serving in the Virginia line of troops.

He came to Illinois in 1828, settling at Long Point Timber, DeWitt county. He applied for a pension in McLean county. He died in DeWitt county in 1836, and is buried in Rock Creek cemetery.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

CHARLES MOORE

Was born in Hanover county, Virginia, January 11, 1763; he enlisted from Salisbury district, Rowan county, North Carolina, serving for three months, 1779, in Captain James Craig's Company, Major Montflorance's Regiment; again for three months in Captain Benjamin Smith's company Colonel Matthew Bran-

don's Regiment; again for six months from 1780 in Captain Robert Glasby's Company. He was in the battle of King's mountain.

He came to Illinois, settled in Sangamon county, built a cotton gin near Buffalo Hart Grove, in 1823-4. From there he removed to McLean county, settling in what is now Woodford county. While going to draw a pension the stage upset and caused his death. He died September 19, 1839, and is probably buried at Ewington, Effingham county.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

HURIAH GILMORE

Was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting in the Virginia line of troops. He was born in North Carolina in 1749; he came to Illinois and resided in Morgan county, but removed to Macoupin, where he died. The place of his burial is not known.

ROBERT BUSBY

Was born in Hanover county, Virginia, July, 1759; he served in the Virginia line of troops, and was pensioned for his services. He came to Illinois and was a resident of Morgan county in 1839, but removed to Macoupin county, and died there; the place of his burial is not yet known.

THOMAS MOORE

Was born January 24, 1760, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He served in the Virginia line of troops under Captain Peter May, Colonel Glenn. After the close of the war he removed to Kentucky, and in 1831, came to Illinois, settling in Macoupin county, where he died and is buried on the land which he and his brother entered, called the Moore Cemetery.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON

Was also a native of Virginia, born December 19, 1762, in Bedford county. He served in the Virginia line of troops. He came to Illinois and settled in Macoupin county, where he died March 14, 1844.

JOHN PEEBLES

Was born about 1762, he enlisted early in the service. We copy an extract from his affidavit made in the year 1847; "I entered the service of the United States under the following

named officers and served as herein stated under Captain Nettles, and immediately joined General Marion's army. I was at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and was in North Carolina in what was called the 'truce land', and was engaged in scouting parties against the tories. I was not discharged from the service until after military operations had ceased."

After the war, he removed to Kentucky, and later to Illinois, in Macoupin county, where he died October 6, 1849. He lies buried in the cemetery near Chesterfield. A few years since the members of the family erected a monument to the memory of this Revolutionary hero.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

BASIL MEEK

Was born in Virginia, March 7, 1763; served as a private in Captain Hugh Stevenson's Company from some time in August, 1775, to October of that year. He came to Illinois, settling in what is now Woodford county in 1832. He died near Eureka, Illinois, January 12, 1844, and is buried in Olio Township cemetery near Eureka. A fine monument has been erected to his memory.

EDWARD FITZPATRICK

Was born in Ireland, in 1760; came to America when a boy. He entered the service as a private in Captain Armstrong's Company, North Carolina troops. Coming to Illinois after the war was over he settled in what is now Woodford county about 1832. He died there November, 21, 1834, and is buried in the Patrick family cemetery near Leon, Woodford county.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

ELLIOT GRAY

Was a native of Massachusetts, born September 17, 1755 at Pelham, where he enlisted under Elijah Dwight, Massachusetts Troops. He came to Illinois and settled in Tazewell county, where he died and is buried near Armington, that county.

COTNER'S CRISIS

ONE OF CARMÍ'S OLD-TIME REMINISCENCES.

BY DANIEL BERRY, M. D.

This story has never been told in print.

As a plain, everyday occurrence, it is almost past belief, from this fact:

The chief incident has been worn threadbare in all sorts of novels and romances.

It has done time-honored and yeoman service as the grand sequence, or unveiling of the plot; when in the last grand round virtue never fails to come up smiling and get in her work on the double-team of vice and villany, by dealing them fatal blows, right and left, under the fifth rib.

It was a fearful tragedy and woefully wrought.

We, who are accustomed to seeing the accounts of such things in the daily papers, can have no adequate idea of the profound depth to which the primitive communities of the early settlers were stirred by the narration of a deed of murder.

The horrid particulars of the atrocities flew on lightsome feet and nimble tongues from settlement to settlement.

It was in some such manner that all the counties hereabouts were excited by the recital of a murder perpetrated in August, 1824.

All the actors in that tragedy are now dead.

The facts that were once told with bated breath for fear of exciting the enmity of a powerful family, that clung together with more than an ordinary clannish spirit, can now be blazoned to the world.

As far back as 1815 there came into this country, then the Illinois Territory, a family from Kentucky or Carolina, that settled in the Wabash bottoms, east of where Concord in White county, now is.

This family consisted of the father, mother and several sons and daughters. The sons were gigantic in size and models of physical manhood.

The daughters were perfect specimens of womanhood, handsome and virtuous. They married and became the prolific mothers of some of the best families of the region. The father and his stalwart sons began to clear up ground around the little opening they made in the woods, and soon had a fine farm carved out of the massive timber of the Wabash Bottoms.

The luxuriant crops raised by them on the virgin soil induced other settlers to "squat" down by them.

It must be understood that the Wabash Bottoms, then, were not like these lands are now.

Destructive overflows, such as we have every year or two, in these days, were wholly unknown.

When old Bowman, who gave his name to Bowman's Bend, above Williams' Ferry on the Wabash, told the people who had been settled there fifteen or twenty years, that he had "seen the water so high there that it was shoe-mouth deep on the lands they were cultivating" they thought he had a wonderfully vivid imagination and was indulging it to its widest extent.

Old Bowman's shoes would have to be, at least, fifteen feet deep to keep out the water of late years on the same ground.

It never was charged that this family of stalwart sons was jealous of their new neighbors, or was covetous of the splendid domain they had discovered; or had any designs of making the most of its grand possibilities; or even looked with disfavor on the encroachment of men as eager and energetic as themselves, to carve out plantations anywhere in their immediate neighborhood.

But they were generally regarded as well meaning, honest, upright citizens; fearless, rough riders, hard hitters, just the sort of men to settle and open up a new country.

One of the younger sons, William, was a fair sample of the style of man needed to clear up the country of bears, wolves, Indians and rougher white men. His reputation as a "rough-and-tumble" fighter, or full hand at a "scrimmage" had traveled abroad.

One day as he came out of the clearing to dinner, shortly after he married and settled by himself, he met a stranger riding a little blazed-faced sorrel horse. Like William, the man on horse-

back was of wonderful stature. His legs were so long they almost touched the ground.

As they met, the ordinary salutation of "Howdy" was exchanged; then the stranger asked: "Air you the man that whipped Joe Logston, over in the bend at Turner Nelson's house raisin'?" "I 'low it's so narrated," replied William. "Well, then," continued the stranger, "my name's Dennis. I'm reckoned one of the best men in Posey county, Indiana, and I came over to see if you could do me as you did Joe Logston." "All right," said William, "anything to oblige."

By this time they were at the cabin. "Just 'light and look at your saddle. Dinner is about ready. Hitch your critter to the fence and after dinner we can tend to that job, if you are then of the same mind." So in the most amicable humor they sat down to dinner, and were waited on by the puzzled wife of William.

After dinner the combat took place.

Dennis, in describing the affair to his friends some time afterwards, said: "The first pass that feller made at me showed me I had no call to leave old Posey, an' the thing hadn't more'n got to goin' 'fore I wanted to resign; but there war no help for it; ther were no balm in gilead, an' I put in my best licks. Arter he'd mopped up the ground with me and walloped me 'round a sapplin' once or twice, I bleated; yes, sir, I hollered 'calf rope.' As he was helpin' me on my critter, he says, sorter careless like, 'When you git home if you will gather up the rest of the Dennises at Turner's, an' let me know some time arter I've laid by, mebbe I'll come over and put in a half a day just for amusement like; now mosey.'

"An' right then Blaze struck a lope, When I go borrerin' trouble agin, I 'low to keep on this side the river. Whoop-ee! I'm the best man in Posey county, 'cept my friends."

It was the possession of just such characteristics as William displayed, that went far toward the maintenance of law and order in the communities of those days. It sometimes happened that two families of high-strung individuals of combative temperaments would settle close to each other, and then it took the utmost discrimination on the part of each to preserve the peace; and this was not always done.

This was the case with this stalwart family.

A few years after their settlement in the county, there came into their close vicinity a man by the name of James Wilson,

who entered the land and opened up a farm. He was as genial as any of his neighbors, just as energetic, just as pugnacious and just as willing to try conclusions by the wage of battle as was the common custom in those times; and the early recollections of the oldest citizens of Carmi and New Haven are full of the terrible fights that took place between Wilson, single handed, and any of the stalwart sons, whenever they would meet at those places.

Wilson was not afraid of them in their open-handed way of dealing; but this was not always the way in which he was served.

It sometimes happens that in a family, composed in the main of good, honorable members, there may chance to be a "black sheep" who brings reproach and shame on all the rest.

It was so with this family of stalwart sons. In it was one who would resort to any means—no matter how nefarious—to secure any temporary advantage for his family. So when Wilson began to find his hogs shot, in the woods, and his cattle hamstrung, he made up his mind to leave the neighborhood.

He was naturally peaceable and too high-spirited and noble-minded to retaliate in kind, and he soon came to the conclusion that life was not worth living in any such way.

He said he could not afford to be in a "continual furse" with his neighbors, so he "sold out" and left the country.

There was another neighbor named William McKee, who in some manner had excited the enmity of this "black sheep" of the stalwart sons.

Tradition has it that the sons of the stalwart family charged McKee with making unseemly remarks about their sisters. In the light of subsequent events, this charge was believed to be only a flimsy defense used in extenuation of what was done; there were no fairer characters than those girls possessed; and no one dreamed of uttering a word against them; certainly not McKee, in the estimation of those who bore witness to his genial and peaceful disposition.

One morning in August, 1824, McKee woke up to find the fence near his cabin festooned with the vines from his watermelon patch; these had been pulled up during the night and hung on the fence to dry.

The following night, while the full moon was shining, he was awakened about midnight by the barking of his dog. He got up to go out and see what was the matter; but before reaching the door, he heard a gunshot, and at the same time a yelp from

his dog, showing that the dog had been badly hit—then all was silent. McKee moved toward the door against the pleadings and earnest protestations of his wife, who begged him not to open the door or show himself; but contrary to her advice, he undid the fastenings, pulled back the clapboard door that was hung on its hickory hinges, and stood for a moment in the bright glare of the moonlight streaming into the room.

Polly, his wife, lying in bed in the corner farthest from the door, while entreating him to come back and shut the door, saw him put his hand over his eyes to shield them from the brightness of the moon, and at the same time heard him say: "For God's sake, Hugh! don't shoot!"

When at the same instant, she heard a gun crack and saw her husband fall in his own doorway, mortally wounded.

He never spoke again. He lingered two days and died.

This event aroused the whole county. Hugh, a son of the stalwart family, together with a hanger-on of the family, were arrested and brought to Carmi and placed under guard.

This hanger-on was a trifling, easy-going fellow named Cotner. He was newly married and was employed as a laborer on the stalwart's farm.

Now follows the Court proceedings. The Court was held in the house of John Craw, Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1824.

The Honorable William Wilson, Judge; John M. Robinson, Circuit Attorney.

The trial was held in John Craw's house, adjoining the Public Square; for the reason that a terrible tornado, which mowed a fearful swath of destruction from one end of the county to the other, had demolished the Court House and Jail, about a month before.

The track of that Tornado could be easily traced forty years ago, by the young timber growing along the line of the "Harra-kin" as it was called.

At the County Commissioner's Court, held on August 21st, 1824, the following action was taken:

The courthouse for this county having been demolished by a storm, this court proceeded to hire a room suitable for the accommodation of the court. "Whereupon a bargain with John Craw, Esq., for his logg house adjoining the public square, for the sum of three dollars in paper money, when in use of the

court, per day, was concluded, which contract is to continue until the first day of January next."

This "logg house" of John Craw was none other than the future home of Mr. John M. Robinson.

At the time spoken of it was a story-and-a-half affair, the upper rooms being reached by a flight of stairs built against the end of the house and outside.

General Robinson remodeled the house all over; but the old logs are still there; all inclosed with weather boards and sheathing.

From the time of their arrest until the trial, the prisoners, Shipley and Cotner, were confined and guarded in the Wayne County jail; and after the trial Cotner was so lodged until the day of the execution.

The Commissioner's Court held on September 24, 1824, present the Honorable Samuel Hughes, Alexander Truesdale and William Nevitt it was "Ordered that John Barnhill, Jailor of Wayne County, be paid seventy-seven dollars in the notes of the State Bank of Illinois, full compensation for jail fees and guard, etc., while Shipley and Cotner were confined in said jail." Shipley turned State's evidence, and swore the killing on to Cotner.

But the people were not satisfied with the verdict in the Cotner case, and although he was a trifling "ne'er-do-well" he excited the sympathy of the whole community, as being the victim of wholesale perjury. But we all know how slowly such general public sympathy crystallizes into anything like systematic action.

While everybody thought that something should be done, it was near the middle of the month before anything was attempted, and the poor wretch was doomed to swing on the 21st.

Though the untiring exertions of Elizabeth, Cotner's wife, who managed to enlist the services of several influential men, a petition to the Governor for clemency in Cotner's case, was circulated.

This was signed by the grand jury and the petit jury who tried the case. Daniel Hay, the sheriff at that time, put the petition in the hands of a trusty man well mounted and sent him off with instructions to overtake the Circuit Court then in session at Albion, Edwards county, to get on the petition the names of Judge William Wilson and the States Attorney, John M.

Robinson, afterward United States Senator, and then to push on to Vandalia, at that time the State capital, present the petition to Governor Edward Coles, and if a reprieve or pardon was granted to hasten back to Carmi with all possible speed.

This hard rider was none other than Alexander F. Grant, then a law student; afterward Judge Grant, the uncle of our respected citizen, Mr. George Ridgway, and Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawneetown.

Vandalia was a long distance off. Ninety miles and no roads.

The way to it was across broad, unsettled prairies, where now are miles and miles of neighbors.

When the White county horseman left Albion, with the God-speed of Judge Wilson and General Robinson, he kept the prairie along the bottoms of the Little Wabash, following the general trend of that stream to the northwest.

Sometime in the morning of the second day, he crossed the old St. Louis and Vincennes trace, about where Flora stands in Clay county. Beyond him, in the Northwest, was still the limitless prairie, which swallowed up horse and man in its immensity.

Against this stupendous expanse of earth and sky, the immeasurable distance of purple and gold of the iron-weed, golden-rod and rosin-blossom, and the overhanging September blue, was pitted the feeble life of Cotner, depending on this one man's direction and the energy and endurance of his horse.

Meanwhile the tripping time took wings at Carmi.

The morning of the fatal Friday the 21st, arrived, and with it the gathering crowds from the regions round about.

A hanging in those days was the occasion for a general holiday for everybody—except for the poor devil who was to be hung—everybody came to town for good luck.

The conscientious sheriff, Daniel Hay, had made all needful preparations.

The gallows was built on the crown of the hill, to the left of the Fairfield road; or, about where the Carmi Union depot is now.

To the east, toward the river, was a thick growth of timber; while to the northwest was a beautiful, parklike forest of magnificent oaks, through which the road to Fairfield wandered over the Big Hill.

All about the edge of the clearing, where the gallows stood, were hitched the horses of the wayfarers who had come to see the hanging.

A crowd of people of that time presented a far different appearance to what such a gathering would today.

Nearly all were dressed in homespun, and home-made clothes, and shod with home-made shoes.

Most of the men from the settlement around came to town armed with their rifles, so as to be prepared should they chance to fall in with game along the road. Nearly everybody rode horseback—wagons or any vehicles on wheels were things of rare occurrence.

The haze of that September morn was deepened and emphasized by the overhanging clouds of wild pigeons, flying steadily westward in search of their daily food, from their immense roosts just across the Ohio river in Kentucky.

These tremendous flights of birds were unvarying features in every landscape that showed a glimpse of sky in those days.

From the hill toward the river, and east of the gallows, one had a view of the river and the ford, just below where the wagon bridge is now; where the horsemen were pausing to let their horses drink, or slowly crossing to the town side.

In the other direction, up the river, was the saw and grist mill and the laboriously constructed dam, built by Lowery Hay and Leonard White. The constant noise of the falling water at the dam kept up a dreary monotone as an accompaniment to the tragedy that was about to be enacted.

To the south, across "Slasher's Gap," was the little town of Carmi—if a few little log cabins that appeared to be engaged in a mad dance of "hands round" the public square; while a few others were "sashaying" with their partners up and down the road now called Main street, could be called a town.

From where the gallows stood a glimpse could be had of the ruins of the Court house and jail which had lately been demolished by the storm, and which debris had not yet been cleared away. These buildings had occupied a large Indian Mound that stood just in the intersection of Main and Main-Cross streets.

The crowd kept increasing; everybody was intent on the hanging about to come off.

About 12 o'clock, John Barnhill and his squad of guards arrived with the prisoner, having started from Fairfield jail the day before.

Nothing had been heard of young Grant after he left Albion.

At half past two o'clock, the Sheriff, with the prisoner and his guards took up their line of march to the gallows.

The procession was accompanied by four men bearing a rough coffin on a rudely constructed bier.

Coffins in those days were not the elaborate articles of luxurious ease they have since become.

Many a rude forefather was laid away in a box made of puncheons hewn out of split logs and held together with wooden pins.

Arrived at the scaffold, the Sheriff was the first to mount the ladder, then the prisoner, whose hands were manacled behind him, was helped up by the guards and deputies; then the preacher selected for the occasion.

Amid the hush of the multitudes, Sheriff Hay read the warrant for the execution. Cotner was then asked if he had anything to say.

He made no reply except to protest against the whole proceeding, and that he was innocent of the crime charged.

The anxious, kind-hearted sheriff now put up the preacher "to talk ag'in time."

This preacher was a smooth-voiced, long-winded, persuasive brother from down about Concord.

His name was Charles Slocumb.

It was he of whom it was said when he was mentioned in comparison with brother Wooten: "Wall, praps Wooten can out-preach him, but when it comes to steadfast prayer—to beseechin' the Throne of Grace—brother Slocumb can just pray the shirt offen him."

Brother Slocum was to fill up the time until three o'clock, as Sheriff Hay was determined that Cotner should not be swung off until the very last.

From what we know of the noble-hearted sheriff—the genial soul "whose faults all leaned to virtue's side"—it is not hard to believe that there was some foundation for the rumor that he purposely put back a few minutes the hands of his old Liverpool "dead knocker," as they called the Tobias watch of that time.

Next to Cotner he was the most anxious man in all that crowd.

As he stood leaning against the gallows post, he kept turning his eyes in the direction of the point in the Fairfield road where it disappeared over the hill, hoping for the appearance of Grant. His face worked with the agony of his fervent prayer to be relieved of the terrible responsibility before him.

But there was no sign of succor or relief.

The hurrying minutes fled, and three o'clock was almost upon them.

The preacher had exhorted; a hymn had been sung; the last words of the final prayer for the last office to the living had been uttered, and the reluctant Sheriff began to prepare the culprit for the closing scene.

In the crowd was a sensitive ten-year-old lad, whose curiosity had led him from his home at Walnut Grove, seven miles away to the southwest.

The events of that day made a deep and wonderful impression on him, and were seemingly more than he had bargained for—as a mere show.

Although we knew him as a white-haired, much loved, faithful preacher among us, a very old man, his recollections of that day were very vivid, indeed.*

He said that after the minister had concluded his prayer, the sheriff and his deputy prepared the prisoner for the last agony in the tragedy.

This was done by making him stand on the trap door of the scaffold.

When in this position, a black cap, or sack, was drawn over his head and face.

Over this and around his neck was adjusted the noose of the fatal rope.

All but the sheriff now moved away, leaving the doomed wretch standing alone.

Near by the gallows post stood Mr. Hay, with the hatchet ready to cut the rope that held up the deadly trap.

This was all the boy could endure to look upon.

He turned away sick and faint, in anticipation of the next moment.

All at once there was a stir and a hubbub in the crowd and the boy turned his eyes to the gallows again, expecting to see Cotner dangling in the air; but there he stood as last seen, while the attention of the people was directed to a horseman coming at full speed down the hill on the Fairfield road.

This was young Grant. Sheriff Hay had recognized him just as he was raising the hatchet to strike the fatal blow that would have launched Cotner into eternity.

* Rev. Jonathan E. Spillman.

In a moment Grant rode into the crowd, shaking aloft a paper, the reprieve and pardon from Governor Coles.

How wonderfully close and with what nice precision do the events in a man's life sometimes fit and adjust themselves to each other.

As some one has pithily remarked: "Man's extremity is God's opportunity."

DEATH OF LEWIS D. ERWIN.

A MEMORIAL SKETCH BY HOWARD F. DYSON.

Hon. Lewis D. Erwin, Rushville's oldest and most honored citizen, died at his home on North Liberty street in that city, Saturday evening, March 7, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock. He was in the ninety-ninth year of his age, and his death ends a career that is a most illustrious one and spans the development of the State of Illinois, where he has been a resident since 1839, and all of these years were spent in Schuyler county.

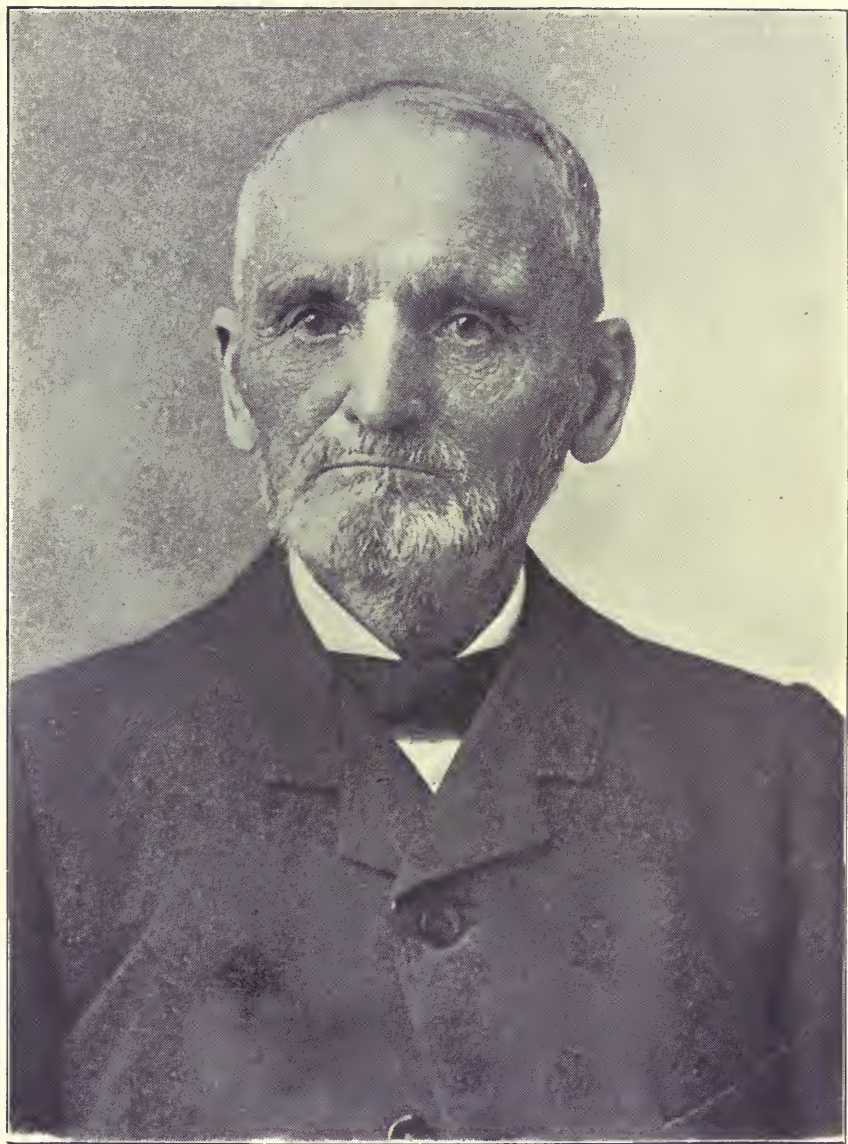
His lifework had long since been finished. He had rounded out a noble career as a citizen and representative of the people in the Illinois legislature, and was honored as an exemplar of all that was highest, noblest and best in a manhood devoted to his country's service.

Up to within two days of his death he kept in touch with public affairs, and asked to have the daily paper read to him. The sleep into which he sank Saturday afternoon was unbroken. His family realized that the end was rapidly drawing near, and his death at 10:30 p. m. was scarcely perceptible.

In the death of Mr. Erwin, Rushville mourns the loss of one of her most distinguished citizens; he had been identified with the interests of this city for more than seventy years, and no man took a more conspicuous part in the public affairs. He won high honor on his merit as a public official in city, county and state, and was in the truest sense a high ideal of a model and exemplary citizen.

The ending years of Mr. Erwin's life were beautiful ones. He lived in the memory of an historic past. His home life was ideal, and the closing years of his life were made happy by the companionship of his daughters who were ever his constant companions.

Lewis D. Erwin became a citizen of Schuyler county in 1839, when he drove overland from Ohio to Illinois, and took up his home in Littleton township, where his brother George had



HON. LEWIS D. ERWIN

located the year before. He was a native of the State of New York, where he was born July 1, 1815, at Plattsburg. When a young man he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he spent several years, and during this time was a clerk in the postoffice. In those early days, a young man with an education was in demand, and Mr. Erwin soon found employment as clerk of the warehouse at Erie, the old abandoned river town between Frederick and Beardstown. Here he was employed during 1840-41, and after making a short stay in Jacksonville, returned to Schuyler county.

At a time when Rushville was the home of such men as William A. Richardson, William A. Minshall and Robert Blackwell, all of whom later won renown in state and national politics, Mr. Erwin began a political career that was an illustrious one. He was a Democrat of the old school, loyal and true, and became the intimate and confidential friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and was prominent in the councils of his party. He was a supporter of Douglas in his memorable senatorial contest of 1858 and voted for him for United States Senator. The defeat of Douglas, the idol of Illinois Democracy, for the presidency, ended what might have been a national career for Mr. Erwin, as few men were closer in touch with the "Little Giant" than he. But throughout the long years of defeat he was loyal and enthusiastic in his support of Democracy, and was overjoyed to see the party come into power again with the election of President Wilson and the Illinois State ticket.

Mr. Erwin's first public office in Schuyler county was that of deputy sheriff and collector under Enoch Edmonston, and when Mr. Edmonston went to the front in the Mexican war his young deputy took over the duties of the office. Col. Richardson's company of Schuyler volunteers for Mexican service were mustered in at the old court house in Rushville in 1846, and Mr. Erwin wrote the muster roll with his paper spread on a drum head.

Faithful to duty in the trust imposed upon him, mentally alert and richly endowed with keen political sagacity, it was natural that Mr. Erwin should aspire to higher political honors, and in 1846 he was elected a representative in the Illinois General Assembly. His service in the Legislature came at a time when intelligent, strong-minded men were sorely needed, and his record in that early session was a most creditable one.

The era of railroad building had just begun and the State had constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000 a railroad from Springfield to Meredosia, the first in the State. Mr. Erwin took a position against State ownership of railroads and voted to sell the Northern Cross Road for \$21,100.

During this first term in the Legislature he served with John Logan, father of General John A. Logan, and came in close contact with ex-governor John Reynolds, Judge Sidney Breese and Governor Ford, all of whom were conspicuous in those early days and have enriched Illinois history with historical writings. Mr. Erwin knew all these men personally, and his mind and memory were a marvelous storehouse of knowledge of the romantic history of early days in Illinois.

During his career in the Legislature which began during the administration of Gov. Augustus C. French in 1846, Mr. Erwin was brought closely in contact with men of affairs and knew personally all the State governors from John Reynolds, who served the State as executive from 1830 to 1834.

A warm friendship existed between Mr. Erwin and John M. Palmer, and, when the Democratic party became divided on the money issue, Mr. Erwin was a delegate to the Chicago convention and voted for his lifelong friend for the presidential nomination. At the time General Palmer was preparing his notes for a history of the Bench and Bar of Illinois he called upon Mr. Erwin to aid him, and he gave interesting historical matter concerning the early lawyers in Rushville and those legal giants who made the circuit in pioneer days.

In 1850, Mr. Erwin was elected sheriff and collector of Schuyler county, and in 1852 was chosen circuit clerk, which was the last county office he held. In 1856 he was returned to the Legislature and served until commencement of the Civil War, and was one of the noble patriots of the state who stood loyally behind President Lincoln when the call for troops was made in Illinois and the State was called upon to appropriate \$2,000,000 to equip her forces then waiting to go to the front.

During his distinguished services in the Illinois Legislature the country was at the threshold of a civil war. Mr. Erwin had been elected as a Douglas Democrat in 1858, and he voted for Stephen A. Douglas for United States senator. But when two years later Lincoln was elected president and civil war threatened to disrupt the country, Lewis D. Erwin was a loyal Democratic patriot and gave aid and support to Richard Yates, the

war governor of Illinois, and voted the money to send the Illinois troops in the field.

In 1863, Mr. Erwin, who had then retired from the Legislature, was appointed one of the Committee of Three to distribute \$30,000 voted by the Illinois Legislature for the aid of soldiers in the field. He left Springfield in February of that year and went down the Mississippi river to where the Illinois troops had been fighting in the Cumberland campaign. He not only was entrusted with the money voted by the State, but he took upon himself many private commissions and delivered messages and supplies to the soldiers in the field, who joyously welcomed his coming, and ever remembered him with thankful and grateful hearts. Mr. Erwin was engaged in this work from February until September in 1863, and returning home, made a report of his disposal of the State money distributed.

Lewis D. Erwin idolized Stephen A. Douglas to the day of his death, and was one of the level-headed Democrats who did his utmost to carry out the dying wish of the "Little Giant" as expressed in his masterly speech in Chicago, which rallied Illinois to the Union cause and gave unmeasured support to President Lincoln.

The ascendancy of the Republican party in Illinois brought to an end Mr. Erwin's active political career, but did not dim his usefulness as a public spirited citizen in the community where he was spared to spend more than seventy-five years of his life.

In municipal affairs, in the schools and in the churches Mr. Erwin exerted a most powerful influence. Unaided and alone he maintained Rushville's free public library after he had passed the allotted age of three score and ten, and no one was more enthusiastic than he in bringing about the re-establishment of a public library on a firm and solid basis.

In every movement for the betterment and uplift of the city and its industries he played a conspicuous part, and was foremost in securing for Rushville its railroad and was for many years an officer in the first organized company. Nor did the weight of years dim his enthusiasm, and he was as enthusiastic in his comment on the interurban as he was in the early pioneer days when every community was seeking a new railroad.

Throughout his long life, Mr. Erwin was inspired with high motives and his political career was untarnished. He was true to his country and his friends, and his life is emblematic of all

that is noble and good, and may be handed down to the young men of the present day as an example worthy of emulation to those striving for success, honor and achievement.

On January 6, 1878, Mr. Erwin became identified with the first Presbyterian church of Rushville. October 30, 1881, he was elected elder and continued in that office until he rounded out his thirty-three years of service. His keen interest and loyal devotion to church work never lagged, but was a joy to him always.

November 12, 1843, Mr. Erwin was united in marriage to Miss Elvira Wells, daughter of Charles Wells of Rushville. There were eleven children born to them, seven of whom are living; thirteen grandchildren, two having passed away; four great grandchildren. Mrs. Erwin died October 16, 1875. The children outliving their father are: One son, George L. Erwin of Kalamazoo, Mich., and six daughters, Miss Kate Erwin, Miss Matilda Erwin, Mrs. Washington Hall, Miss Emma Erwin, Mrs. Louis Babcock of Rushville, and Mrs. Edward L. Davis of Tacoma, Washington.

Tuesday morning, March 10, 1914, at 10 o'clock, funeral services were held at the family residence, and in harmony with his life the ceremonies were simple. In the absence of his regular pastor, Rev. D. E. Jackson of Ipava came to Rushville to conduct the funeral services, and he is one of the young men who have felt the inspiring influence of the life of Rushville's "Grand Old Man," and his discourse was an eloquent tribute to his memory.

Mr. Erwin was one of the builders of Rushville. His influence was exerted along many different lines, and to good purpose in city government and in the schools, where he rendered gratuitous service of high degree.

He was one of ten staunch Democrats who founded THE RUSHVILLE TIMES in 1856, and he gave the paper its name. Throughout the long years, he ever manifested a keen interest in the old home paper, and the editor treasures his friendship as a benediction and a blessing.

A true friend, a progressive and loyal citizen, has closed his life career, but his good and worthy deeds will live on and on.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

The following named books, letters, and manuscripts have been presented to the library. The Board of Trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them:

The Probate Records of Lincoln County, Maine, 1760 to 1800. Compiled and edited by William D. Patterson, 368, p. 8°, Portland, Me., 1895. Gift of the Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Maine.

Unveiling of the Marble Bust of Payson Tucker, November 21, 1900. Presented to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. By Mrs. Tucker, 52 p. 8°, Portland, Maine, 1901. Marks Printing House. Gift of Mr. A. R. Stubbs, 207 Spring St., Portland, Me.

Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Evanston in 1860. By J. Seymour Currey. Evanston, 1914, 16 p. 8°. Gift City National Bank, Evanston, Illinois.

Chicago Examiner. Women Voters' edition. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Pubs. and Editors. Monday, August 11, 1913. 3 copies. Gift of Mrs. George Clinton Smith, Springfield, Illinois.

Quincy, Illinois. 64 p. 8°. Quincy, Ill. Chambers of Commerce, Publishers. Gift of Mr. C. F. Perry, Secretary Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Illinois.

Illinois Year Book. Churches of Christ, 1907-1913. 7 nos. Published at Bloomington, Ill. Gift of Mr. W. D. Deweese, 516 North Main St., Bloomington, Ill.

The Cost of Something for Nothing. By John P. Altgeld. 132 p. 8°, Chicago, 1904. Gift of the John P. Altgeld Memorial Association, 1231 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Der Deutschamerikanische Farmer. Ein Beitrag Zur Geschichte der Deutschen Auswanderung. Von Dr. Joseph Och, Columbus, Ohio. Ohio Waisenfreud, 1913. Gift of Mrs. Conrad Seipp, Chicago, Illinois.

Territory of Alaska. Session Laws, Resolutions and Memorials. 1913. Passed at the first regular session of the Territorial Legislature, Convened at Juneau, the Capital on the third Day of March, 1913, and adjourned sine die the first day of May, 1913. 463 p. 8°, Juneau, Alaska, 1913. Daily Empire Print. Gift of W. L. Distin, Sec. of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska.

McClure's Magazine, March 1896. Gift of Mr. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Geography. By Jedidiah Morse, D. D. 8th edition. 432 p. 12°, 1803. Boston. Printed by I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois.

Memorial of Rev. J. G. Bergen, D. D. Formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Madison, N. J., and of the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Ills. Including the funeral sermon by Rev. J. A. Reed and a biographical sketch by Rev. Fred H. Wines. 36 p. 8°. Springfield, 1873, John H. Johnson, printer. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Reminiscences of Monticello Seminary. By Philena Fobes. 16 p. 8°. Chicago, 1880, Fergus Printing Company. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Historical Address delivered at Godfrey, Ills., June 27, 1855, at the Seventeenth Anniversary of Monticello Female Seminary. By Rev. Theron Baldwin. 32 p. 8°. New York, 1855. John F. Thorn, printer. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

The Echo. Published at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ills. No. 19. Mid-summer number, 1903, 69 p. 8°. Godfrey, Ills. 1903. Pub. Monticello Seminary. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Illinois Farmers' Almanac for the year of our Lord, 1833, being first after bissextile or Leap Year and (after July 4th) the 58th of American Independence. Number 11. By Benaiah Robinson. n. p. 12°. Edwardsville, 1833. Printed by John Y. Sawyer. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Vicksburg for the Tourist. 32 p. 8°, Chicago, n. d. Ill. Central R. R. pubs. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Lincoln Manual Training School, Springfield, Ills. Closing exercises of, May 27, 1912. n. p. 8°, Springfield, 1912. The Hub Print Shop, Masonic Hall. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Dolly Madison Breakfast. 1772-1912. Washington, D. C. n. p. 8°, Washington, D. C. 1912. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

The Silent Evangel. Published in the interest of the Springfield Baptist Church, Springfield, Ills. Vol. 1, No. 2. January, 1914. 22 p. 8°, Springfield, Ills. 1914. Published by the Baptist Church, Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Tuck's. A Magazine for Animals. Their friends. Edited by Alice Katherine Warren with the help of Elizabeth Stebbins Brown. Printed by their hands in their home 906 South 6th St., Springfield, Ills. Vol. II, No. 10, February, 1913. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Copy of the Weekly Inter-Ocean containing speech of Hon. John A. Logan of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, January 13 and 14, 1875. Gift of Miss Annie C. Butler, Rockford, Ills.

Program Dedicatory Exercises Illinois Monuments. Gift of Miss Annie C. Butler, Rockford, Ills.

Copy Jacksonville Journal, January 11, 1914, containing article "Additional Light on the Lincoln Lineage." Gift of R. H. Beggs, University Park, Colo.

Jacksonville Journal, January 30, 1914. Article "Former Resident Writes of Earlier Days in Illinois." Gift of Mr. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville, Ills.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1849. 625 p. 8°. Office of Printer to House of Representatives, 1850. Gift of W. F. Woolard, Washington, D. C.

Letters patent issued to Henry Sheffer, private in Reed's Corps of Artillery, for tract of land containing 160 acres, in section 30, township 1 north, range 2, west, in tract appropriated for Military Bounties in the Territory of Illinois. Issued May 11, 1818. Gift of Soloman Friday, Camden, Ills.

Certificate of sale for land in the Northwest quarter of section No. 30, in township 1 north of the base line, in range 2 west of the fourth principal meridian to I. D. Beers. Dated Rushville, Ills., July 31, 1837. Gift of Solomon Friday, Camden, Ills.

Original letter written by P. A. Sprigman in Cincinnati, in 1832 in relation to high water in Ohio River. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois
JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor

Associate Editors:

J. H. Burnham	Andrew Russel
H. W. Clendenin	William A. Meese
George W. Smith	E. C. Page

Applications for Membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. Life Membership, \$25.00

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY 7 AND 8, 1914.
MEMBERS AND FRIENDS URGED TO ATTEND.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society will be held in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 7-8. The annual address will be presented by Judge O. N. Carter of the Illinois State Supreme Court.

Mr. Henry A. Converse, of Springfield, will deliver an address on the life and public services of Shelby M. Cullom, late United States Senator from this State and an honorary member of the Historical Society.

Prof. J. A. James of the Northwestern University, one of the Directors of the Historical Society and Chairman of the State Park Board, will talk to the Society on the Illinois State Park System, and will show by means of lantern slides some of the beauty spots and historic places in the State. To Professor James, more than to any other individual is due the credit for securing Starved Rock and vicinity as a State park. He is therefore well equipped to make this address interesting and valuable.

In the year 1840, during the Harrison campaign, a great whig meeting was held in the little city of Springfield, Ills. It was a notable meeting for that early day, delegates from all parts of the State and even from cities outside of Illinois being in attendance. There were floats and banners, log cabins, coon skins and hard cider barrels, and all the much talked of features of the campaign represented.

A session of the annual meeting will be devoted to the history of this meeting. Mrs. F. R. Jamison of Springfield, will talk about the actual meeting, and Mrs. Edith P. Kelly of Bloomington, will tell of the representatives from the north part of the State and Mrs. Martha McNiell Davidson, regent of Benjamin Mills Chapter of the D. A. R. at Greenville, will tell of Southern Illinois' representation. The music of the campaign of 1840, will be given.

Captain J. H. Burnham, a director and one of the founders of the Society will tell the Society about the changes in the course of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers which resulted in the destruction of the old capital of Illinois, historic Kaskaskia. Captain Burnham has devoted months of study and research to this subject, and his paper, which will be accompanied by maps and charts, will be a definite acquisition to Illinois history. Other interesting historical addresses will be given by persons well qualified to contribute to State history.

Though details are not entirely completed the following is a tentative program for the annual meeting:

THURSDAY MORNING

May 7, 1914

9:00 o'clock.—Directors' Meeting.

Annual business meeting.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Williamson County Vendetta. Judge George E. Young, Marion, Ill.

Address—Chief Little Turtle, Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, Chicago.

The Kaskaskia Commons..... H. W. Roberts, Chester
Life and Services of Shelby M. Cullom. Henry A. Converse,
Springfield.

THURSDAY EVENING

The Illinois State Park System. Illustrated. Prof. J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston.

FRIDAY MORNING

The Changes in the Courses of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers at Old Kaskaskia. Capt. J. H. Burnham, Bloomington, Ills.

The Methodist Church and Reconstruction. Prof. W. W. Sweet, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

The Yates' Phalanx or The Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac.

Some Indian Remains in Rock Island County, Illinois. John H. Hauberg, Rock Island.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

An Account of the Great Whig Meeting held at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. With music of the Campaign.

Representation at the Convention from Northern Illinois. Mrs. Edith P. Kelly, Bloomington.

The Young Men's Convention and Old Soldiers' Meeting at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. Mrs. Isabel Jamison, Springfield.

Southern Illinois and Neighboring States at the Convention. Mrs. Martha McNiell Davidson, Greenville, Ills.

FRIDAY EVENING

Annual Address—Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County, Judge O. N. Carter.

Reception in State Library.

This program is not exact as to titles of addresses or the time at which they will be delivered but it gives information as to the splendid program prepared for the annual meeting.

Members of the Society are urgently requested to attend the meeting. Each year the program committee issues urgent invitations and, while the members receive the addresses in the Transactions of the Society, attendance on the meeting will be a help to themselves and the officers of the Society, and a compliment and an evidence of appreciation of the labor and research which speakers have devoted to the preparation of these addresses for the Society.

Please make an effort to attend the annual meeting.

**FLAG OF COMPANY C, 77TH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY FINDS FINAL AND
HONORED RESTING PLACE IN ILLINOIS
MEMORIAL HALL.**

The following is an extract from an address delivered before the 77th Regiment Reunion association, September 22, 1913, by Mrs. John Buckingham:

"Regiment after regiment was quickly formed in the ranks of war in the early sixties.

The lamented D. P. Grier of Peoria was commissioned Colonel of the valiant 77th regiment Illinois volunteers, to which was added our own Company C. This regiment was ordered to encamp in Peoria awaiting a call to the front where war's fierce duties called, and where the lives of a few men counted little in the news of the battle. Yet they were our brothers and represented the bone and sinew of our community.

The suggestion of the Company's flag was first made by the late Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. The thought was conveyed to our neighbors, the Lowpointers, who responded with eagerness. A meeting of the citizens of Washburn and Lowpoint was called. Hon. James G. Bayne was chairman, and all needed arrangements were perfected. A committee was appointed to purchase a flag in New York, at a cost of \$100, which amount was easily obtained by soliciting the friends of the soldiers, many of whom have laid their burdens by and crossed the deep, dark valley.

On motion of Dr. Thomas, Carrie M. Jenkins was appointed to accompany a delegation and present the flag to Company C. This was effected on a delightful September day, in 1862. The flag was received in behalf of the Company by John Buckingham, with a few appropriate remarks. Captain McCulloch responded by singing the glorious Star Spangled Banner, which from his well trained voice rang out loud and clear and echoed among the trees, as we shall never hear it again.

They broke camp September 2nd, and were soon in active service. For three long years the conflict raged with war's usual routine of monotonous camp life, long and wearisome marches, the strong fierce battle with its dire results and anon many pining in rebel prisons.

Woman's part in the great struggle was a severe one. To multiplied duties and responsibilities were added days of anxiety and nights of sadness.

Our societies were Soldiers' Aid in which we prepared articles of clothing for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. Sundays we frequently tore bandages with which to dress the wounds of the afflicted ones.

There came a day when unconditional surrender was the watchword. When guns were stacked and cannons dumb, our cause triumphant, the great battle won.

A public reception was given August 12th, 1865, in the grove south of Lowpoint, to welcome home the brave defenders of our country. Nothing was omitted to make the occasion the most notable event of a lifetime.

The day was the fairest. At an early hour the people came, from near and far to participate in the grand and universal welcome. Following a call to order the splendid band of the 77th discoursed its sweetest music. The reception address was delivered by Rev. Herrick, to which Mr. J. Buckingham responded.

The thousands then partook of a bounteous repast, of substantial and delicacies, followed by music and speaking. Mr. J. M. Avery, of Company C, in an appropriate address returned the flag to the ladies who had presented it. This was responded to by Mrs. Carrie M. Buckingham:

Soldiers:—Nearly three years since I, in behalf of the ladies of Washburn and Lowpoint, tendered a beauteous and glowing banner, the ensign of liberty, to a brave band of noble Spartan-like heroes who had assumed the proud title of American soldiers, and in freedom's sacred name had rushed boldly forth on a mission truly wonderful and sublime.

Hard was the struggle, yet we were proud to send you forth as we witnessed in you an earnest devotion of spirit and disinterested patriotism, these bright characteristics of Columbia's true defenders. We gave into your hands the emblem of our country's pride and greatness, bidding you bear it even to the Southern blood-stained shore, calling upon the God of battle to crown all your efforts with success and lead you on to laureled victory.

With what intense interest did we follow you through all the fearful scenes of carnage. How ardently did we turn our gaze Southward to view the waving of our country's banners in the Southern breeze. Often did we behold you cluster around it,

while it seemed to rehearse to you memories of the past. We knew the men were true who upheld it; believed it would never be dishonored or suffered to be hurled to the dust by traitorous bands. Our hearts, with yours, were deeply imbued in our national cause. Today you return to us this precious, priceless memento without one single star erased or stripe polluted. Its soiled and war-worn marks speak loudly to us of hard service and dangers braved. We always loved the stars and stripes, but this banner we hold doubly dear, that you have borne it through the dread clamor of battle. You have added new radiance to the former glories of the blood bought prize, clustered around by a resplendent halo; intermingled with the gorgeous sunlight and heaven's angelic cherubim gazing smilingly upon it.

Our gratitude to you cannot be spoken; but your brave deeds of noble valor will illumine the pages of our future history. We rejoice that we have now the satisfaction of greeting again our nation's redeemers. You come to us victory-crowned, honor-laden, a bright enduring wreath encircling your brows and not yours only, but also your brothers in death as in their lives who poured out their life blood through every throbbing vein. Now we can exclaim our land is redeemed, the bayonet sheathed, the cannons dumb, our banner unfurled to peaceful breezes and we bid you welcome, welcome to your homes and loved ones."

FLAG OF COMPANY C.

This letter was published in the Washburn Leader because of the historical facts related therein and is self-explanatory:

Washburn, Nov. 10, 1913.

Adjutant General,
Springfield, Illinois

Dear General:

I am sending you by Parcel Post the old Flag of Company C, 77th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for deposit in Memorial Hall, at the State House. This flag was purchased in New York City, for \$100 by the ladies of Cazenovia township, Woodford Co., and presented to the Company on a September day in 1862, and with the Company went to the front, on October 4, 1862. On May 22, 1863, in the charge on Vicksburg's heights, the regimental flag was planted on the Confederate works, where

it remained until the flag staff was shot off, and the flag fell into the hands of the enemy, from whom it was not recovered.

This Company C Flag then went into use as the regimental flag, and was so used until the 4th of October, 1863, when a new flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of the city of Peoria, and this Company C Flag was returned to its Company duty, where it remained until the close of the war and the return of the Company, when it was formally returned, August 12, 1865, to the ladies who originally presented it to them; they gave it into the hands of Capt. J. M. McCulloch, of Company C, where it remained until his death, when it fell into the hands of his son, Rev. W. E. McCulloch of Pittsburg, Pa., who on March 28, 1913, sent it to the undersigned with request, that after going on exhibition at the annual reunion of the regiment September 22 and 23, 1913, it should be deposited in the state house at Springfield, its final resting place. Before doing this, it was very neatly repaired and re-inforced by Miss Viola Buckingham, whose father was a musician in the Company, and a valiant soldier, who marched three years under this once beautiful and now glorious banner, participating in all of its battles, and since the war, was one of the committee, designated by the regiment, to assist in fixing points occupied by the regiment, during the siege of Vicksburg, where granite markers were planted by the general government. This flag was present with its Company in thirteen battles besides many skirmishes, and in all their marches through nine states of the union, in their three years of service.

Fraternally Yours,

FRANK N. IRELAND,

Secretary 77th Regiment Reunion Association.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN OLD RESIDENT OF ILLINOIS.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER: Editor Historical Society Journal.

DEAR MADAM: The enclosed communication might prove of sufficient general interest to justify its publication in the Journal.

Mr. William Beckman is still living at Sacramento. He lately presented me a most interesting book of travels in Europe,

Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. On a flyleaf he had written the following:

"This book was written by Mrs. William Beckman, wife of the Illinois stage driver and the California banker. Mrs. Beckman was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, and the fact that the author is a native Illinoisan will undoubtedly increase the interest of the reader."

The book bears the likeness of a magnificent looking lady. And its dedication is as follows:

"For his patience during my absence, his words of praise and kind encouragement, I gratefully dedicate these sketches to

MY HUSBAND

And to a memory—the memory of one whose wanderings are ended—

MY SAINTED MOTHER."

The Edward Bonney mentioned by Mr. Beckman was mainly instrumental in the suppression of a band of criminals that infested Northern Illinois in the forties. He apprehended those guilty of the robbery and murder of Colonel Davenport on the 4th of July, 1844. Three of them were hanged, John and Aaron Long, and Granville Young. Their cases went to the State Supreme Court and may be found in Gilman's reports. Their execution virtually broke up the band.

Bonney wrote a book with the fascinating title:—"The Banditti of the Prairie or the Murderer's Doom." As a young boy I read it over and over, and have not yet gotten away from its spell; I still have a copy.

On the stage line over which Mr. Beckman drove as a boy from Chicago to Aurora, was situated just north of Hinsdale, what used to be called "Brush Hill." It was an important point on the route. Some years ago I visited the old place long since dead, and kodaked what there was left of the old hotel of seventy years ago. There was, I found, a tradition that Lincoln and other famous men of those days—the forties and fifties had stopped there. Perhaps they did not but "Where doubt is disenchantment 'tis wisdom to believe."

The front of the hotel is not imposing, but it ran back indefinitely, and at times farmers filled the beds and covered the floors.

I send you a picture you may use if you wish, and return to me. The light of other days rests on old "Brush Hill," and

some vain, impious man has changed its name to Fullersburg; it was a Fuller probably; but its old name which signifies something, will remain.

Something concerning Mr. Beckman I think well worth preserving in the Journal.

Very respectfully,

F. M. ANNIS,
Aurora, Ills.

Mr. Beckman was known to the older residents of Aurora, as having been a stage driver for the old Frink & Walker Stage company, and Judge F. M. Annis wrote him and asked for further details. In an interesting reply, which is given herewith, Mr. Beckman tells of the early days. He writes of Edward Bonney and the horse thieves whom he captured. Bonney's book, "The Banditti of the Prairie," was reprinted in the serial story department of The Aurora Beacon-News a year or so ago.

Mr. Beckman is now in his seventy-ninth year and is wonderfully active. He is president of the People's Saving bank of Sacramento and has been for more than twenty years. He went to Sacramento in 1852 and has since lived there. The former Aurora man is the oldest Odd Fellow in California and has been a member of Sacramento lodge for nearly fifty years.

The letter to Judge F. M. Annis is as follows:

"Dear Sir:—I received your letter of March 27 some time ago, but as I have been a busy man I have not taken the time to answer it.

"In your letter you ask me if the stage line that was run from Chicago to Aurora was owned by Frink & Walker. I will say that Frink & Walker, the great stage company owned nearly all of the stages of Illinois, part of Michigan, part of Indiana, part of Wisconsin and part of Iowa. In those days they were a great deal like your Illinois Central railroad, or some other big corporation. They not only did staging work but were also politicians, as it was necessary for the members of congress to assist them to get mail contracts.

"You also asked me about the time I used to make from Chicago to Aurora. I will say that we left Chicago at 8 o'clock in the morning and got to Naperville for dinner. Naperville was the county seat of DuPage county and we dined at the old Pre-emption house then. We arrived in Aurora between 2 and 4 o'clock. When the roads were good we got there earlier, and

when the roads were bad it was sometimes after night before we got there.

"You also ask if I drove west of the Fox river. I will say my first driving was from Chicago to St. Charles with two four-horse teams. Then I was transferred over to your road and drove three four-horse teams from Chicago to Aurora. Then I was put on the road from Chicago to Beloit and drove from Chicago to Woodstock.

"The night I got to Woodstock the first time, everybody was drunk, and the cause was that they had moved the county seat from the town of McHenry to Woodstock, and it seemed to be more important to those people than if the capital at Washington had been moved there.

"By this time the Chicago & Galena railroad was started, which today is a part of the North-Western system. In regard to the railroad will say that they put down strips of wood and nailed a piece of strap iron on top of them and that was the construction of the railroad that was first built out of Chicago.

"The stage lines met the trains, the first transfer place being Des Plaines. We used to call it O'Plain, and it is now called Maywood. Here the passengers would get off the cars and the stages would meet them and take them to their destination.

"The next place where the stage met the cars was at Cottage Hill, now called Elmhurst, and the next one was what we called the Junction, which is about ten miles from St. Charles and must have been about the same distance from Aurora. As the railroad advanced the stage lines moved farther west.

"I drove for some time from this Junction to Rockford by way of St. Charles, Genoa and Belvidere. Afterward I was transferred to the road from Rockford to Freeport and that was my last driving. I also drove for two winters, when the canal was frozen up, from Chicago to Joliet which was all night work both ways. They used to put us young drivers at the night work as our eyesight was better than that of the older men.

"As you asked how I happened to be a stage driver, I will say that it really came about by accident in this way. I lived on a farm near Cottage Hill and Cottage Hill was the post-office. I was there one day for the mail when the stage came along from St. Charles and the driver, who was quite an elderly man, had so hard a chill that he could hardly get off the coach. There were no passengers that day and the hotel man, who was also the stage agent, did not know how to get the stage to Chicago.

He had seen me driving four-horse teams hauling corn, potatoes and stuff of that kind, so he asked me if I could drive that coach to Chicago and I told him, 'yes,' I would be glad to do so.

"When I got to Chicago old man Frink came out and said, 'Where is this coach from?' I told him St. Charles. Then he asked where the driver was and I told him sick at Cottage Hill, not able to move. He then said, 'Wait a minute.' He was a large man, and he climbed upon the seat beside me. I asked him where the postoffice was and he showed me—I unloaded the mail and he told me to drive to the barn which I did.

"He then asked me what I had been doing, and I told him I had been raised on a farm and knew nothing else except the work on a farm. He asked me if I would not like driving stage and asked me how old I was, and I told him 16. Well, to end the conversation, he said, 'If you want to drive stage, you take this team and drive to St. Charles tomorrow. I think you are the right kind of stuff to make a good stage-driver.' Hence I followed the business in Illinois for four years.

"You speak also about Edward Bonney. Edward Bonney was one of our neighbors after he captured the bandits, and while the railroad was running as far as Cottage Hill. He used to come over, and I played checkers with him a great deal and I was intimately acquainted with him.

"His house had wooden shutters at all the windows which were all closed as soon as night came, and he would not go out of the house after dark. The way I remember it was that when he captured these fellows he had to go among them and commit some depredations also, and after he exposed them and sent them to state's prison, their friends swore vengeance against Bonney. The same gang killed Colonel Davenport at Rock Island. I remember all the circumstances connected with it.

"You also ask me if I was ever held up. I will say I was always lucky enough to miss it. Although coaches ahead of me and coaches behind me were 'stood up,' they always missed me.

"The hotel in Aurora, that is the stage house, was kept by a man named Wilder, quite a character, who took a great liking to me. Among other incidents I remember he had a pair of colts, young horses that ran away with him a couple of times and he was afraid to drive them, so in the afternoon after I got through he would hook them into a light buggy and I would take the old man in and drive him as far as Elgin and back.

I soon had the runaway notion out of them and sold them to the stage company for him.

"The stage horses at that time were worth \$100 apiece, and instead of the farmers raising race horses they would raise stage horses, because the stage company always had good horses, good harness, good coaches and everything up to date.

"I will say further in connection with this, that I always had a good time in my life, but my stage-driving days I enjoyed the most. It is an occupation that a young fellow gets naturally attached to.

"Now I have made this long enough, and I will not burden you with any more.

"Hoping we may meet some day, if not in this world, we will take our chances in the next.

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM BECKMAN."

THE STUDLEY FAMILY REUNION, NEPONSET, ILLS., AUGUST 30, 1913.

REUNION OF THE STUDLEY FAMILY.

At the first reunion of the Studley family, held August 30, 1913, in Neponset, Illinois, the following historical sketch was given by E. F. Norton. The many interesting facts it contains relative to the family and to the town make it worthy of preservation, not only by the family, but by the citizens of Neponset, Bureau county and the State at large.

Dear Kinsmen: We are gathered together here today not to celebrate, but to commemorate the lives and deeds of our forefather's and especially we wish to do honor to those to whom we owe, not only our being, but to whom we are indebted for our many blessings and comforts that surround us—William Studley and Ann Chapman Studley.

It was not by chance or lot that they builded up their home on these fertile prairies but by forethought and good judgment as we will find by their actions after leaving England, their native land.

Wm. Studley and Ann Chapman Studley were born in Yorkshire, England and resided there until May 1, 1833. They then set sail for America accompanied by their four children—William Studley, Ann Studley Norton, Robert Studley and Thomas

Studley. They came by sail boat by way of Quebec, thence to Columbus, Ohio, landing in Naples, Illinois, in August of the same year. They were fourteen weeks on the trip from England, six weeks and three days upon the ocean.

Not being pleased with the section where they stopped, they moved near Lynnville, Morgan County, now Scott County, Illinois, where they resided until 1837, when they moved to Osceola Grove one mile south of Spoon River bridge, nearly six miles due south of Neponset, driving hogs and cattle overland. In the fall of 1837 they moved to Barren Grove, to the very spot upon which we are now gathered to do them honor. They resided here until the time of his death in 1878.

To Wm. Studley and Ann Chapman Studley the honor is due of being the first settlers in Neponset township, Bureau county, Illinois, and to them was born the first white child in the township, Mrs. Jane Studley Dunn, now deceased.

Twenty of the Hall family, and relatives came one year later.

In the Studley cabin, the first one here, located just south of yonder walnut tree, was held the first school and later a school house was built on the old trail eighty rods south of the cabin.

You are all probably well informed of the trials and hardships these people underwent. Often have they been related to us by our fathers and mothers.

William Studley was thoroughly an agriculturist and to the Studley family is due at least one thing—they are almost without exception an agricultural family, largely a producing family. We have no lawyers, no doctors, no preachers to offset these facts. We have no criminals nor inmates of penitentiaries nor ever have had in the family.

After the death of William Studley in 1878, Ann Studley moved to Neponset where she resided until 1886, the time of her death.

The second generation of the family were William Studley, who was the soldier of the family; Ann Studley Norton, Robert Studley, Thomas Studley, Christopher Studley, Elizabeth Studley Bumphrey, Jane Studley Dunn, Charles Studley, eight in all, of whom four are living and able to be with us today. There are four generations now and the family records show two hundred twenty-eight direct descendants, a comparatively small number being deceased.

PLAN MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN AND DAVIS.

Historical Societies Would Mark Spot Where Presidents Met.

Historical societies of Illinois hope to be able to place a big boulder memorial to mark the place where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met. The site for the proposed monument is seventy-five miles west of Chicago on Kishwaukee creek, in DeKalb county.

It is believed that there in 1832, the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederate States of America first saw each other. As soldiers they had gone to that point to assist in ending the Black Hawk massacres. Incidentally, among those present at the meeting were General Zachary Taylor and Major Robert Anderson.

It was at this place that the first sessions of court in DeKalb county were held.

Kapas, an Indian chief, occupied the historic spot with his tribe and he met a tragic death there. His burial mound is over the spot where he fell.

OLD FOLKS HEAR LECTURE ON STATE HISTORY.

The people of the Odd Fellows' Old Folk's Home at Mattoon, were given a treat on January 3, 1914, in the form of a finely illustrated lecture on Illinois. The account of the rise of Illinois from wilderness to a great commonwealth was told in an interesting way by picture and story.

The lecture began with French explorers and presented views made famous by LaSalle and Marquette. It lingered about Starved Rock and gave one many glimpses of this historic cliff and the scenery about it. Fort Dearborn, the Chicago Massacre and the part Illinois played in the war of 1812 were not forgotten. Lincoln and the Black Hawk war and other events in the life of Lincoln were noticed. The development of the State, the building of canals and railroads; the progress of schools and churches came in for attention also. Their attention was turned to the growth of the cities, the development of industries, the building and utilization of Chicago drainage canal. These and many other things were described in a most interesting way until one began to appreciate as never before the achievements of the state.

The lantern slides, of the best quality, were made especially for this lecture and are among the most complete sets on Illinois in existence.

The lecturer, Rev. R. F. Cressey of the Broadway church is a native of Illinois and much interested in its history. The story as told by him is full of interest and enters the mind through eye-gate as well as through ear-gate. It brings to many the previously unknown beautiful scenery of Illinois and thrills with the story of pioneer courage and human achievement. The interest of the audience was carried with the lecturer from the beginning to the very last word.

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association will be held May 20-23, 1914, at Grand Forks, South Dakota.

A NEW NUMBER OF THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

The Illinois State Historical Library is receiving from the press, Number 9 of the Illinois Historical Collections. This volume is a bibliography of the writings of travelers in the Illinois country, edited by Dr. Solon J. Buck of the University of Illinois. It contains a large amount of historical and bibliographical information.

It contains also a list of Illinois county histories and tells where each volume may be found. It will be reviewed at length in a later number of the Journal.

Dr. Buck will edit the first volume of the publications of the Illinois Centennial Commission.

NECROLOGY

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Adlai E. Stevenson, died at her home in Bloomington, Illinois, on Christmas evening December 25, 1913.

Mrs. Stevenson was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Dr. Lewis Warner Green and Mary Fry Green. Dr. Green was one of the most eminent scholars of the South. He was, in the latter part of his life, president of Center College, Danville, Ky.

When a young girl, Mrs. Stevenson came to Illinois and was married from the home of her sister, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at Chenoa, Illinois, on December 20, 1866, to Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson moved to Bloomington, where they have since made their home, and where four children were born to them, one son and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Mary, died just as she was approaching womanhood. The surviving children are Lewis Green Stevenson, Mrs. Julia Stevenson Hardin, the wife of Rev. Martin D. Hardin, a noted Presbyterian clergyman, and Miss Letitia Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson's life was the exemplification of what is most beautiful in womanly characteristics when these have been cultivated and allowed to reach their highest development. Her home, her husband, her children, her sister, her church and her friends were the supreme objects of her life and received from her the fullest measure of devotion.

During the first years of her married life, Mrs. Stevenson devoted herself entirely to her husband and her young children. Later, when she went to Washington, first as the wife of a congressman, then the Assistant Postmaster General and finally as the wife of the vice-president of the United States, she gave evidence of those high social talents and qualities of leadership which were so marked when she became the second President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, succeeding the wife of President Benjamin Harrison in this high office.

Mrs. Stevenson was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and she was interested in the history of the country and the State in which her own family and her husband have borne so conspicuous a part.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she and her sister Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, were leaders, was especially dear to her.

One of the last labors of her life was writing a history of this Society which was published just before her death. This organization will long cherish her memory and accord her name an honored place in its annals.

A friend said at the funeral of Mrs. Stevenson:

"Physically, mentally and spiritually, Mrs. Stevenson was like a flower. To her it was as natural to be sympathetically tactful and wisely helpful to all with whom she came in contact, as it is for a rose to exhale its sweetness. No one who has been privileged to know her, be it ever so slightly has failed to feel—if not to entirely comprehend—that here indeed, was one of those gifted souls who has pushed up and back the boundaries of our poor human nature, and revealed to us some of the rarer, higher and more exquisite potentialities of the race."

DEATH OF SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

Senator Shelby Moore Cullom, long a representative of Illinois in the United States Senate and former Governor of the State, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1914. His remains were brought to Springfield, Illinois, where a public funeral was held in the State Capitol building on Sunday, February 1, 1914, and he was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery with the members of his family who had all preceded him in death. He left a sister-in-law, Miss Victoria Fisher, who had long been a member of his household, and two grand-daughters, the daughters of a deceased daughter, Mrs. Ella Cullom Ridgely, wife of Hon. Wm. Barret Ridgely.

At the funeral exercises addresses were made by Governor Edward F. Dunne, and other prominent speakers.

Senator Cullom was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and took much interest in it and its publications, especially the Journal. He wrote many kind letters of appreciation of it to its editor.

A memorial address upon the life and work of Senator Cullom is being prepared by Mr. Henry A. Converse of Springfield. Mr. Converse will deliver this address at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society May 7, 1914. The address will be published in the Transactions of the Society.

JAMES MAGNUS RYRIE.

By W. T. NORTON, ALTON, ILL.

James Magnus Ryrie, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Alton, and a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, died suddenly of apoplexy on the evening of December 19th, 1913. The sad event was a great shock to the community as the deceased was one of the most widely known and most highly esteemed residents of the city. A gentleman of the highest character, a successful business man and one interested in every movement for the uplift of the community, his loss is widely mourned, not only by a large circle of relatives and friends, but by all who ever came in contact with his pleasing personality. He was modest and unassuming in his daily life, but his unblemished character and unswerving integrity made his influence a power for good.

Mr. Ryrie was born in Alton, September 5, 1852. His death occurred at his beautiful residence on the site of the old homestead of his father and grandfather. In early manhood, he was engaged in manufacturing enterprises on a large scale, both in Alton and St. Louis, but retired from active business some years ago after selling out to the Drummond Tobacco Company, and devoted his time to the care of his real estate and financial interests. He was a large stockholder in St. Louis banks and had extensive holdings in agricultural lands in Iowa. He was a leading spirit in the Alton Board of Trade and an active promoter of the good roads movement in Madison and adjoining counties.

Mr. Ryrie was a descendant of two of the oldest families in Madison county. He was the son of the late Daniel D. Ryrie, a prominent banker, who came to Alton from his native Scotland in 1837. His maternal grandfather was John Adams, a native of Vermont, who came to Madison county in 1818, the year the State was admitted to the Union. John Adams was a pioneer manufacturer of Madison county. In 1823 he established the

first carding machine and cloth factory in Edwardsville, and in 1824, erected the first castor oil mill.

Mr. Ryrie thus came of an honored ancestry, and by his life-work and achievements proved himself worthy thereof, and himself gave the family name additional distinction. He served well his day and generation, and leaves an honored name as a priceless heritage to his descendants. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Annie Nash Ryrie, to whom he was married in 1880, and two daughters, Mrs. George S. Milnor and Miss Mary Adams Ryrie. The fourth generation of the family now occupy homes on the site of the original homestead, a rare occurrence in this rapidly changing age.

The funeral rites of our old friend took place December 22nd, at the family residence, a great concourse of citizens attending in token of their respect and affection for the departed. Rev. Dr. M. W. Twing, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. Arthur Goodger, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, conducted the services, and the former bore fitting testimony to the worth and beauty of the life that had passed on to the "Land of the Leal."

HENRY BAILEY HENKEL.

Henry Bailey Henkel, president of the Springfield Business College, died at his home in Springfield, Illinois, on February 26, 1914.

He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 7, 1852. His early boyhood was spent on a farm. When a young man he entered Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Ill., from which institution he graduated, later becoming a teacher.

He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Corrine Freeman of Jacksonville, Ill., who, with two sons—Myron F. Henkel and Dr. Herbert B. Henkel—survives him.

Professor Henkel was a thirty-second degree Mason and Past Commander of the Elwood Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar. He was active in Masonic work, being a prominent member of St. Paul's Lodge A. F. and A. M. For twenty years Mr. Henkel was a member of the Templar Quartette and was prominent in Masonic lodge work. He was an active member of the First Christian Church and held the position of deacon at the time of his death.

He was a valued member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

The funeral was held from the First Christian Church at Springfield, on Sunday, March 1st, 1914, the Knights Templar acting as guard of honor.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHARLES B. CAMPBELL.

Charles Bishop Campbell, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Illinois, died at his home in Kankakee on Wednesday, April 1, 1914, at the age of forty-five years.

The members of the Historical Society of which Judge Campbell was an active and interested member, will be much surprised and grieved to learn of his untimely death.

He was a man of forceful character, of the most attractive personality, and he had hosts of friends. He read a valuable paper before the Illinois State Historical Society at its annual meeting, January 1906. This address is published in the Transactions for that year under the title of Bourbonnais; or the early French settlements in Kankakee County, Illinois.

A more extended biographical sketch of Judge Campbell will be published in a later number of the Journal.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY

No. 1. *A Bibliography of newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., assisted by Milo J. Loveless, 94 pages 8vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., 15 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 170 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the Society. 55 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1900.

No. 5. Alphabetic Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, pictures, and curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Compiled by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1900.

Nos. 6-17 inc. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1910 inclusive. 12 volumes. Numbers 6 to 12 inclusive are out of print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1, Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 642 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 2. Virginia series Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4. Executive Series Vol. 1. The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. 8vo. Springfield, Ills., 1909.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol 5. Virginia Series, Vol. 2. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 8vo., Springfield, Ills., 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical series. Vol. 1. Newspapers and periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series Vol. II. Governors' Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781. Edited by James Alton James. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1912.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. I, No. 1 September 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence Walworth Alvord, University of Illinois, 38 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1905.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1. No. 2. June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. 8vo. Springfield, Ill., 1906.

*Circular Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. 1. No. 1. Nov. 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history, compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne. 94 p, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

Journals of the Illinois State Historical Society, Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1908, to Vol. 7, No. 1, April, 1914.

JOURNALS OUT OF PRINT.

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The Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County

ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
MAY 8, 1914, BY ORRIN N. CARTER, JUSTICE OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE SUPREME COURT.

I have found it somewhat difficult to decide what period of time to cover in this address. At first I considered giving the history of the courts, not only under the Constitution of 1818, but that of 1848, as fairly included within the subject, but decided that this would make too long an address, and therefore have limited it in a general way to the courts under the Constitution of 1818.

No adequate history of the courts of Illinois has ever been written. While short sketches have been given of the courts of the Territory of Illinois, none are found of Chicago or Cook County. No separate history of those courts has ever been undertaken. Brief fragmentary sketches can be found in addresses and scattered through various histories of Chicago. On account of the burning of all the court records in the great fire of 1871, it is practically impossible now to get authentic information as to many historical questions of interest touching the courts, their officials and the cases tried therein. I shall sketch briefly some of the questions upon which information can be obtained.

Most laws creating courts in this country have given them jurisdiction with reference to county lines. In the early history of the State there was some legislation establishing various city courts. Much more frequently there has been legislation of this nature in recent years, owing to the great increase in urban population. When Col. G. R. Clark took possession of Illinois in 1778, under the authority of the Governor

of Virginia, the County of Illinois, as a part of Virginia, was formed, including this State and all of the country known as the Northwest Territory, and continuing as such County until 1782. However, until 1784 there was practically no legal authority in Illinois. The people were "a law unto themselves," but apparently conducted their affairs,—although informally,—with harmony and honesty¹. The Northwest Territory was created by Congress July 13, 1787, including Illinois. Thereafter in 1790 the counties of Knox and St. Clair were formed, including a part of this State. The territory of the present Cook County was within the limits of Knox County. Indiana Territory was organized May 7, 1800, Knox County continuing as before. February 3, 1801, the boundaries of St. Clair County were changed so as to include Cook County and practically nine-tenths of the entire State. The Territory of Illinois was created February 3, 1809, but St. Clair County,—as to the territory now in Cook County,—remained unchanged until 1812. In that year on September 14 a new county was formed of which the southern boundary was the present northern boundary of St. Clair County, and which extended across the State to the east, taking in all the rest of the State to the north and including all north of that to the Canadian line. This new county was called Madison. On November 28, 1814, a change was made in the counties so that all of the eastern half of the State as theretofore existing was included in a new county called Edwards, which had within its boundaries the present Cook County. On December 31, 1816, the northern limits of Edwards County were moved south near to their present location, and all of the territory formerly in Edwards County lying north of its new northern boundary was formed into a new county called Crawford. This was the situation when Illinois was organized as a State. The next change that affected Cook County was made on March 22, 1819, when the northern boundary of Crawford was made coincident with the present northern boundary of Crawford extended west, and all the remaining portion of Crawford

1 Bross' History of Chicago.

County as originally designated (including the present Cook) was included in a new county called Clark. On January 31, 1821, Pike County was created, including within its limits all of Illinois west of the Illinois River and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. On January 28, 1823, the new county of Fulton was created out of a portion of Pike. The western boundary of Fulton as then created was the present western boundary extended. To the north it took in the southern part of present Knox and the southwest portion of Peoria. The act provided that "all the rest and residue of the attached part of the County of Pike east of the fourth principal meridian shall be attached to and be a part of said County of Fulton until otherwise disposed of by the General Assembly." By this wording Cook County was attached to the new County of Fulton at least for all governmental purposes. On January 3 of the same year, however, the new County of Edgar was created with its present boundary lines. By that act it was provided that all that tract of country north of Edgar County to Lake Michigan be attached to Edgar County. By this last provision that part of Cook County south of a line extended west from the point where the eastern Illinois State line joins the shore line of Lake Michigan was included within Edgar County. January 13, 1825, the County of Peoria was created, with its present county lines. Section 8 of the act creating such county, however, provided, "That all that tract of said country north of said Peoria County, and of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to said county, for all county purposes." On the same day another act was passed by the legislature creating the counties of Schnyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam and Knox. The boundary lines of Putnam County included all that territory north and east of Peoria County and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. Construing together these two acts, it appears that geographically it was intended to place Cook County and all that part of the State north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers and east of the western boundary line of Peoria County, extended, within

Putnam County but that all this territory should remain under Peoria County for governmental purposes until Putnam County had a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize a judge of the circuit court to call an election for county officers in said Putnam County. It is sometimes stated that at least a part of Cook County was at one time within the boundaries of the County of Vermilion and was taxed as of that county². Vermilion County was created by the Legislature January 18, 1826. During the year previous, as already stated, all of the territory north of the Kankakee River, including the present Cook County, had been made a part of Putnam County. We are inclined to think some of the early writers made the mistake of including Cook County as a part of Vermilion, because Vermilion was created out of Edgar, and Edgar, as we have seen, at one time included for governmental purposes that part of Cook County south of a line drawn east and west from the junction point of the Illinois State line with the shore line of Lake Michigan, but as a matter of fact that portion of Cook County became a part of Putnam County before Vermilion County was created. There was no other legislation affecting the territory now within Cook, until the passage of an act of the Legislature January 15, 1831, whereby Cook County was created, including within its limits all of the present County of Cook, the northern half of Will, all of Du Page, a small part of Kane and McHenry, and all of Lake. By the same act Chicago was made the county seat. Will County was created January 12, 1836, including within its boundaries the present Will County and that part of Kankakee north of the Kankakee River; Kane and McHenry counties were created on January 16th of the same year, Kane County having within its boundaries practically all of the present counties of Kane and DeKalb and the northern part of the present Kendall; McHenry County including within its borders all the present County of McHenry and the present County of Lake. Du

² Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series.

Page County was created out of Cook County with its present boundary lines on February 9, 1839. Since then the boundaries of Cook County have remained as they are at present.

The population of Cook County from the beginning of the eighteenth century until Illinois was organized as a State was so small that no courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction were required. On August 3, 1795, Gen. Wayne signed a treaty with the Indians by which they granted title to six miles square of territory at the mouth of the Chicago River to the United States. It is stated in some of the writings that at that point there had previously been a fort built by some French explorers.^{2b} The first person, not an Indian, who settled at this point was De Saible, a San Domingan Negro who came in 1779. He lived here until he sold his cabin in 1796 to one Le Mai, a French trader. In the summer of 1803 the United States ordered the building of Ft. Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago River. A company of soldiers under Captain John Whistler, U. S. A., then stationed at Detroit, were ordered to go to Chicago for that purpose. When the party arrived there they found three or four cabins occupied by Canadian French and their Indian wives; among the inhabitants being Le Mai, Ouilmette and Pettell.^{2c} In 1804 John Kinzie bought the house of Le Mai and moved into it with his family. He lived there until his death in 1828, except the four years after the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812.³ Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816. A few white persons came to Chicago shortly after this but there was little business there of any kind except trading with the Indians or with the soldiers at the garrison or any practical settlement for farming or other business purposes until a law was passed for the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. On the south branch of the Chicago River one Charles Lee settled at a place called Hard Scrabble in 1804. In 1816 this place was used as a trading post and so continued until 1826. Major Long of the United States government topographical engineers visit-

^{2b} Qaife, Transactions, Ill. State Hist. Soc. 1912, p. 115.

^{2c} 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, p. 72.

³ Vol. 1, Currey's History of Chicago, 89.

ing Chicago in 1823, said it was inhabited by a miserable race of people in a few log or bark huts, displaying not the least trace of comfort and affording no inducement to the settler.⁴ In 1821 one Ebenezer Childs visited Chicago, and made a second visit in 1827, when he wrote the place had not improved since 1821, that only two families resided there.⁵ When Peoria County was created it had Chicago within its governmental jurisdiction, as we have seen, but even then it had only a mythical existence, the name sometimes applying to the river and sometimes to the cluster of inhabitants on its sandy, marshy banks.⁶ The Illinois and Michigan Canal having obtained its magnificent grant of land from the government on August 4, 1830, the original plat of the town was made, lying east of the south branch and south of the main river.⁷ Previous to this time this land had been mostly fenced in and used by the garrison of the fort as a pasture.⁸ At the time of this platting the place contained only five or six log houses and the population was less than 100.⁹ In estimating or approximating the population of Chicago at this time one of the writers gives the following: 1829, 30; 1831, 60; 1832, 600; 1833, 350; 1834, 1800.¹⁰

In 1833 the village of Chicago was incorporated under a general act of the State. At an election held August 10, 1833, 28 voters appeared and the trustees elected met August 12, 1833, for their first regular meeting.¹¹ The charter incorporating Chicago as a city was passed by the Legislature March 4, 1837. The first city election was held May 2, 1837. From that time dates the existence of Chicago as a city.¹²

Previous to the organization of the County of Cook, January 15, 1831, naming Chicago as the county seat, there had been

⁴ Directory of Chicago, 1839, Historical Sketch, 2 Fergus Historical Series; 1 Currey's History of Chicago, 131.

⁵ 1 Currey's History of Chicago, 135

⁶ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 174.

⁷ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 174; 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 181; 1 Currey's History of Chicago, 227; Part 1, James' Charters of Chicago, 18.

⁸ Annals of Chicago, Balestier, 1 Fergus Historical Series, 23.

⁹ Annals of Chicago, Balestier, Fergus Historical Series, 24.

¹⁰ 1 Andreas History of Chicago, 159.

¹¹ Part 1, James' Charters of Chicago, 20.

¹² Part 1, James' Charters of Chicago, 22, 23.

little need by the few inhabitants of the territory within Cook County for the settlement of their disputes by courts of justice. Indeed it may well be doubted whether, had there been courts, there would have been any business for them. The history of this pioneer community in this regard was similar to that of every small community first settling a new country. Any disputes between the inhabitants were settled by compromise, the advice of other settlers, or by force. As there was a United States garrison at this point during most of the years from the time the first white inhabitants arrived until the county was organized, the officers of the garrison exercised a restraining influence over the few inhabitants not connected with the fort. This was illustrated at Chicago when John Kinzie, who had been having trouble for years with a trader named Lalime, finally was attacked by him and as a result of the combat Lalime was killed. Kinzie, after having his wounds dressed by his wife, escaped to Milwaukee, where he remained until he was satisfied the officers of the garrison were convinced,—as he had maintained from the first,—that he had killed the man in self-defense. He then returned to his home in Chicago and nothing was done to try or punish him. During the few years immediately preceding the organization of Cook County the gradual increase in the number of white inhabitants gave cause for occasional requirements for the settlement of disputes by civil courts. More often there was a desire to have these civil officials perform marriage ceremonies, as there were no resident ministers. Until 1826 justices were appointed under the law by the Legislature on the recommendation of the local authorities and held office during good behavior. This law was changed in that year so that thereafter justices of the peace were elected every four years.¹³ There seem to have been no justices of the peace living within the present territory of Cook County before 1821 and perhaps not before 1823. On June 5, 1821, the commissioners court of Pike County (Cook County was then within that county) recommended John Kinzie as a suitable person

¹³ Historical Sketch of Courts of Illinois, Carter, 11.

to be appointed as justice of the peace;¹⁴ there is no record showing that Kinzie was then appointed. In 1823, Cook County being set off as under the government of Fulton County, John Kinzie on December 2, 1823, was again recommended for the office of justice of the peace.¹⁵ This date is sometimes given as February 11, 1823, and sometimes as July 5, 1823.¹⁶ One Amherst C. Ransom, sometimes called Rausam, was recommended for justice of the peace on June 17, 1823, and qualified for the appointment. It is not at all certain, however, that he ever resided in Chicago.¹⁷ Some writers on that subject may have been misled into thinking he resided here because in June, 1823, as assessor he levied a tax on all personal property in Chicago under the order of the Fulton County authorities.¹⁸ On January 13, 1825, one "Kinsey" was confirmed by the State Senate as justice of the peace for the County of Peoria, just then organized. It is generally supposed that this name "Kinsey" was intended for John Kinzie. John Kinzie, however, was not commissioned until July 25, 1825. The authorities agree that he was the first resident justice of the peace in Chicago,—his previous recommendations apparently had not been followed by appointment.¹⁹ Two other justices, Alexander Wolcott and Jean B. Beaubien, were appointed September 10, 1825, and they with Kinzie were the judges of election in the Chicago precinct of Peoria on December 7, 1825. The office of justice of the peace, as already stated, was made elective in 1826 and several of them were elected between that date and 1831. Among others, Russell E. Heacock became justice September 10, 1831. The writers state he was probably the first justice in Cook County before whom trials were held.²⁰ He was also the first resident

14. 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 152.

15. 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 426, 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 152.

16. Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series, 50.

17. John Wentworth's Reminiscences of Chicago, Supplement, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series, 41.

18. Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, Supplement, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, p. 42.

19. 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 420.

20. 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 18.

lawyer in Chicago,²¹ unless we except the first Indian agent, Charles Jouett, who came here in 1805, and returned in 1816. While he was here he did not attempt to follow his profession, but simply acted as agent of the government. Later he was a judge in Kentucky and Arkansas.²²

There seem to have been some duties for a constable to perform, as September 6, 1825, Archibald Clybourn, then residing at Chicago, was appointed constable in and for the County of Peoria.²³ There is no authentic record that any civil suit was tried before any of these justices previous to the organization of the county in 1831. Their business, if they had any, consisted of performing marriage ceremonies, drawing and acknowledging legal papers and serving as officials at various elections that were held. The first marriage that occurred in Chicago was performed by John Hamlin, a justice of the peace of Fulton County, on July 20, 1823, between Dr. Alexander Wolcott, then Indian agent here, and Eleanor Kinzie, daughter of John Kinzie. Justice Hamlin seems to have been passing through Chicago and performed the ceremony there, filing on Sept. 4, 1823, the marriage certificate in Fulton County.²⁴ One of the provisions of the act creating Cook County was that an election should be held at Chicago on the first Monday in March next for "one sheriff, one coroner and three county commissioners." There was only one voting place for this election. The first commissioners elected were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker. These men, under the laws then in force, formed the first county commissioners' court of Cook County. They organized that court and took the oath of office on March 8, 1831, before Justice of the Peace J. S. C. Hogan. William See was appointed clerk.²⁵ At the first session of the court, grand and

21 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, 18.

22 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 419-420.

23 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series, 42; 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 103.

24 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 90; Chapman's History of Fulton County, 248.

25 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 116.

petit jurors were selected. On April 13 of the same year a special term of court was held, largely for county business. The county commissioners' court had jurisdiction over public roads, turnpikes, canals, toll bridges, and in all things concerning public revenues, county taxes, licensing ferries, taverns and all other licenses, but without any original or appellate jurisdiction in civil or criminal suits, except in cases where the public concerns of the county were involved and in all public business.²⁶ This court practically did all the business that is now done by the board of supervisors or county commissioners of counties and in addition did a considerable part of the work that is done now by the county courts of the various counties. Commissioners were elected biennially at the time Cook County was organized. In March, 1837, the law was changed, providing that three commissioners should be elected at the next election, one to hold for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and every year thereafter an election for one commissioner to hold for three years.

No general election was held until 1832. The first sheriff, Stephen Forbes, seems to have been elected in that year.²⁷ He taught school for three months in Chicago in 1830 and was selected justice of the peace on December 13, 1830.²⁸ The first coroner was John R. Clark.²⁹

By an act of February 16, 1831, it was provided that the counties of Cook, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria and eleven other counties should constitute the Fifth Judicial Circuit. This circuit included all of the organized counties then in the State north of Pike County and west and north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers. The act further provided that there should be two terms of the circuit court held annually in each of the counties,—in Cook County on the fourth Monday of April, and second Monday in September. Judge Richard M. Young was named as the judge to preside in the circuit. This court had

26 Laws of 1819, 175; Historical Sketch of Courts of Illinois, 9.

27 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 114.

28 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, Supp. 41.

29 Bross' History of Chicago, 27.

then practically the same general jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as now. No definite information can be obtained, the records having been destroyed by the Chicago fire, as to the time of holding the first term of the circuit court. The late Governor Bross in 1853 in a historical sketch of the city of Chicago (p. 26) stated that the public minutes (apparently the minutes of the county commissioners court) provided, September 6, 1831, that "the circuit court be held in Ft. Dearborn in the brick house, and in the lower room of said house." The same writer states (p. 27) that the county commissioners authorized April 4, 1832, the sheriff to procure a room or rooms for the April term of the circuit court at the house of James Kinzie, "provided it can be done at a cost of not more than \$10." At the funeral of Col. Hamilton (the first clerk of the circuit court) in 1860, Judge Manierre stated that the first term was held in September, 1831. It is also stated by another authority that Judge Young during this year on a trip to Chicago to hold court was accompanied by lawyers Mills and Strode, bringing fresh news of the Indian troubles which culminated in the Black Hawk War. Charles Ballance in his history of Peoria states that Judge Young made his appearance in Peoria in May, 1833, and announced that he was on his way to Chicago to hold court, and that on that occasion he (Ballance) attended court at Chicago.³⁰ Thomas Hoyne, who was deputy circuit clerk under Col. Hamilton in 1837, states in a lecture that he gave on the "Lawyer as a Pioneer," that the first term of the court was held in Cook County in September, 1833,³¹ by Judge Young and that Judge Young also held a term in May, 1834, in an unfinished wooden building known as the Tremont House; that Judge Sidney Breese held a term there in the spring of 1835, exchanging with Judge Young, and in the fall of that year Judge Stephen T. Logan exchanged with Judge Young and held the next term there. John D. Caton, formerly a member of the Supreme Court of the State, came to Chicago in 1833. In his

³⁰ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 420.

³¹ The Lawyer as a Pioneer, Hoyne, 22 & 23 Fergus Historical Series, 77.

reminiscences published in 1893 he states that the first term held there for the trial of cases before a petit jury was the May term, 1834. In another place he states that this was the first case ever tried in Chicago in a court of record.³² He believed this to be true because he remembered his case was number one on the docket of the circuit court of Cook County. If this is correct, Judge Young may have come to Chicago on any or all of the terms for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, though no regular court was held for the trial of cases until the spring term of 1834. Writers on this subject generally accept Judge Caton's statement as correct. I am disposed to question its accuracy. His statement was made after the records were destroyed, when Judge Caton was an old man. I have no doubt that he believed he was speaking the absolute truth, but it would seem passing strange that Judge Manierre who made his statement when the records were still in existence and Attorney Hoyne, who was as familiar with the early records in the circuit clerk's office as any man in Chicago, should have made incorrect statements as to the time when the first term of court was held, and that all those statements should be published without some one calling attention to the error. On the information that I have been able to obtain I should hesitate to state positively that the first term of court was held either in 1833 or 1834. I am inclined to think, however that the data at hand fairly justifies the conclusion that a term of the circuit court was held earlier than 1834.

Judge Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor, was circuit judge in this district from January, 1835, until about the first of March, 1837. John Pearson succeeded him as judge of the circuit court, and presided in Cook County from 1837 until he resigned in November, 1840. February 10, 1841, the circuit judges were all legislated out of office and five new judges of the Supreme Court appointed. The Supreme Court was then composed of nine members, not only to hear the cases appealed to that court, but to try all the cases in the circuit

³² 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 308; 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 153.

courts in the State. To the circuit in which Cook County was located, Judge Theophilus W. Smith of the Supreme Court was assigned for circuit court work. He held his first term in Chicago in April, 1841. In 1842 Stephen A. Douglas, who was then on the Supreme bench, held circuit court at Chicago in July.

The first public prosecutor in the circuit in which Cook County was placed was Thomas Ford, afterward circuit judge. Later James Grant was prosecutor. Grant afterward moved to Iowa and served as a judge of the district court of that State.

Col. Richard J. Hamilton was not only the first clerk of the circuit court, but the first probate judge. The first will placed on record was that of Alexander Wolcott, for years Indian agent at Chicago, filed April 27, 1831, before Judge Hamilton.

There was when Cook County was organized, a court of probate in each county. The judge was selected by the General Assembly on joint ballot, to hold his office during good behavior. That court had jurisdiction in all matters touching the probate of wills, granting letters testamentary, and the settlement of estates. The law was amended in 1837 so that at the first election, to be held on the first Monday of August, 1839, and every fourth year thereafter, there should be elected an additional justice of the peace for each county to be styled "Probate Justice of the Peace;" to have the jurisdiction in civil cases conferred by law upon all other justices of the peace and to be vested with all judicial powers theretofore exercised by the judges of probate. In 1845 the law was changed so that they were elected for two years. Col. Hamilton held the office of probate judge until 1835, when he resigned. He resigned as clerk of the circuit court in 1841, at the time Judge Theophilus W. Smith came here to hold circuit court. Judge Smith appointed one of his sons-in-law, Henry G. Hubbard, as circuit clerk to succeed Col. Hamilton.³³ It may be stated in this connection that Col. Hamilton, shortly after he arrived here, was appointed to fill a vacancy as clerk of the county

³³ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 145.

commissioners' court and held the office of school commissioner for years, and was also recorder of Cook County. It is apparent that there were then more offices than there were men competent to fill them, or at least men who desired to fill them.

The first city charter of Chicago provided, (section 68), that the mayor should have the same jurisdiction within its limits, and be entitled to the same fees and emoluments as were given to justices of the peace, upon his conforming to the requirements of the law of the state with reference to that office.³⁴ I cannot find that any mayor of Chicago exercised the functions of justice of the peace until in March, 1849, when Mayor Woodworth of Chicago sent a message to the council stating that he would co-operate with them in holding such court, and in pursuance of that idea a mayor's court was instituted and notices given to all police constables that violators of any city ordinance would be brought before the mayor daily at nine o'clock in his office in the north room of the market.³⁵ By section 69 of the first charter it was provided that there should be established in the city of Chicago a municipal court, to have jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit courts, in civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the city, or where either the plaintiff or defendant resided, at the commencement of the suit, within the city. By a supplemental act passed July 31, 1837,³⁶ it was provided that the judge of the municipal court of Chicago should perform all the duties pertaining to the office of the judge of the circuit court. This court was created because of the great increase in business in the circuit court in Cook County. Judge Thomas Ford, who had recently resigned as circuit judge, was appointed by the Legislature as the first judge of this municipal court. The terms were held alternate months.

An attempt was made during the hard times of 1837 to prevent the opening of this court. Many of the obligations created during the speculative period—which was then about

³⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1836-7, p. 75.

³⁵ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 448.

³⁶ Special Session, Laws of Illinois, 1837, p. 15.

at an end—were maturing and the debtors were unable to meet them. The dockets were crowded in both the circuit and municipal courts and many thought that something must be done to prevent the collection of these claims. Some of the debtors felt that no court should be held. A public meeting was called at the New York House,—a frame building on the north side of Lake Street near Wells. It was held at evening in a long, low dining room, lighted only by tallow candles. The chair was occupied by the State senator from Chicago, one Peter Pruyne. James Curtiss, nominally a lawyer, but more of a politician, who had practically abandoned his profession, was one of the principal advocates of the suspension of the courts, as was also a judge of the Supreme Court, Theophilus W. Smith. On the other side were Butterfield, Ryan, Scammon, Spring, Ogden, Arnold and others. The opponents of the courts claimed that if they remained open, judgments would be entered against debtors to the amount of \$2,000,000, or \$500 to each man, woman and child in Chicago. Curtiss said no one was to be benefited but the lawyers by keeping the courts open, and that he had left that profession. Ryan, afterward chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, a man of large frame, great intellect and great in debate, arose and said, pointing to Curtiss, that if the debtors expected that kind of a lawyer to save them they would be mistaken; that it had long been a question whether Curtiss had left the profession of the law, or the profession of the law had left him. Butterfield sharply scored Judge Smith for descending “from that lofty seat of a sovereign people, majestic as the law, to take a seat with an assassin and murderer of the law like Judge Lynch.” The debate waxed fast and furious, but in the end the good sense of the meeting resulted in the resolution being laid on the table and the courts were kept open, as they have ever been since in this State.³⁷ Out of the discussion over that question arose an agitation which resulted February 15, 1839, in the Legislature abolish-

37 1 Andreas' *History of Chicago*, 444; *The Lawyer as a Pioneer*, 33; 22 & 23 Fergus' *Historical Series*, 88.

ing the court and transferring its business to the circuit court of Cook County. Judge Ford was shortly after commissioned as judge of the new circuit created a few days later.³⁸ Within a year after the municipal court was abolished it became evident that the increase of business in the circuit court required some relief. Special terms of that court were authorized for Cook County. February 21, 1845, the Legislature of the State established the Cook County Court, the judge to be chosen and hold office the same as a circuit judge, and the court to have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court; the court to hold four terms a year; the clerk of the court to be appointed by the judge. Hugh T. Dickey was chosen by the Legislature as the first judge of this court, and James Curtiss was appointed by him as first clerk.³⁹

The first United States Court was opened in Chicago, in July, 1848. In the absence of Circuit Judge John McLean, the court was held by Judge Nathaniel Pope of the Federal District Court, with his son William as clerk.⁴⁰

In March, 1845, the Jo Daviess County Court was established with the same jurisdiction as the Cook County Court, the Cook County judge being required to hold the Jo Daviess County Court. The Constitution of 1848 provided that these two courts were to be continued until otherwise provided by law. The next year the Jo Daviess County Court was abolished and the Cook County Court was changed into the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, which afterward became the Superior Court of Chicago and later the present Superior Court of Cook County.

The first public building of which any mention is made was the "estray pen," erected on the southwest corner of the public square. The next public building was the jail, erected in the fall of 1833, "of logs well bolted together," on the northwest corner of the public square. It stood there until 1852.⁴¹ Chicago has had four different court houses located on the

38 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 444.

39 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 446.

40 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 448.

41 Bross' History of Chicago, 27

public square on which stand the county building and city hall. This ground was conveyed by Congress in 1827 to the State of Illinois as a part of the canal grant. Twenty-four lots were deeded to Cook County January 16, 1831, to aid in the erection of public buildings. Of these twenty-four lots thus given, sixteen were afterward sold to pay current expenses.⁴² The remaining eight lots (bounded by Clark, Randolph, La Salle and Washington streets) were retained as the public square.⁴³ In 1835 a substantial brick court house was erected. This appears to have been located on the northeast corner of the block facing Clark Street. The basement was for the office of the clerk and the first floor was for court room, which would seat about 200 people.⁴⁴ The city authorities never had any office in this building. In 1850 or 1851 the county and city authorities agreed to build jointly a court house and city hall on this block. The corner stone was laid September 12, 1851. The building was three stories high, the main part being 100 feet square and the jail being in the basement. In 1853 it was ready for occupancy. The Court of Common Pleas first occupied the edifice in February of that year.⁴⁵ This building was soon found too small and another story was added, but this became inadequate for the growing needs of the county, and in 1870 it was extensively added to by wings on the east and west. This work was completed shortly before the Chicago fire.⁴⁶ After the fire the county and city authorities were obliged for several years to find quarters in a temporary building hastily erected on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle, which from the rough manner of its construction became known as the "Rookery." In 1877 the city and county entered into an agreement for the construction of a building which was completed in 1885 and occupied as a city hall and county building until the present

42 Prospects of Chicago, Brown, 9 Fergus Historical Series, 16.

43 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 302.

44 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 302; Bross' History of Chicago, 119.

45 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 180.

46 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 302-303.

structure was commenced, the building being completed in 1911.⁴⁷

Thus, in bare outline, I have named the various courts in Cook County under the Constitution of 1818 and some of the officials of those courts, but a history of the courts is necessarily incomplete unless it discusses some of the cases tried and gives an account of some of the lawyers who practiced therein. Russell E. Heacock, as stated, was the first resident lawyer in Chicago, coming in 1827.⁴⁸ Col. Hamilton had been admitted to the bar and evidently advised people on legal matters while he was acting as circuit clerk and probate judge. Isaac Harmon was a justice of the peace and advised occasionally on legal matters, as did Archibald Clybourn, who lived outside of the city. None of these men had at that time opened an office or tried to earn a living by law. Heacock followed his early trade of carpenter and Harmon worked in a tannery.⁴⁹ Judge Caton in his reminiscences, states that he came here June 19, 1833, and found Giles Spring had preceded him by a few days. Caton and Spring therefore seem to have been the first men that located here and opened offices to practice law. Between that time and the date when Thomas Hoyne came in 1837, several lawyers had located in Chicago who became prominent not only in the courts but in other ways in the later history of the city. He states that at that time there were twenty-seven persons engaged in the practice of law in Cook County.⁵⁰ Among this number were Judge Caton, Giles Spring, James Grant, Ebenezer Peck, Grant Goodrich, J. Young Scammon, Mark Skinner, Isaac N. Arnold, Alonzo Huntington, Hugh T. Dickey, Joseph N. Balestier, James H. Collins, A. N. Fullerton, Buckner S. Morris, Henry Moore, Edward W. Casey and Justin Butterfield.

Judge Caton had studied law with James H. Collins in New York State. Collins came the next year after Caton and located on a farm in what is now Kendall County. Judge

47 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 303.

48 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 107.

49 Caton's Early Bench and Bar of Illinois, 2.

50 The Lawyer as a Pioneer, Hoyne, 22 & 23 Fergus' Historical Series, 84.

Caton persuaded him to come to Chicago and the two entered into partnership, under the firm name of Collins & Caton. Later Collins became a partner of Butterfield. He was chief counsel for Owen Lovejoy when the latter was being tried in Bureau County for assisting runaway slaves to escape. This trial was held before Judge Caton, then on the Supreme Court, but holding circuit court, and resulted in the acquittal of Lovejoy. Collins was a man of great perseverance and resolution, and a hard worker, a strong lawyer, but without great brilliancy.

Isaac N. Arnold came to Chicago in 1836. He was the first city clerk after the incorporation of the city.⁵¹ He was a great personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was elected in 1860 as a member of Congress and served until 1864. He wrote a history of Lincoln, which is held in high esteem. He tried many important cases; among others, while a young lawyer in Chicago, was one to test the constitutionality of the "stay law," so called, which he claimed was a step toward repudiation. The law provided that no land should be sold under a mortgage before being appraised, and unless it should bring at least two-thirds of such appraisal. He filed a bill in the courts in 1841 to foreclose a mortgage praying for the sale to the highest bidder regardless of the redemption and State laws. The United States Supreme Court upheld his contention and enforced a strict foreclosure.⁵² Another case involving the land laws was heard in the State courts,⁵³ (*Brainerd v. Canal Trustees*), in which he and Senator Douglas were counsel. This is one of the few cases that Douglas argued before the Supreme Court of Illinois, after he resigned his membership in that court to become a member of Congress. Hugh T. Dickey, as already stated, was the first judge of the Cook County Court, being appointed in 1845. He resigned in 1848 on his election as a circuit judge under the new Constitution. He was succeeded by Giles Spring as judge of the Cook County

⁵¹ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 435.

⁵² *Bronson v. Kinzie*, 1 How. (U. S.) 311.

⁵³ *Brainerd v. Canal Trustees*, 12 Ill., 448.

Court. Judge Dickey resigned as circuit judge in 1853 and was succeeded by Buckner S. Morris. Morris had been mayor and alderman of Chicago before he was a circuit judge. In 1860 he was a candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Bell-Everett ticket. Grant Goodrich was a leading lawyer in Chicago from the time he came until the time of his death, and served for a time on the bench. Lincoln's biographers state that Goodrich in the '50s offered Lincoln a partnership if he would come to Chicago, but Lincoln declined because he was afraid the climate would not agree with him.⁵⁴ Ebenezer Peck came to Chicago in 1835 and soon took a very active part in public affairs. In 1849 he was chosen as reporter of the Supreme Court to succeed Gilman and held that position until 1863, when he resigned on being appointed by Lincoln one of the judges of the Court of Claims of the District of Columbia. Among the most remarkable lawyers in the early history of the Chicago courts was Justin Butterfield. Arnold and others of his associates state that he was the best trial lawyer of his day in the city, if not in the State. He served as United States prosecuting attorney for the District of Illinois from 1841 to 1844. He was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office by President Taylor, a position which Lincoln was also then seeking. It is said that Butterfield was appointed because of the warm personal friendship of Daniel Webster. Perhaps no other lawyer in the history of the State has had so many anecdotes told of him illustrating his power of sarcasm and repartee. He was a very forceful speaker, but not always a persuasive one before juries.

Samuel Lyle Smith came to Chicago in 1838 and made his headquarters in the office of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was chosen city attorney. The lawyers of that day speak of him as one of the most eloquent men ever at the Chicago bar. In 1847, at the River and Harbor convention in Chicago, he especially distinguished himself as an orator. Henry Clay is said to have stated that he was the greatest orator he ever

⁵⁴ Lincoln the Lawyer, Hill, 161.

heard.⁵⁵ He died in 1854 when a little past 40, during the cholera epidemic. James H. Collins and several other lawyers were among the many who passed away at the same time by this dread disease.

Thomas Hoyne, the father of Thomas M. Hoyne, one of the oldest practicing lawyers now in Chicago, and grandfather of the present State's attorney of Cook County, came to this city in 1837, studying law after his arrival. He was elected city clerk of Chicago in 1840, and elected probate justice of the peace in 1845, holding the latter position until the court was abolished by the Constitution of 1848. When the first University of Chicago was established, he was elected one of the board of trustees. He was connected with the law schools of Chicago practically from the time the first one was started as teacher or trustee. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Chicago, but served only a few months, as there was a dispute about whether the election was properly held and a special election was called.⁵⁶ He was considered one of the greatest ornaments of the bar of Chicago. Edward G. Ryan was for several years a practicing lawyer in Chicago, and also edited a newspaper. He afterward moved to Wisconsin and became one of the great chief justices of the Supreme Court of that State. Time will not permit a further discussion of the members of the bar of that period.

I have already referred to the first term of court held in the circuit court of Cook County. Before taking up and discussing any of the trials in courts of record, it is proper to refer briefly to the first criminal case of which we have any account, tried within the limits of Chicago. This was prosecuted by Judge Caton shortly after his arrival, the complaint being sworn out before Justice Heacock. The charge was that of robbing from one Hatch \$34 in eastern currency while stopping at the tavern. On a change of venue to Justice Harmon on the north side, the case was prosecuted by Caton and defended by Giles Spring and Col. Hamilton, and the man held

55 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 432.

56 2 Andreas' History of Chicago, 464.

to the circuit court for trial. He was let out on bail and disappeared, so the case was never further prosecuted. Judge Caton, in his reminiscences, says this was the first case entered of record in the circuit court, and also that he had the first civil case, an attachment proceeding filed in the circuit court. This last mentioned is the case he claims was the first jury case tried in Cook County.

The first divorce suit was started at the May term, 1834, in the circuit court of Cook County, which was then being held in an unfinished loft of the old Mansion House, just north of where the old Tremont Building stood.⁵⁷ The first murder trial was at the fall term in 1834, in an unfinished store 20x40 on Dearborn, between Lake and Water streets. Judge Young presided. A laborer in a drunken fit went home in the month of June that year, and finding something wrong in his domestic affairs—apparently his supper not ready,—manifested his dissatisfaction by beating his wife. The physicians testified she died from the effects of the beating and the coroner's jury held him to answer for the murder and he was indicted for that crime. He was prosecuted by the district attorney, Thomas Ford, and defended by James H. Collins, Judge Caton's partner, and acquitted.⁵⁸

So far as I am able to ascertain, the second murder trial in Cook County was in 1840, that of John Stone for the killing of Mrs. Lucretia Thompson. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. Stone was indicted for murder and on the trial convicted and sentenced to be hanged.⁵⁹ The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State on a writ of error and the judgment affirmed.⁶⁰ He was accordingly executed on July 10, 1840, the place of execution being about three miles south of the court house in Chicago, not far from the lake shore.

57 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 421; Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, 33.

58 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 421; Caton's Early Bench and Bar of Illinois, 41.

59 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 152, 445.

60 Stone v. People, 2 Scam. 326.

This case was tried before Judge John Pearson. One of the jurors was John Wentworth, who at that time and for years afterward was the editor of *The Democrat*, a paper published in Chicago. A rival newspaper, *The Chicago Daily American*, charged that Wentworth was writing editorials in the jury room while the case was being conducted. The case was tried at the April term, 1840. Contempt proceedings were instituted at the May term, 1840, before Judge Pearson and a rule entered against the editor, William Stuart, of *The American*, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. After a hearing the court adjudged Stuart guilty and fined him \$100 and costs. The case was taken by Stuart's attorneys, Justin Butterfield and Isaac N. Arnold, to the Supreme Court and reversed.⁶¹ The opinion in the Supreme Court was written by Judge Breese, holding that while the court had the power to punish for contempt under such circumstances if the communications had a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice, the writings in question had no such tendency. The opinion said, among other things: "An honest, independent and intelligent court will win its way to public confidence, in spite of newspaper paragraphs, however pointed may be their wit or satire, and its dignity will suffer less by passing them by unnoticed, than by arraigning the perpetrators, and trying them in a summary way. . . . Respect to courts cannot be compelled; it is the voluntary tribute of the public to worth, virtue and intelligence, and whilst they are found upon the judgment seat, so long, and no longer, will they retain the public confidence. . . . In restricting the power to punish for contempts to the cases specified, more benefits will result than by enlarging it. It is at best an arbitrary power, and should only be exercised on the preservative, and not on the vindictive principle. It is not a jewel of the court, to be admired and prized, but a rod rather, and most potent when rarely used." Stephen A. Douglas dissented and Judge Caton, not having heard the argument, took no part in the decision. I am disposed to

⁶¹ Stuart v. People, 3 Scam. 295.

agree with the sentiments expressed and the conclusion reached by the opinion.

Judge Pearson had considerable difficulty in Chicago while serving as circuit judge. The majority of the lawyers, without regard to politics, were opposed to his appointment. The new circuit, the Seventh, was created February 4, 1837, including the counties of Cook, Will, McHenry, Kane, La Salle and Iroquois.⁶² Judge Pearson then resided at Danville, outside of this judicial circuit. The lawyers thought he was incompetent for the position, not only in learning, but in other judicial qualities. His appointment from the first was very unpopular with the Chicago bar. Most of the lawyers in Chicago were Whigs, while Judge Pearson belonged to the Democratic party, and the lawyers charged that this new circuit was created for his appointment, in the same manner that in England sometimes younger children were provided for in a new colony. In 1838 writs of mandamus were issued by the Supreme Court in two different cases requiring certain action by him in the trial of those cases.⁶³ At the May special term in 1839 in the circuit court at Chicago, the case of Bristol vs. Phillips was tried before him. Bristol's lawyer was J. Young Scammon, while Isaac N. Arnold was on the other side. A dispute arose over the signing of the bill of exceptions by the judge, who refused to sign the one Scammon thought should be signed. At the July term, 1839, of the Supreme Court, Scammon as attorney for Bristol, moved for a writ of mandamus against Pearson to require him to sign a bill of exceptions which had been tendered him. The court allowed the petition to be filed and issued an alternative writ. Scammon, the attorney in the case, attempted to hand the writ to Judge Pearson while in court, but he, fearing that Scammon would thus serve the writ, refused to recognize him when he arose to make motions, claiming to be engaged in other matters at the time. Scammon had previously been fined for contempt in

⁶² Laws of Illinois, 1836-37, 113.

⁶³ *People ex rel Teal v. Pearson*, 1 Scam. 458; *People ex rel Brown v. Pearson*, 1 Scam. 473.

another matter by Pearson. Scammon, therefore, when he found the court would not recognize him, put the bill of exceptions and writ to be served on Pearson in Justin Butterfield's hands. It was in the afternoon, just before the closing of the term of court, with practically all of the members of the bar present. Mr. Butterfield arose and said he had received a communication from Col. Strode who had been called out of town in relation to business of the court, requesting him to present a motion in the case of *People vs. Hudson* for the trial or discharge of Hudson at this term of court. The judge directed the clerk to file the paper and motion which was done. Then Mr. Butterfield handed up the papers given him by Scammon, saying it was a bill of exceptions in a case tried at a former term. The court said that he had not signed the bill of exceptions. Mr. Butterfield replied that he knew that was true, but, handing him another paper, said, "Here is a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court, directing you to sign it." The court said, "What's that, sir?" Mr. Butterfield repeated his statement. The court then, holding the paper towards Butterfield, said, "Take it away, sir." Butterfield said, "I cannot take it away, sir, it is directed to your honor, I will leave it with you. I have discharged my duty in serving it upon you and cannot take it back." The court then told the clerk to enter a fine of \$20 against Butterfield and threw the papers, bill of exceptions and writ of mandamus, on the floor over the railing in front of the desk between the bench and the bar. The court then said, "What do you mean, sir?" Butterfield said, "I mean to proceed by attachment if you don't obey it!" The court then commanded, "Sit down, sir; sit down, sir," and ordered the clerk to proceed with the reading of the record. The judge afterward asked the clerk if he had entered the order for the fine of \$20, and when the clerk told him he had, asked him to read it to him, and then told him to enter as a part of the order, "for an interruption." Mr. Butterfield objected to the change in the order, saying that the fine was not for an interruption. A somewhat complete history of this matter is found in the Illinois Su-

preme Court report of the case (People vs. Pearson⁶⁴), and also in an address of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, "The Lawyer as a Pioneer."⁶⁵ Mr. Hoyne states that when the court adjourned and the judge left the bench, Mr. Butterfield stepped up to him and said, "Sir, you have now disgraced that bench long enough; sit down, sir, and let me beg you to attend a meeting of this bar instanter in which we are about to try your case, and rid ourselves and the people, once for all, of your incompetency and ignorance." The judge left, but the members of the bar prepared papers and that winter presented them before the House of Representatives at Springfield asking for articles of impeachment. The house, which was composed largely of the political friends of Judge Pearson, refused to order impeachment proceedings. They charged that the attack was a political prosecution gotten up by the old Federals and Whigs, but Mr. Hoyne, who himself was a Democrat, states that Edward G. Ryan, a lifelong Democrat, who was then running a Chicago paper called the *Tribune*, and who afterwards,—as has been stated,—became a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was one of Pearson's strongest opponents and critics, and that the charges against Pearson were not based on political differences. The case was heard late in 1839. In 1840 a motion was made in the Supreme Court for an attachment against the defendant for contempt in disobeying the writ of mandamus. The motion was allowed and the attachment issued. On a hearing before the court, at which Judge Pearson was represented, the jurisdiction of the court to punish was questioned for several reasons, among others, that Judge Pearson was no longer judge of the court. Under the advice of his friends, after the Supreme Court ordered him to sign the bill of exceptions, he had resigned as judge and had been elected as State senator for the district comprising Cook, Will, Du Page and McHenry counties. It appears that after his appointment as circuit judge,

64 2 Scam., 189.

65 The Lawyer as a Pioneer, Hoyne, 22 & 23 Fergus' Historical Series, 90;
1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 444.

he had moved from his home in Danville to Joliet, Will County, and lived there while he was circuit judge and when he was elected as senator. The Supreme Court after a full hearing, decided it had jurisdiction and fined him \$100 and costs of the proceeding.⁶⁶ Stephen A. Douglas was one of the Supreme Court judges at the time this fine was entered. He took no part in the decision because before his appointment as judge he had been counsel for Judge Pearson in the first case. The court was otherwise unanimous, except that Judge Breese wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he stated that possibly Judge Pearson's actions were based on the ground of misapprehension of his rights and duties as judge of the court. It also appears on a supplemental motion filed in this case by J. Young Scammon, that when the writ of attachment was issued, Judge Pearson could not be found in Springfield, and that he was pursued and overtaken and placed under arrest in Clay County, and brought back to Springfield. The court on this supplemental motion allowed the costs of this arrest to be charged against Pearson. This was at the December term, 1841. At the December term, 1842, counsel for Pearson made a motion for rehearing but this was denied.⁶⁷ It may also be noted that in the original case of Bristol vs. Phillips the Supreme Court on motion for the attorney for Bristol after Judge Pearson had resigned, ordered the bill of exceptions that he had refused to sign, to be filed in the original case and taken to be true, the same as if it had been signed by the judge.⁶⁸ This case was never decided in the Supreme Court. It appears by stipulation filed in the clerk's office of that court July 8, 1842, that the case was settled by the parties, the judgment being reversed, each party paying his own costs. It may be interesting to note that this lawsuit was brought by Phillips against Bristol,—the latter being captain of the steamboat James Madison,—to recover for the loss of two trunks. That steamboat ran in 1838 between Detroit and Chicago. The wife and son of Phillips took passage on the

⁶⁶ *People ex rel v. Pearson*, 3 Scam. 270.

⁶⁷ *People v. Pearson*, 3 Scam., 406.

⁶⁸ *Bristol v. Phillips*, 3 Scam. 280.

boat at Detroit for Chicago. The claim was made that they took two trunks on the boat with them at Detroit and the trunks could not be found afterward. Phillips recovered this judgment against Bristol for the value of the trunks and contents. I do not think that Judge Pearson was dishonest or corrupt in his actions in this regard, but rather a man of strong passions, a warm friend and an uncompromising enemy. He was not broad-minded and was very impatient of criticism. He died at Danville, Illinois, in 1875.

While we cannot tell with certainty when the first case was tried in the circuit court of Cook County, the records of the Supreme Court show that the first case that was brought up by appeal or error from the Cook County courts to the Supreme Court was *Webb vs. Sturtevant* at the December term, 1835, of that court.⁶⁹ This case was tried at the May term, 1835, of the Cook Circuit Court by Judge Sidney Breese. The lawyers were B. S. Morris and James Grant for appellant and Giles Spring and Ebenezer Peck for appellee. The opinion was written by Justice Lockwood. It was a dispute as to the possession of certain real estate to which both parties laid claim. The next case from the county was at the same term of the Supreme Court.⁷⁰ (*Lovett vs. Noble*). This case was also tried before Judge Sidney Breese in the circuit court. The lawyers for appellant were Judge Caton and Stephen A. Douglas and for appellee Ebenezer Peck and Giles Spring. The first people's case coming from Cook County reviewed by the Supreme Court was heard at the December term, 1836, of that court,⁷¹ (*Baldwin vs. People*). Judge Caton represented the plaintiff in error and James Grant the people. Baldwin was charged with stealing a horse, and the proof showed it was a mare. The court held that the proof that the defendant had stolen a mare or gelding would sustain an indictment for stealing a horse and that the indictment charging that the horse was stolen and carried away would be sustained by proof that it

⁶⁹ 1 Scam., 181.

⁷⁰ 1 Scam., 185.

⁷¹ 1 Scam., 303.

was ridden, driven or led away. That seems to be a sensible decision, but to those who talk about technicalities (as the layman understands that term) controlling a case in the courts of review, it will be found that the Supreme Court of that time now and then reversed cases for reasons that laymen now would say were purely technical. As an example, the third criminal case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the State from Cook County⁷² (*Bell vs. People*) was on an indictment found in the municipal court of Chicago. The indictment purported to be found "by a grand jury chosen, selected and sworn in and for the City of Chicago and County of Cook." The court held that the municipal court could only have an indictment returned by grand jurors chosen within the City of Chicago, and that this indictment on its face showed that the jurors might have come from Cook County outside of Chicago; that the indictment alone must be taken for evidence of that fact, and that such an indictment on its face was bad, whereupon the court reversed the case. As the City of Chicago was within the County of Cook and the indictment could fairly be construed as meaning that the grand jurors were chosen and selected from the City of Chicago, within the County of Cook, I think the indictment might well have been sustained.

In the first Scammon Report of Supreme Court decisions are found twenty-nine cases brought up from Cook County for review by writ of error or appeal. Of the twenty-nine, eighteen were reversed, ten were affirmed, and one was partially affirmed and partially reversed. The critics of today who are of the opinion that all or most cases ought to be affirmed would here find data justifying an argument that the courts of that day were reversing cases unnecessarily. Let me say in passing that I do not agree with the argument that most cases are improperly reversed by courts of review. If no cases ought to be reversed, there would be no necessity of having courts of review. While courts of review should give weight to the real facts rather than to pleading; to the substance rather

⁷² 1 Scam., 397.

than the shadow; to substantial justice rather than to form, if justice is to be fairly and properly administered in this or any other state, it is frequently necessary for courts of review to reverse some cases.

The first case appealed from the Municipal Court of Chicago for review⁷³ is *Peyton & Allen vs. Tappan*. This case was heard before Judge Ford on the municipal bench. In the two cases immediately preceding this one, found in the same volume of Supreme Court Reports, it is curious to note that in one appealed from McLean County and in the other from Cook County, Judge Ford took part. In the Cook County case he sat as judge of the circuit court when the summons was issued. In the case from McLean he was one of the lawyers. Evidently Judge Ford was a very busy man.

In May, 1835, Gen. John B. Beaubien went to the general land office and purchased for \$94.61 the entire Fort Dearborn reservation. He had derived his military title of general from the fact that the State at that time was divided into military districts, the people electing a general in each district. He had lived upon the reservation for many years, and a law had been found which satisfied the land office that he could make the purchase. There was great excitement over this purchase. The newspapers published articles and the people discussed it at length. Some asked if he bought the fort or the land, and what were the officers to do? Some of the people congratulated him on having a fort of his own, and others asked if there would not be a conflict between the United States troops and the State militia. General Beaubien himself was in command of the militia. Nothing serious, however, occurred. A case was agreed upon for the courts and submitted in 1836 to Judge Ford in the circuit court of Cook County. Judge Ford decided against Beaubien's claim. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, that court reversed the circuit court, upholding Beaubien.⁷⁴ The case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court, which reversed

⁷³ 1 Scam., 387.

⁷⁴ *McConnell v. Wilcox*, 1 Scam., 344.

the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, effectually wiping out every pretense of a right to the land as claimed by Beaubien.⁷⁵ Beaubien was glad to call at the United States land office and receive his money back without interest. This, however, did not end the agitation over the reservation. During the previous years, while the litigation was pending, the secretary of war authorized the solicitor of the general land office to come to Chicago and sell the land in the reservation. It was surveyed and platted as the Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago and contained about fifty-three and one-fourth acres. All of this was sold by the government except what was needed for the occupancy of the public buildings. Beaubien had lived for years on some of the lots in this subdivision. He had many friends and there was a general public demand that when these lots were sold no one should bid against him; he was expected to buy his homestead for a nominal sum. Attorney James H. Collins was opposed to this plan to give the lots to Beaubien. He put in a sealed bid for the Beaubien homestead and it was struck off to Collins. His action aroused great excitement. His life was threatened and he was burned in effigy.⁷⁶

Many other interesting trials and other matters could be referred to and much more could be said of the courts and the lawyers connected with the early history of Chicago. One cannot read the history of these men and their times without feeling that in the judicial forum as in other walks of life "there were giants in those days." There were Davis, Trumbull, Stephen T. Logan, Baker, Breese, Palmer, Douglas, Lincoln, and in Chicago, Butterfield, Arnold, Ryan, Goodrich, Spring, Hoyne and many others of great ability, who gave their best efforts to the enforcement of the law, so that every person, whatever his condition, might obtain justice in the courts.

I can appreciate how Arnold felt, when on a visit to England, he met in Westminster Hall Rev. Edward Porter, then

⁷⁵ Wilcox v. Jackson, 38 U. S., 4.

⁷⁶ Address on Ft. Dearborn, Wentworth, 16 Fergus Historical Series, 40, 41; Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 191.

a minister of Chicago, and when they were talking over the great trials that had been held there, Dr. Porter said, "This is the grandest forum of the world. And yet I have seen justice administered on the prairies of Illinois, without pomp or high ceremonial, everything simple to rudeness, yet justice has been administered before judges as pure, aided by lawyers as eloquent, if not as learned, as any who ever plead or gave judgment in Westminster Hall."⁷⁷ I believe that the same may be truly said of the courts and lawyers today in Illinois. If they are faithful to the traditions of their great predecessors, justice will be as fairly administered by judges as honest and pure, aided by lawyers as learned and eloquent as were those in the early history of the State, or even in Westminster "in the great Hall of William Rufus."

77 Recollections of the Early Chicago and Illinois Bar, Arnold, 22 Fergus Historical Series, II.

Note. The original records have been examined in Pike, Fulton, Peoria and Putnam counties as to the facts stated herein as shown by the respective records of said counties. I am indebted for this examination in Pike County to Judge Harry Higbee, in Fulton County to Hon. B. M. Chipperfield, in Peoria County to Gerald H. Page, attorney-at-law, and in Putnam County to Judge John M. McNabb.

NEW JERSEY FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS

The Casad and Stites Families

BY EDMUND J. JAMES.

INTRODUCTION.

The Revolutionary War was one of the most efficient agencies in spreading the population of the thirteen colonies over larger areas than would otherwise have occurred. The sending of southern troops into the northern colonies, and of northern troops into the southern colonies, made men from different sections of the country acquainted with one another and with different localities. Many northern men who had gone south in the Virginia, Carolina and Georgia campaigns went back to the north to get their families and moved down into the more attractive regions of the southern colonies. The people who were living in the places visited by British armies were still more disturbed, and in many cases whole families were uprooted by the forces of war. Of no section was this truer than that of central Jersey, between Philadelphia and New York. The colonial armies and the British armies moved back and forth over this stretch of territory until some portions of it were reduced almost to a desert—farmhouses burned, permanent improvements destroyed, and settlements shifted.

As a direct and indirect result of these campaigns, the Jersey families were especially widely scattered. And many families in Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and western Pennsylvania, are descended from ancestors who lived in this portion of Jersey before the Revolutionary War, and were driven out by the results of Washington's campaigns. Those who were thus displaced and wandered into the new territories, if they succeeded in their quest for better lands and larger opportunities, naturally drew after them many of their friends and relatives.

Aside from these forces which have been described, there sprang up after the Revolution a great fever of land speculation throughout the new territories beyond the Alleghenies; and every kind of device was worked to interest people in shares in these land companies and in buying land from them. Jerseymen were especially active in these enterprises. Among the people to be interested in a very active way in the purchase of Ohio lands were the group of men who, under the leadership of Dayton, made the Miami purchase, in the midst of which the city of Dayton is today located. The Miami lands were very largely sold to citizens of New Jersey who, either for purposes of speculation, or because they wished to remove thither themselves, purchased these lands in large quantities.

Among the men who purchased a considerable estate was Colonel Ephraim Martin of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Some of his descendants removed to the region about Fairfield near Dayton, and from there were scattered widely over Indiana, southern Illinois, and subsequently, like other American pioneers who had once contracted the fever for pioneering, over the states beyond the Mississippi, up the Pacific, and later into Alaska and the Philippines.*

Colonel Martin's granddaughter, Martha, married Samuel Stites in Somerset County, New Jersey. They removed about 1803 to a farm at Fairfield near Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently to St. Clair County, Illinois. Their daughter, Anna Stites, married Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad at Fairfield, Ohio. They removed with Samuel Stites and his wife to St. Clair County, where they settled at first just south of the present village of Summerfield at Union Grove, north of Shiloh, the first settlement in that part of the county. They moved, as many of the pioneers in that early day did, with their wagons, and arrived in the State in the spring preceding its admission to the Union in 1818. Samuel Stites and his wife were so disgusted with the severe life under pioneer conditions in that locality that, according to a tradition in the family, they did not even unpack their goods from the wagon but drove back to Fairfield, Ohio, as fast as their ox teams could carry them. But the

* See footnote at bottom of page 52.

attractions of Looking Glass Prairie in St. Clair County proved, after all, too much and they came back in 1820, and settled near Lebanon, subsequently moving to Trenton. Here they followed the injunction of the Scriptures and increased and multiplied and took possession of the earth, and for nearly fifty years the Casads and Stites were among the most numerous and influential families in St. Clair County. Their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren spread out later in every direction over the whole western country. They were especially interested in the establishment and development of McKendree College at Lebanon, Anthony Wayne Casad having drafted and circulated the first subscription paper for the college.

As Colonel Martin was a common Revolutionary ancestor to these families, it has been thought worth while to prepare this sketch of his life and work, in which all his descendants in Illinois and surrounding states will doubtless be interested. Much of this matter has already been printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Nos. 136 and 142; 1910 and 1912.

Sketch of Ephraim Martin, Esquire, Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment of the Continental Line.

BY EDMUND J. JAMES.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was born in central New Jersey, probably in Somerset or Middlesex County in the year 1733, and died at the home of his son, 'Squire Martin, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 28, 1806. He was buried at Stelton, New Jersey, in the old Baptist cemetery, where the old tombstone is still standing with the date of his death and the year of his age inscribed upon it.

Ephraim Martin was one of the early settlers in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was a land holder there in Newton Township in the year 1761. He was appointed coroner of Sussex County at the council held at Burlington, New Jersey, February 21, 1774; he was a member of the Committee of Safety of Sussex County, organized at the outbreak of the

Revolution, and was appointed leader of a company "to set right certain Tories" in that neighborhood.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he raised a regiment of militia in and about Sparta, which was known as the Second Establishment of State Militia.

He was chosen member from Sussex County to the Provincial Congress at Trenton, October 20, 1775; also of the Congress which changed the Constitution of New Jersey from that of a colony to that of a State.

In the Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army, published by F. B. Heitman, Washington, D. C., 1893, the statement is made on page 39 that Colonel Ephraim Martin, commissioned November 28, 1776, never joined his regiment. Heitman further says that the rolls of this regiment are very incomplete and that it was broken up about July, 1778. In the alphabetical list in the same book, under Martin, page 286, the following statement is found: "Ephraim Martin was colonel of a New Jersey regiment on the 14th day of July, 1776; was wounded at the battle of Long Island August 27, 1776; appointed colonel of the Fourth New Jersey regiment November 28, 1776, but never joined the regiment."

This is a good illustration of the inaccuracy of many of Heitman's statements. An inaccuracy which, in this case, he could easily have corrected if he had taken the trouble to drop a note of inquiry to the office of the adjutant general of New Jersey, or if he had consulted the roster rolls of the Continental Army, by William Bradford, Jr., which show that Ephraim Martin was colonel of the Fourth New Jersey regiment for the months of July and October, 1778, and for January, 1779, for which months the abstracts have been preserved.¹

Ephraim Martin was colonel of a battalion of the State Militia ordered to reinforce the defences of New York early in 1776. Anthony Wayne's Orderly Book, under the date of April 6, 1776, headquarters New York, notes that Colonel Mar-

¹ These roster rolls are preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

tin's regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Lord Sterling. (See *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.)

Ephraim Martin was commissioned by the State of New Jersey on June 14, 1776, as colonel of a regiment of New Jersey militia in General Nathaniel Heard's brigade. He was described as of Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey.

He was wounded August 24, 1776, by a musket ball in the breast, at the outposts previous to the battle of Long Island, which occurred August 27, 1776. On November 28, 1776, he was appointed, by the State of New Jersey, colonel of the Fourth Battalion in the Second Establishment of the New Jersey Continental Line. This establishment was not entirely completed with its full quota of officers in General Maxwell's Brigade until February 17, 1777.

In the meantime, Colonel Martin's regiment continued as a part of General Nathaniel Heard's brigade of New Jersey militia.

As such it took part in the operations around Trenton, December 25, 1776, though the brigade failed to get across the Delaware in time to take part in the actual fighting, being stationed opposite Trenton in order to keep the Hessians from crossing the river into Pennsylvania.

It seems from the record that Martin was in command of his regiment with Washington's army during the years of 1777 and 1778 and part of 1779 at any rate. His regiment took part in the Battle of Princeton, January 5, 1777, and followed Washington into camp at Morristown; and it took part in the skirmish at Elizabethtown Farms, where his son Absolam, who was his paymaster, had his arm broken.

In the *Orderly Book of Major William Heth* (see *Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. X. New Series, 1891, page 365), it is noted that Colonel Martin was field officer for the day on June 21, 1777, at Camp Middlebrook.

In Maxwell's brigade Colonel Ephraim Martin's regiment followed Washington in his march to the Brandywine, where it was the first to meet the enemy at Iron Hill in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, and he was wounded at the Battle of the

Brandywine. "He wore a cocked hat and barely escaped death, having been struck in the forehead by a passing bullet which only grazed it, but stunned him, cutting through the hat and making a furrow in his forehead." (See Martin Genealogy, p. 315.)

He was probably at the attack on the Chew House in the Battle of Germantown, but he was certainly with Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778. In the Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon, it is noted that on the 16th of October, 1777, headquarters Worcester Township, Colonel Martin, of Jersey, is in the list of field officers for the day. A similar mention of Colonel Martin as field officer for the day occurs under date of May 14, 1778.

His regiment took part in all the important movements of Washington's army from the middle of 1776 through the years 1777 and 1778, being stationed in reserve at Princeton on the occasion of the battle of Monmouth June 28, 1778, and in November and December, 1778.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in 1778, petitioned Congress to reduce the quota of New Jersey from four regiments to three, with a corresponding reduction in men and officers on the ground that four regiments were more than New Jersey's share.

Congress accepted this view, as will be seen by the following report of a committee, to whom was referred the representation of the State of New Jersey, praying a reduction of their quota.

"The committee to whom was referred the representation of the State of New Jersey, beg leave to report:

"That having considered the same, it appears to your committee that so much of the representation as relates to the supporting that State with a body of Continental troops is properly cognizable by, and ought to be submitted to, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. And as to that part of the representation praying a reduction of their quota we beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

“Resolved, That the State of New Jersey be requested to complete only three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the resolution of the 26th day of February last and that the committee of Congress lately at camp, do arrange the officers of the said State accordingly.”²

On March 9, 1779, Congress called for eighty battalions of infantry, of which New Jersey was to furnish three, to be organized in accordance with the action referred to in the above report taken by Congress on May 27, 1778.

It appears that the fourth New Jersey regiment of the Continental Line was broken up in February, 1779, or shortly afterward³ and certain officers were declared supernumerary.

I have not been able to find out who actually undertook this re-arrangement, whether a committee of the New Jersey Legislature, or a committee of Congress. It was presumably the latter, for on Monday, April 26, 1779, there was presented and read to the Legislature of New Jersey a

“Memorial and Remonstrance of Sundry Officers of the New Jersey Brigade left out as supernumerary in a late arrangement of said brigade, setting forth that they have been illegally deprived while new officers have been made, and praying redress of such grievances.”

This memorial was read a second time April 27, 1779, and referred to a committee of conference. This committee made a report on April 29th and it was resolved that a remonstrance should be made to Congress upon the practice of appointing officers without the participation of the authority of the State.

Seemingly nothing came of the remonstrance. From this time on, all references are to “the three regiments of this State in the service of the United States,” instead of the four as hitherto. Various references are to be found in the acts of

² See Papers of the Continental Congress, 20, I, Folio 315, in the Library of Congress.

³ Although the State did not take definite action providing for three regiments until June 9, 1779, the arrangement of officers in these regiments evidently continued to make trouble, as Congress appointed a committee in the summer of 1780 to make an arrangement for the officers of the first, second, and third regiments of the New Jersey Line, which arrangement was approved by the New Jersey Legislature September 26, 1780.

the Legislature of New Jersey to the "late arrangement" by which the four regiments were reduced to three. Thus on April 30 a resolution was passed that the sum of 200 pounds be paid for "cloathing," to each officer, who at the time when the "late arrangement" of the brigade in this State in the service of the United States was made, did belong, or for one year previous thereto, had belonged to the said brigade.

On September 26, 1780, the Legislature of New Jersey approved the arrangement made by Congress for the reduction in question and presumably Ephraim Martin was declared "supernumerary" in this "late arrangement" although I have not been able to find any definite statement to this effect. He may have resigned from the service altogether though the adjutant general's office at Trenton wrote me that Ephraim Martin was "supernumerary from February 11, 1779, until the close of the war."

If this is correct, and it is so, presumably, Martin was in the Continental army from the time of his commission November 28, 1776, until February 11, 1779, a little over two years and two months.

He had been in active service, however, for a little more than one year and four months before in the State forces.

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, in a volume entitled, "Provincial Congress Papers, 1776," there is an unpublished paper numbered 126, containing the following information:

"July 26, 1775. The officers chosen in the towns of Upper Hardwick, Newtown, Wantage and Hardiston, agreeably to the direction of the Provincial Congress, met by appointment at the house of Ephraim Martin to choose field officers."

Then follows the list of captains, the first and second lieutenants and ensigns for thirteen companies.

And the further statement that the following field officers were chosen:

Ephraim Martin, Colonel;

Daniel Harker, Lieutenant-Colonel;

John B. Scott, Major;

Aaron Harkinson, Second Major.

It will thus be seen that Martin's official connection with the Revolutionary Army began July 26, 1775, as colonel of the second Sussex County regiment of militia.

According to another paper, numbered 125, in the same volume, the first Sussex regiment had been organized four days before, that is, July 22, at the home of Abram McKinney, by the election of William Maxwell as colonel.

That Martin was not idle in his new office is evident from the following extract from Holt's Journal of December 28, 1775:

"December 26. This morning about four hundred of the militia of Sussex County, New Jersey, under the command of Colonel Ephraim Martin and Marsh Thompson, assembled in Newton and from thence proceeded in good order and regularly in quest of tories, a considerable number of whom, inhabitants of that county, had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any congressional measures. We hear about forty are taken, most of whom have recanted, signed the association, and professed themselves sons of liberty, being fully convinced of their error. Two or three who remained incorrigible are to be presented to the Congress to be dealt with."

When on June 3, 1776, Congress called on New Jersey for 3,300 troops to reinforce the army in and about New York, the State of New Jersey ordered out, June 14, 1776, five battalions of eight companies each, under Brigadier General Heard for this service. Colonel Ephraim Martin was in command of one of these battalions, consisting of four companies from Morris County and four from Sussex County, and they took part in the operations on Long Island, where, as stated above, Ephraim Martin was wounded.

It was when Congress in 1776 called for eighty-eight battalions of infantry and assigned four battalions to New Jersey's share, the State decided to recruit three of the battalions from the State regiments which had already been sent to the

north of Albany and to recruit the fourth battalion from Heard's brigade at New York.

(Compare Notes, etc., of the General Assembly of New Jersey, September 30, 1776.)

Colonel Martin was appointed colonel of this fourth battalion and on November 28, 1776, as above said, he received his commission. He resigned his commission in the State troops when he entered the Continental Line.

Ephraim Martin removed to Somerset County and on October 12, 1779, entered the Upper House of the New Jersey Legislature as representative from that county, where with some interruptions he continued to sit until his death in 1806. He probably moved to Somerset County while the army was encamped about Morristown. Mrs. Colonel Martin seems to have bestirred herself also in behalf of the American cause as appears from the following extract from the Pennsylvania Packet of July 8, 1780:

"July 4, 1780. The ladies of Trenton are promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men of the Continental army, etc." The committee consisted of ladies in the various counties. The following were from Somerset County: Lady Stirling, Mrs. General Morris, Mrs. Colonel Martin, Mrs. Attorney General Pattison, Mrs. R. Stockton.

Ephraim Martin moved from Somerset County to New Brunswick and represented Middlesex County in the Council in the years 1795, 1797, and 1800 to 1805, inclusive. He had been, it will be remembered, a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776 from Sussex County. He thus had the honor of representing three separate counties in the State Legislature for an aggregate period of more than twenty years, at a time when it was an honor to be a member of the Legislature.

While in Somerset County he lived in Bernardstown and was a member of the old Mt. Bethel Baptist church, where he was elected deacon June 21, 1786. He joined the Baptist church of Piscataway, established in 1689, and located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of New Brunswick, on

May 27, 1795, by letter from the Mt. Bethel Baptist church. This probably indicates very closely the time at which he changed his residence from Somerset County to Middlesex County. It is noteworthy that if he moved to New Brunswick in 1795 he was immediately elected the delegate from Middlesex County in the State Council.

When Ephraim Martin died, on February 28, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age, the following note appeared in the *New Jersey Journal*, published at Elizabethtown in the issue for March 11, 1806:

“Died.

“On Friday morning last, Ephraim Martin, Esquire, a leading member of the Legislative Council of this State, after a long and painful illness, in the seventy-third year of his age.”

The following is extracted from a sermon on the occasion of his death:

“For several years he served his country on the tented field and in the public councils with faithfulness and to the best of his abilities, as none who knew him will doubt, for which his memory is deservedly cherished by all.

“As a citizen and a neighbor he was peaceable, just and benevolent, and duly exemplary in his deportment. When among his neighbors it was his delight to converse on the subject of religion. When at home he trained his family with a pious care and conversed much with his Bible and his God.”

Ephraim Martin left a will dated October 24, 1805, with a codicil of November 21, of the same year, disposing of considerable property. The will is on file in the surrogate's office, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Book A, page 146. In this he mentions sons: Squire, Absalom, Jeremiah and Ephraim; grandchildren, Ephraim, son of Squire, and “seven other children of Squire;” Ebenezer and Martin, children of Absalom; Abner, Jeremiah and Susannah, children of Jeremiah; Ocey, Ephraim and Patty (wife of Samuel Stites), Polly, wife of Cutter, and Elizabeth, all children of Ephraim; and Katherine Kennan, niece of his wife, to whom he leaves

certain property, on account of her care of him and his wife during their illness. He does not mention his wife otherwise in the will.

His wife must have died before him, though her headstone in the old Piscataway town cemetery connected with the St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Piscataway on the road from New Brunswick to Woodbridge, two or three miles from the former place, shows her death later. The stone, which is still standing, contains the following inscription:

"In memory of Katherine, wife of Colonel Ephraim Martin, who departed this life October 5, 1806, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Forbear, my friends, your fond complaint,—
You have no cause for to lament;
For Christ, my saviour, summons me
At His command I must obey."

It is somewhat peculiar that she was buried in one cemetery and he in another, not far away. His body lies in the Baptist cemetery at the old Piscataway Baptist church, located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of the court house in New Brunswick. The stone bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Colonel Ephraim Martin, who departed this life the 28th day of February, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Farewell, vain world, I am going home,
My saviour smiles and bids me come,
While angels beckon me away
To sing God's praise in endless day."

It is of interest to note that Sussex County was greatly stirred on behalf of the cause of the colonists, although it was still a new and only partially settled region. It furnished more than its quota of men to the militia, State and Continental troops, though it was far removed from the scene of conflict. This was doubtless owing to the activity of men like Maxwell and Martin, who seemed to be indefatigable in recruiting men.

A diligent search was made in Sussex County, as in other counties of the State, for materials for munitions of war. A note is made in one of the newspapers of the time of the discovery of "a supply of flint exceedingly promising, on a hill near Colonel Martin's farm;* and was important enough, as a possible source of supply, to lead the New Jersey Legislature to exempt the workmen from military duty by law of October 10, 1777.

Martin seems to have had his full share of trouble and difficulty in keeping his regiment fully manned. Many men deserted for the sake of enlisting in other regiments in order to obtain the bounty, and patriots who disdained to accept bribes from the British commanders did not hesitate to desert from the northern army and enlist in the southern, or vice versa, for the sake of the emolument.

Martin advertised in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of February 19, 1777, for the return of deserters from the fourth New Jersey battalion under his command who had left the regiment on or about December 15, 1776. Again in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, for February 19th and March 12th, 1777, for deserters who had left his regiment stationed at Morristown about February 1, 1777; a similar advertisement for deserters at Salem May 13, 1777; and finally in the *New Jersey Gazette* for December 2, 1778, and in a later issue of 1779, for troops who had left his headquarters at Princeton on or about November 20, 1778.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was not the only one of his family in the Revolutionary War. His son Absalom was paymaster in his father's regiment, having been commissioned in the Continental Line on the same date as his father, November 28, 1776. He had his arm broken in a fight at Elizabethtown. When the arrangement was made by which the four New Jersey regiments of the Continental Line were consolidated into three, Absalom entered the first regiment as lieutenant,

* "See advertisement of" a farm for sale one mile from Sharpsborough Iron Works in Sussex County and an equal distance from Colonel Martin's estate in Hardiston." *Pennsylvania Journal*, June 19, 1776.

and was later promoted to a captaincy. He served until the close of the war and had been in the militia before he entered the Continental Line.*

Colonel Ephraim Martin's third son, Ephraim, Jr., served almost continuously in the militia in which he became first sergeant. In his application for a pension, file No. 31, 840, in the pension rolls of the Revolutionary War, in the War Department at Washington, Ephraim Martin stated that he was of Sussex County, New Jersey, aged seventy-two years, his application being dated 1832; that he had enlisted September, 1777, at the age of seventeen under Captain Beckwith; then one month under Captain McCoy in the regiment of Colonel Freelinghausen and Major Davidson, and was stationed at Elizabethtown to guard the stores. He then enlisted in the company of Minute Men under Captain McCoy and was appointed first sergeant, fought at Connecticut Farms, where Mrs. Caldwell was murdered, was in the skirmish with the British at Springfield on their retreat to Staten Island about June 1, 1780. Volunteered again in the company of Captain Manning, under Colonel Webster, and stationed in Middlesex County. Had a brother, Absalom Martin, who was wounded at Elizabethtown; had a brother, Squire Martin, living at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He stated further that he was born in September, 1760, in Sussex County, was the third son of Colonel Ephraim Martin of the New Jersey Line, who afterwards removed to Somerset County. That in 1789 he, Ephraim, Jr., had moved to Mecklinburg County, North Carolina, and afterwards to Campbell County, Georgia.

The name of Squire Martin (another son of Colonel Martin) does not appear, so far as I can ascertain, in the list of the

*Two of Colonel Ephraim Martin's sons, Absalom and Jeremiah, moved to the Miami country. In a deed of gift by Colonel Martin and his wife, Catherine, dated January 20, 1802, of 640 acres of land to these two sons, they are mentioned as "of the County of Belmont in the Northwest Territory" (Deed Book E, p. 305, Hamilton County Records, Ohio). Absalom must have died shortly after, as in a deed of his interest in this land dated April 3, 1802, Jeremiah "of Richland Township, Belmont County, Northwest Territory," refers to Absalom as "deceased late of Territory." This land is described as Sec. 35, Town 4, Military Range 3, granted to Ephraim Martin on May 29, 1795, by Jonathan Dayton. (Butler County Records.)

New Jersey militia or line in the adjutant general's office at Trenton. But Sergeant John Martin was first lieutenant of another company from the same place, i. e., Hardiston. This, it will be remembered, was the home of Colonel Ephraim Martin also, who was elected colonel of the Second Sussex regiment at the meeting at his house on July 26, 1775. In Paper 229, of the same volume, it is stated that Captain Isaac Martin was elected major in the Second Sussex regiment.

What relation these three parties were to Colonel Ephraim does not appear from the records of this meeting, but some light is thrown upon the fact from another Revolutionary pension record.

Reuben Martin, of Wayne County, Ohio, applied for a pension in 1834, at the age of eighty-five years. He speaks of serving in Sussex County in the company of his brother, Captain John Martin, commanded by another brother, Colonel Edmund Martin; was under this Colonel Martin in the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded, and at Germantown, and was at Middle Brook May 10, 1778, under the same brother. He states that there were two brothers Martin in Washington's army, both colonels, one was Edmund.

Reuben's memory had evidently served him a trick here. There were indeed two colonel Martins in Washington's army during a portion of the Jersey campaign, and at the battle of the Brandywine, viz, Ephraim Martin of New Jersey, who was wounded, and Alexander Martin of North Carolina, who was subsequently tried by court-martial for cowardice at this battle, but was acquitted.* He was probably a cousin of Ephraim Martin.

Edmond Martin was later (1780) a member of the Legislature from Sussex County, but does not figure in the army rolls except as captain of a company of Sussex County militia.

* This Alexander Martin of North Carolina was lieutenant colonel of the Second North Carolina Regiment September 1, 1775; was appointed colonel May 7, 1776; was court-martialed October 30, 1777, for cowardice at the battle of the Brandywine; although he was acquitted, he resigned from the service Nov. 22, and returned to his native state. He later became governor of North Carolina and a member from that State in the United States Senate.

If Reuben's memory as to relationships was otherwise correct, it would appear that Ephraim, Edmond, John and Reuben were brothers, and of these the first three were officers in the Second Sussex County militia, and the fourth served four campaigns, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780, much of the time under his brother, Colonel Ephraim. He was sixteen years younger than the colonel.

As there were many other Martins in the Revolutionary forces, militia, state and line from Sussex, Somerset and Middlesex, it is quite possible that Colonel Ephraim Martin had many nephews and cousins in one and another of the New Jersey regiments, but the military records, so far as I know, do not give further information on this point. A Jacob Martin was captain in the Fourth New Jersey Continental Line, commissioned November 28, 1776.

There are a few other references to Colonel Ephraim Martin which have come under my eye.

In Paper No. 128 of the Provincial Congress Papers, above referred to, under date of October 28, 1775, Ephraim Martin unites with William Maxwell in recommending certain persons in Sussex County to the Provincial Congress for commissions in the New Jersey militia.

In the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of March 19th, is a letter from Haddonfield, dated March 17, 1777, concerning an engagement which had occurred on March 8th, which runs partly as follows:

"March 9. Yesterday the British, supposed to be about three thousand strong, came out from Amboy and posted themselves on Punk Hill. They brought artillery and a number of wagons. They met near Carman's Hill and Woodbridge. Colonel Martin was sent by General Maxwell to the support of the Americans."

In the first report of the Cincinnati Society of New Jersey, with the by-laws and rules of the society, published at Trenton, New Jersey, 1808, is to be found a list of the field officers, captains and staffs of the New Jersey line, as organized in November, 1776, and February, 1777, comprising the Jersey

brigade in command of Brigadier General Maxwell. Ephraim Martin is given as commander of the Fourth Regiment, and on page 9 of the same book he is mentioned as among those who received wounds during the Revolution.

Colonel Ephraim Martin's name appears in various deeds on file in Somerset and Middlesex counties—one at Somerville (Deed Book B, 471), dated December 17, 1800, of lands to "Colonel Ephraim Martin of the County of Middlesex;" a second deed of these same lands, dated March 5, 1801, (Deed Book B, 593), from Ephraim Martin and Katherine, his wife, of Middlesex, to Rune Runyon. Land was surveyed in Sussex County to Ephraim Martin December 26, 1761, in Hardiston Township of Sussex County, March 1, 1785, and June 22, 1785. Lands in the same township of Hardiston were also surveyed for Edmond Martin about the same time. Edmond Martin of the County of Sussex, deeded on April 3, 1771, to David Newman lands situated in Hardiston on both sides of a brook called Beaver Run (recorded in the city of Perth Amboy, Book A. B. No. 6, page 152).

Ephraim Martin, Jr., probably the same person as Colonel Ephraim Martin, was a member of the grand jury in Sussex County in the year 1767.

Luther Martin of Maryland was probably a relative of Colonel Ephraim Martin.

The ancestry of Colonel Ephraim Martin is, in my opinion, not definitely known, but the following is given by one of our most careful genealogists as probable. Indeed, he considers it as reasonably well established. It will be noted, however, that the list does not include any of the brothers named by Reuben in the pension application noted above, except Ephraim, and it is possible, though improbable, that Colonel Ephraim and his brothers were children of Edmond, son of James, son of Joseph, son of John, one of the original associates in the Piscataway purchase at Woodbridge; possibly some one of the readers of this magazine may possess accurate information on this point.

GENEALOGY OF COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN.

1. JOHN MARTIN.

Born 1620, died June 5, 1687, (was at Dover, N. H., 1648), came to N. J. as original settler in 1666, taking grants with Woodbridge settlers; colonized Piscataway Township. Married, 1646, Esther Roberts, born 1628, died Dec. 6, 1687; daughter of Thomas Roberts, Governor of N. H.

Children:

- I. John, will May 25, 1703.
- II. Mary, b. 1649; d. after 1696; m. Hopence Hull.
- III. Martha.
- IV. Lydia.
- V. Joseph 2.
- VI. Benjamin.
- VII. Thomas.
- VIII. James.

2. JOSEPH (John).

Born 1657, died 1723; constable in 1690. Married Nov. 25, 1697, Sarah Trotter, died after 1700, daughter of William Trotter, d. 1687, and his wife Catherine Gibbs.

Children:

- I. James 3.
- II. Joseph.
- III. Abigail.
- IV. David.
- V. Joshua.
- VI. Moses.

3. James (Joseph, John).

Born Dec. 14, 1680, died after 1721; married Sept. 4, 1701, Hannah Smith, daughter of John Smith of Woodbridge, N. J.

Children:

- I. Edmund, b. March 21, 1701.
- II. William, b. March 21, 1701. Twins.
- III. Abigail, b. Jan. 14, 1703.
- IV. James, b. Nov. 8, 1705.
- V. Ephraim, b. Jan. 25, 1708. 4.
- VI. Hannah, b. Jan. 13, 1711.
- VII. Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1714.
- VIII. Grace, b. May 6, 1717.
- X. Rosanna, b. April 29, 1719.
- XI. Rosanna, b. Mar. 22, 1721.

4. EPHRAIM (James, Joseph, John). Born Jan. 25, 1708, died 1771; married about 1730 Keziah Runyon, born 1713.

Children:

- I. Jeremiah, b. 1731, d. 1804; married 1752-3, Elizabeth Person Caldwell.
- II. Ephraim (Colonel) 5.

- III. Humphrey, b. 1735, d. 1805; married Experience Piatt, 1756.
- IV. Nathaniel, b. 1736-7; married 1756-8, Mary Clarkson.
5. EPHRAIM (Ephraim, James, Joseph, John). Born in Middlesex County, 1733, died in New Brunswick Feb. 28, 1806; married Catherine
Children:
I. Squire.
II. Absalom.
III. Jeremiah.
IV. Ephraim 6.
6. EPHRAIM, (Ephraim, Ephraim, James, Joseph, John.) Born in Sussex County, Sept. 1760, died in Campbell County, Ga., 1840. Served in the Revolutionary War. Married Mercy Alward.
Children:
I. Ocey.
II. Ephraim.
III. Martha ("Patty"), b. May 18, 1779; m. Samuel Stites Sept. 14, 1794; d. Dec. 16, 1838. 7.
IV. Polly.
V. Elizabeth (Cutler).
7. MARTHA MARTIN (Ephraim, Ephraim, Ephraim, James, Joseph, John). Married Samuel Stites.
Children:
I. Keziah, b. April 2, 1795; d. Jan. 19, 1829; m. July 4, 1813, John Brake. Lived near Trenton, Illinois.
II. Anna, b. Dec. 10, 1796; d. 16th of July, 1838; m. 6th of Feb., 1811, Anthony W. Casad. 8
III. Mary, b. 5th of Jan., 1799; m. 5th of Jan. 1817, William Lewis.
IV. Mercy, b. 28th of April, 1801; d. Nov., 1808.
V. Sarah, b. 12th of Feb., 1803; d. 7th of Mar. 1805.
VI. Ephraim M., b. Jan. 1805; d. Dec., 1805.
VII. Squire M., m. Abigail Cravens 23d April, 1826.
VIII. John, b. 16th of Oct., 1808; d. 1846, Ridge Prairie, Ill.; m. 1828, Katherine Mace.
IX. Martin, b. 8th Jan., 1811; m. 1830, Scott, who was born June 6, 1810; d. May 16, 1869; lived at Ridge Prairie, Ill., both died in Minn.
X. Charlotte, b. July 22, 1813; d. Dec. 18, 1813.
XI. Isaac, b. Dec. 19, 1814; m. Martha Thompson; lived in St. Clair Co., Ill.

- XII. Indiana, b. June 9, 1817; m. Reuben Rutherford, Oct. 20, 1836; lived at Trenton, Ill.
- XIII. Emma, b. 15th of April, 1820; m. 24th Sept. 1840, Ora M. Curtis, lived near Trenton, Ill.
- XIV. Samuel, b. Mar. 23, 1823, d. 1835.

The daughter of Anna Stites Casad and Anthony Casad was Amanda Keziah Casad, born at Lebanon, Illinois, August 18, 1827. She married Colin D. James November 27, 1850.

Their living children are as follows:

1. Edmund Janes James, born Jacksonville, Illinois, May 21, 1855; for thirteen years professor in the University of Pennsylvania; for the past ten years president of the University of Illinois.
2. Ella Amanda, born Jacksonville, Illinois, April 10, 1857, married (1) Edwin J. Bickell, (2) Temple R. Noel.
3. Benjamin Brown, born July 4, 1860, at Island Grove, Illinois, now professor of physics, Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.
4. John Nelson, born April 15, 1865, Normal, Illinois; teacher in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania.
5. George Francis, born August 18, 1867, Normal, Illinois; at one time lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania; now dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota.
6. Clara Belle, born at Normal, Illinois, April 12, 1871, married Cheeseman A. Herrick, president of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The Samuel Stites, referred to in the above genealogy as the son-in-law of Colonel Ephraim Martin, was born October 31, 1776, near Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died August 16, 1839, at Trenton, Illinois. He was the son of Anna Butler (born 1752, died January 27, 1824, daughter of Amos Butler) and Isaac Stites of Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey (born 1754, died 1830), who was the son of William Stites of the same place, born 1719, died 1810; son of William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, born at Hempstead, Long Island, 1676, died at Springfield, New Jersey, 1727, re-

fers to himself in his will as "late of the Long Island Colony"; son of Richard Stites, born 1640 in England, died 1702 in Hempstead, Long Island; son of John Stites, surgeon, born in London, 1595, died in Hempstead, Long Island, 1717.

The last three items are based on the record in a family Bible which belongs to William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, great-grandson of William Stites, Sr., (1676-1727). The age of John Stites, surgeon, is rather remarkable, to say the least, and lends color to the supposition that he may stand for two generations.

I have not been able to trace the Stites family to any locality in England.

In the history of Long Island by Benjamin F. Thompson, New York, 1843, Volume II, in the footnote on pages 53 and 54, there is a statement that "Edmund Titus, born in England in 1630, came from Massachusetts to Long Island in 1650 in company with one William Stites, then upwards of one hundred years old, who, it is said, came on foot from Seekonk to this place, Hempstead, where he lived to the great age of one hundred and sixteen years.

The records of the town of Hempstead themselves contain numerous references to Richard Stites of Westbury, Hempstead, Long Island. This Richard Stites, according to statements made in deeds contained in the town records of Hempstead, had sons William, John, Benjamin and Henry. Henry Stites is mentioned in a deed made February 28, 1700, as of Cape May in the bounds of West Jersey.

This family was prominent in the localities in which it lived in New Jersey during the eighteenth century, and many of the references in the current genealogical lists to Stiles should be to Stites instead. John, who was born 1706, and died 1782, son of William Stites (born 1676, in Hempstead, Long Island, died 1727, Springfield, New Jersey), was mayor of Elizabethtown. His daughter, Margaret, was the wife of James Manning, first president of Brown University. John's nephew, Benjamin, Jr., was the founder of Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, and the family has played a prominent part in the pioneer life of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

THE NAME OF LINCOLN

PAPER READ BEFORE LOS ANGELES, CAL., CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FEBRUARY 4, 1914,

BY MRS. KATE BRAINERD ROGERS.

It is impossible to obtain data for a complete list of memorials to the memory of Lincoln. Towns and villages without number have a street or school house or both honored with his name. For instance, Los Angeles, our own city, has two school houses, "Lincoln High" and "Lincoln," one of the smaller buildings, and a short street called Lincoln.

There are in the United States twenty-two counties and thirty-five cities or towns called Lincoln. Nine states have made his birthday a legal holiday and doubtless in time many more will do the same.

It is a well known fact that collectors set a high value upon any authentic handwriting of a noted man, and the longer the time which elapses, the more valuable the document. At a recent public auction in New York¹ the sum of \$31,517 was paid for some letters and a note book. We quote from the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican: "The letter Lincoln wrote in 1836 to Mrs. O. H. Browning, telling her that Mary Owens had rejected his offer of marriage, sold at auction in New York for \$1,250. That was a record price for a Lincoln letter until the letter that Lincoln, as president, wrote to General Grant eight days before he was murdered, was offered to the collectors. Then some one bid \$1,375 and got it. The few people here and there who happen to own first editions of Herndon's Life of Lincoln are much interested to see the price of it bound up. Two or three years ago it was selling for less than \$50. At New York recently it was sold for \$210. A few

1 Collection of the late Major Wm. H. Lambert of Philadelphia.

years hence this edition of Herndon may make one comfortably rich."

Five medals have been coined commemorative of some era in Lincoln's history. The first one was made for the campaign of 1860. The obverse side contained a relief bust of Lincoln as he looked at that time and the reverse represented him in the act of chopping a log of wood. The second one was a commemorative token of the Civil War, of which few were struck and they have become very scarce. The third was the memorial medal which was distributed in limited number in the various towns through which the funeral train passed on its way to Springfield. In the center of the obverse side was shown a funeral urn nearly hidden by a weeping willow and around the edge the words, "A sigh the absent claim, the dead a tear." The fourth was cast in 1908 and the fifth in 1909 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The design of the last is very pleasing. The front is very simple, showing only a relief bust and the dates, 1809-1865, but the reverse has upon it this high and just estimate of his character: "By his high courage, his statesmanship and his supreme qualities as a leader, and not less by his charity, his tenderness and his magnanimity, Abraham Lincoln belongs to the ages, and will ever stand among the world's best and greatest men."²

I find but few higher educational institutions bearing Lincoln's name and none of these prominent. The only one of importance and which was evidently named in his honor, is Lincoln Memorial University, located at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, which was founded in 1897 and is co-educational and non-sectarian.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science early in 1909 resolutions were passed declaring that there seems to be room and opportunity to connect the name of Lincoln in a line of science in which he was a prominent actor, as by signing and approving the act of Congress in 1861 establishing the schools known as Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,

2 Roine Centenary Medal.

and which have since been called National Schools of Science, that it is the opinion of the Minnesota Academy that the name Lincoln ought to be applied to these schools by Congress and that all literature and all researches from such schools that may hereafter be published ought to be known as the products of the Lincoln Schools of Science. The resolutions add that the honor would be uncostly but more influential and more durable in the perpetuation of his memory than the expenditure of large sums of money in material monuments.

Raymond Riordon in the Craftsman proposed a national Lincoln memorial school to commemorate the centenary of Lincoln's birth. His plan contemplated the purchase of 160 acres of land near Washington and a boy and young man from each State sent to obtain his education. He would have the pupils build the needed buildings, living in the mean time in army tents. The first building should be of logs and each succeeding should show the growth of the nation in building material. The whole scheme seems to be somewhat visionary and as far as I am able to learn neither this nor the suggestion of the Academy of Science has been carried into effect.

The list of Lincoln statues that I present is far from complete and it would be necessary to have access to the books of a library much larger than that of Los Angeles and to have much more time at one's command than I have been able to devote to the work to make a satisfactory showing, but this number will, I fear, tax your patience. I do not mention them in strictly chronological order.

One of the first statues of Lincoln was made by Miss Vinnie Ream—now Mrs. Hoxie—when a very young girl. She received the commission from Congress and the figure stands in the rotunda of the capitol, it being completed when the sculptor was only twenty-one years of age. Lorado Taft while criticising the work severely and calling attention to the ridiculousness of consigning so important a work to a young girl with only one year's study, has to admit that the artist caught Mr. Lincoln's habitual pose to a remarkable degree.

Henry Kirke Brown was the sculptor of the statue of Lincoln that stands in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and of the one in Union Square, New York, both erected by the State.

I found mention of a statue by W. O. Partridge, but after extensive reading of articles upon Mr. Partridge's work, I found a picture of a bust of Lincoln, but no remark in regard to it, so that it is evident that his other productions far overshadow this one.

Leonard Volk exhibited a bust of President Lincoln in Paris in 1867 and later placed statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the Illinois State House, which were executed from life studies.³

Daniel Chester French was the sculptor of a statue made for Lincoln, Nebraska. It is a standing figure with head bowed and hands clasped before him as if in deep meditation.

Wm. R. O'Donovan and Thos. Eakins were given commissions by the State of New York in 1891 to model equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant in bas relief to serve as panels in the Brooklyn memorial arch. The artists entered on the work with enthusiasm. The results were very satisfactory. A writer says Lincoln sits with head bare, holding a queer tall hat in one hand as if saluting the regiments of soldiers as they pass by. His horse stands restive, champing the bit, with head turned as if eager to be off.

A seated statue of Lincoln by Gutson Borglum stands in front of the Essex County Court House at Newark, New Jersey, which was erected by the Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Newark and through a bequest of Mr. Amos H. Van Horn. It is called very good.

At Hodgenville, Kentucky, the town two miles from Lincoln's birthplace, is a statue designed by Mr. Adolph Weinmann and facing the court house. It is a seated figure and has been praised as the best portrait of Lincoln in bronze.

But the statue that is the pride of the city in which it is placed and the delight of every beholder is the statue of Lincoln by St. Gaudens, which stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

³ These statues are plaster, but a marble statue of Stephen A. Douglas by Leonard Volk is in the Illinois State Historical Library in the Capitol Building.

Lorado Taft says of it: "When in 1887 Mr. St. Gaudens' Lincoln was unveiled it was hailed as the greatest portrait statue in the United States. It has remained so. From its exalted conception of the man to the last detail of its simple accessories it is a masterpiece. The sculptor introduces the striking adjunct of an arm chair from which the president is supposed to have risen. Before it stands the gaunt figure lost in thought or preparing to address a multitude. The left foot is well advanced; the left hand grasps the lapel of his coat in a familiar gesture. But it is the expression of that strange—almost grotesquely plain—yet beautiful face crowned with tumbled locks, which arrests attention and holds the gaze. In it is revealed the massive but many-sided personality of Lincoln with a concreteness and a serene adequacy which has discredited all other attempts. . . . It has been St. Gaudens' rare talent to give life without realism—for even the gnarled form has a grace all its own—the 'inward grace', 'which a profound master has apprehended and made visible.'"

He continues: "The value of so high an example of monumental art can hardly be overestimated. Strange, is it not, that this quiet figure which lifts not a hand nor even looks at you, should have within it power to thrill which is denied the most dramatic works planned expressly for emotional appeal!"

Passing from statues to monuments, the first one that claims our attention is the one erected to mark the birthplace of Lincoln. The place is a sparse old farm two and a half miles from Hodgenville, Kentucky, and it was the spring of clear water that attracted the attention of Thomas Lincoln and his wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who were wandering about in search of a home sometime early in 1800. After Lincoln's death the farm was sold for taxes and the log cabin made of hewed logs, slabs and plank by Thomas Lincoln was sold to speculators, who carried it about the country for exhibition. Mr. Robert Collier learned these facts and he purchased the cabin and bought the farm August 28, 1905, just in time to

save it from speculators. An association was formed, called the Lincoln Farm Association, and branches were established in every State. Small subscriptions were solicited from the multitude and \$383,000 was received from more than 270,000 persons. President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone February 12, 1909, on the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The statue by Weinmann in the village was unveiled the same day, Mrs. Helm, the only surviving sister of Mrs. Lincoln, pulling the silken cords that parted the flags.

The completed building was dedicated on November 9th, 1911, by President Taft in the presence of 10,000 American citizens. Within the building is placed the precious old log cabin restored as far as possible to its original form. Here it will remain, we trust, for many future generations to see. The memorial stands at the head of a long broad flight of granite steps that lead up from the old spring. The speakers' stand was beside the spring and among the speakers were General John C. Black, former commander-in-chief of G. A. R., who spoke for the soldiers of the North, and General John B. Castleman of Kentucky, who spoke in behalf of the soldiers of the South.

Treasurer Mackay in presenting the memorial to President Taft on behalf of the government, said: "It is the gift of both the affluent and the lowly. It has come from a gift of \$25,000 from one and from many thousands like the good woman who sent me eighty cents for herself and seven children, and two miners who from their Alaskan diggins sent me ten dollars in gold dust."⁴

In this connection it is interesting to know that the Legislature of Illinois passed a bill asking the State Historical Society to mark the Lincoln Way, which will be from the birthplace in Kentucky to Indiana and to Old Salem, Illinois, and then to Springfield. The tracing of the way is nearly completed, and the placing of the markers will be commenced in the near future.

⁴ A statue of Lincoln in the capitol at Frankfort, Kentucky, was dedicated by President Taft, November 8, 1911.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, indicates the last resting place of his ashes and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is eminently worthy. It was designed by Mr. Larkin G. Mead. The total cost was \$215,000. The base of the monument is $72\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west and $119\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south. In the north end is the tomb. As you enter the door you face six crypts, arranged side by side, where the remains of the Lincoln family, with one exception, rest.

Lincoln's body lies in a lead coffin on the end of which is a wreath and in a semi-circle his immortal words, "With malice towards none, with charity for all." In the south end is Memorial Hall, which contains various relics. Four flights of stairs lead from the ground to the terrace and on this as a base is constructed a pedestal which supports the monument, four groups of war statuary and the statue of Lincoln. Ascending the stairs to the terrace one finds a wide walk running around the stone tower and the first thing that catches the eye is a line of forty ashlar, each in the form of a shield, reaching around the second section of the base. It suggests the union of States and on each of thirty-seven ashlar is the name of a State, beginning with Virginia and the colonies, followed by Vermont, the first state admitted, and the others in their order, ending with Nebraska. Three ashlar are vacant, but it has been suggested that U. S. A. be placed on them, which may be done in time.

The statue of President Lincoln stands on a pedestal, which is thirty-five feet from the ground. The statue itself is 10 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. In the left hand he holds the Emancipation Proclamation and in the right the pen, the arm resting on a table covered with the stars and stripes. On the right is the infantry group of statuary and on the left the cavalry. The artillery group is in the rear of the infantry, and the naval group in the rear of the cavalry. From the center rises a plain shaft of marble, one hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground.

The observance of the Lincoln centenary brought to the notice of the people of the United States the fact that as a nation no memorial had been erected to his memory. The

leading newspapers commented on it, saying that sufficient time had elapsed for all sections of the country to unite in this honor. A bill was introduced into Congress that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and to recommend some suitable memorial and two millions of dollars was the sum spoken of as available for the purpose. Senator Cullom of Illinois was made the chairman of the committee and he called to his aid artists and architects of world-wide fame.

To state the facts briefly, there were two plans earnestly advocated; the one, that the memorial should take the form of a building situated in Washington and thereby adding to the beauty and attractiveness of the city. The other that the memorial should consist of a beautiful highway to be called the Lincoln Highway, extending from Washington to Gettysburg, and that it should rival the famous Roman road built by Appius Claudius, 300 B. C., and still in use. The cost of such a highway was estimated at \$3,000,000.

Each plan had its firm advocates and in July 1913 Congress settled the matter by accepting, by an overwhelming vote, the plans for a splendidly simple and massive Greek temple to be erected on the Mall. The designer is Mr. Henry Bacon of New York, and in his report he says:

"I propose that the memorial to Lincoln take the form of a monument symbolizing the union of the United States of America, enclosing in the walls of its sanctuary three memorials to the man himself—one a statue of heroic size expressing his humane personality, the others memorials of his two great speeches, one the Gettysburg speech, the other the second inaugural address, each with attendant sculpture and painting telling in allegory his splendid qualities evident in those speeches. The statue will occupy the place of honor, a position facing the entrance which opens towards the capitol."

It is impossible to go into further details as to this proposed beautiful memorial except to say that the thirteen original States are to be represented by thirteen steps leading up to the Greek colonade of thirty-six columns, symbolizing the States at the death of Lincoln, and at the top of the wall is a

decoration supported at intervals by eagles of forty-eight festoons, one for each State of the Union today.

John Hay has said, "Lincoln of all Americans next to Washington, deserves the place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city, isolated, distinguished and serene," and as if carrying out these words, the monument will stand on the banks of the Potomac as the site best suited for the purpose. From the west front of the capitol one will get a vista of the nation's memorials to Grant, Washington and Lincoln, while beyond all these will be seen the splendid memorial bridge just authorized by Congress.

While Congress rejected the Lincoln highway, it is quite possible that before the Panama Exposition opens a Lincoln highway, extending across the continent from ocean to ocean, will be an accomplished fact. This is the plan of the Lincoln Highway Association with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. The association proposes to build a continuous improved highway especially for the use of automobiles, but it will be open to all lawful traffic; there will be no toll charges and wherever practicable will have a concrete surface. The estimated cost is placed at \$10,000,000; \$3,000,000 is already in hand by private subscription and it is the purpose of the association to build the road by popular subscription, although State roads will be made use of wherever possible. New York City is being considered as the Atlantic end terminus. The Outlook says, "It is greatly to the credit of automobile and allied industries that this project has been formed and seems so likely of accomplishment."

And lastly—from Chicago on January 12, 1914, comes this message:

Some historical students of Illinois announced today that they would place a big boulder memorial to mark the place where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis are said to have

first met. The site for the monument is seventy-five miles west of Chicago, on Kishwaukee Creek, in DeKalb County.

*There, in 1832, the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederate States of America, it is claimed, first saw each other. As soldiers they had gone to that point to assist in ending the Black Hawk massacres. Lincoln was a youth of 23 and was captain of a company of militia. Davis, one year his senior, was a lieutenant just out of West Point. Incidentally, among those present at the meeting were Generally Zachary Taylor, later also a president of the United States, and Major Robert Anderson, who was commander at Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War.

*The place of meeting of Lincoln and Davis is usually given as Dixon's Ferry. It has been claimed that Jefferson Davis was the United States army officer who administered the oath to Mr. Lincoln, mustering him into the service of the United States. This has been denied by Mr. Frank E. Stevens, who has made a careful study of the subject.

Soldiers of The American Revolution Buried in Illinois

LIST COMPILED BY MRS. E. S. WALKER.

KNOX COUNTY.

ASHAEL GILBERT was a native of Connecticut, born in Hebron May 6, 1760. He enlisted May 1, 1778, serving as a trumpeter in Captain Seymour's company, Second Light Brigade, with Colonel Elijah Sheldon. He was discharged in 1780. Ashael Gilbert came to Illinois in 1847, and resided in Galesburg, where he died November 23, 1852. His grave is marked.

ABRAHAM HAPTONSTALL was born April 6, 1761, in Orange County, New York. He enlisted first under Captain Thomas Moffatt for three months in 1775. In 1776 he served under Captain Seth Marvin for three months; he again enlisted for nine months under Captain Moffatt, and again served for six months under Captain Francis Smith. He applied for a pension while residing in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1831; removing to Illinois, he settled in Knox County, where he died February 14, 1858. He lies buried near Hermon in a private burying ground.

JOSEPH LATIMER was a member of a most remarkable family. His father, Colonel Jonathan Latimer served in the war and his twelve sons each served in turn under the father's command. This record of service can not be duplicated in the history of the American Revolution. Joseph Latimer was born in New London, Connecticut. He served as captain, being commissioned July 6, 1775, was discharged in December the same year. He came to Illinois, settling in Knox County in 1826, where he died August 18, 1846, in Cherry Grove.

GEORGE SORNBERGER was a native of New York, where he was born in 1759. He served under Colonel Roswell Hopkins in the Dutchess County Militia. He came to Illinois in 1838, settling in Victoria, Knox County, where he died September 27, 1841. His wife and several children came with him to Illinois.

JOHN STRANGE was born in Westchester County, New York. He enlisted in the Westchester County Militia, serving under Colonel Pierre Van Courtland. After the war closed he came to Illinois to reside, settling in Knox County, where he is buried. He received a pension for service in the war. He lived to be a very aged man, past 90 years of age.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

EZRA BOSTICK or BOSTWICK was born in Queen Anne County, Maryland, in 1753. He enlisted under Captain Patrick Began, North Carolina troops, October 15, 1780, serving under different officers until the close of the war. He came to Illinois, settled in Montgomery County in 1818, in the Bostick settlement, not far from the present village of Irving. He lies buried in the little grave-yard not far from the village of Irving.

HENRY BRIANCE was a native of North Carolina, where he entered the service in 1777, serving under Colonel Wade Hampton, General Thomas Sumter and General Francis Marion. He was engaged in the battles of Eutaw Springs, Friday's Fort, Thompson's Fort, Monk's Corner and Monroe Old Field. He came to Illinois and resided in Montgomery County, where he died August 19, 1833.

THOMAS BRECKMAN was born in Albemarle County, Virginia. He entered the service early in 1776, under Captain John Marks, Col. Charles Lewis' Regiment, in General Nathaniel Greene's division of the army, serving for three years; he also served under Captain Archibald Moon, was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, and other smaller engagements. He came to Illinois, residing in Montgomery County, where he was buried in a little grave-yard which is now a pasture owned by Joseph Spinner. He died about

1838. The grave of Thomas Breckman is one of many unmarked—almost unknown—in the history of our country. Truly they lie “Beneath the roots of tangled weeds,” in so many of our country grave-yards.

JOHN CRABTREE was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, May 3, 1763. He entered the service in 1780 under Captain Edward Williams; he again enlisted under Captain John Knight. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Montgomery County in what was known as the “Street Settlement,” about four miles from Hillsboro. He was among the early settlers, and lies buried in the family grave-yard not far from the old homestead.

THOMAS CRAIG was born in Granville County, North Carolina, October, 1762. He enlisted in 1781, serving in Captain Smith’s Company, Colonel McKissick’s Regiment. He re-enlisted in Lincoln County, in the Indian spy service, serving under Captain Brown Stimson and Captain John Sevier. He came to Illinois, settling in Montgomery County, East Fork township. The place of his burial is not known.

BENJAMIN GORDON was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, August 30, 1763. He enlisted in 1780 under General Thomas Sumter, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. After the battle of Guilford Court House, he was sent as wagoner, with the wounded to General Nathaniel Greene’s army. Later he served as a mountaineer ranger under General Clark of Georgia. He was discharged in 1783. He came to Montgomery County, Illinois, to reside, living in the Hurricane settlement. He received a pension for his services. The place of his burial is unknown.

WOOTEN HARRIS was a native of Virginia, where he enlisted in Captain Elliot’s Company of Militia, Brunswick County, in 1777, serving ninety days; he again enlisted under Captain William Peterson, Colonel Harrison’s Regiment. He served till the close of the war. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Montgomery County in the Hurricane settlement. He died in 1837 and was buried in the Scribner burying ground, Fillmore

township; but several years ago his remains were removed to the Fillmore grave-yard, where they now repose. He was pensioned.

JOHN LIGET was a native of Virginia, but entered the service under Captain John Reese in 1776; was transferred to Captain Plunkett's Company, Fourth Regiment, Light Dragoons of Pennsylvania line of troops. He was taken prisoner in 1778, but soon escaped and rejoined the army under Washington, serving until the close of the war. He was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and other smaller engagements. Truly a valiant soldier! He came to Montgomery County, settling in the Bostick settlement. The place of his burial is not known.

HARRIS REVIS was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, in 1750. He enlisted under Sergeant Langham, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1780. He was stationed at the Magazine, where he remained till the close of the war. He came to Illinois with his brother Henry, who is buried in Madison County. Harris Revis settled in Montgomery County, was a commissioner of this county during its early history. He died in 1837 near his home and was buried in the Wright grave-yard.

JAMES RICHARDSON was born in Middlesex County, Virginia, August 25, 1757. He entered the service under Captain Lemuel Smith, Colonel Peter Perkins' Regiment, Virginia troops, August, 1780. He also served under Captain Miner Smith, General Rutherford's command. He was in the battles of Brick House and Georgetown. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Montgomery County, and died in Hillsboro.

Some Information in Regard to the Statue of Stephen A. Douglas—Leonard Volk, Sculptor.

BY R. C. SMITH, Jacksonville, Ill.

In the year 1858 I was sent to Chicago to learn the marble cutter's trade and made my home with Mr. A. Melick, one of the partners of the firm of Schuneman & Melick. Mr. Leonard W. Volk, the gifted sculptor, was a frequent visitor in the home of both the partners and I had many opportunities of meeting and studying him. I remember Mr. Volk as a refined gentleman, with a natural dignity in both speech and action. What I saw of him impressed me that to be an artist one must be cast in a finer mold than that of common humanity.

Albannus Melick, a friend of my youth, was employed in the studio of Mr. Volk, and he invited me to visit it, where I saw the clay model of the first piece of sculpture representing Mr. Lincoln, and I believe that of the many busts and statues I have seen, I have not seen its equal. While in Florence, Italy, I visited several times the studio of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor of the work on the Lincoln monument, and I said to him that I thought Mr. Volk's bust was the most correct likeness of the original that had been made. I saw by the play of his features that I had said that which had caused a slight "unpleasantness," and to relieve the embarrassment I said that I supposed the reason was Mr. Volk had life to work from, which no other sculptor had.

In Mr. Volk's studio at the time I visited it was the plaster statue of Stephen A. Douglas that was to be cut in marble for Governor Mattison. Shortly afterwards a splendid block of statuary marble from the Rutland, Vermont, marble quarries,

said to have been at that time the best or finest block of marble that these great quarries had produced, was placed in a shed into which was a window near where I worked, and every hour I watched the work which was being done by an excellent marble cutter named Joseph Ashford who, to gratify my wishes, permitted me to cut on the rough parts. After some six months work by Ashford, Mr. Volk did the finishing and I shall always remember the skilled way he handled the tools, which showed that he had spent years as a tomb-stone cutter. The statue took on beauty with every blow of his hammer and taught me the power of genius. Especially did I admire his work on that noble head.

This statue when finished was indeed a noble work and right worthy a place in the nation's art gallery if ever there is one. And it is well worthy of a visit of art lovers and friends of the great original in the hall of the Illinois Historical Society, in the State Capitol Building, where it now is.

Summerfield School: Pioneer— Grafton Road, Madison County, Illinois

G. FRANK LONG.

School District No. 3, Township 6 N. Range 10 W. in Madison County, Illinois, originally comprised the two southern tiers of sections in what is now known as Godfrey.

When Major George W. Long located on Section 33 in 1839, his farm, which he called Summerfield, was about the center of the district in either direction. He found a few of the settlers in the extreme western part maintaining a school when it was convenient in a log cabin, without floor and with blocks sawed from trees for desks and seats. Anybody, settler or transient, who deemed himself capable of teaching reading and arithmetic, could put in his spare time as teacher and a collection would be taken up in the neighborhood to pay for such service. This cabin was on the farm of Mr. Moses B. Walker. Immediate steps were taken for local improvement. Major Long gave a beautiful black oak grove, one square acre in area, for the site and it retained the name of his farm, Summerfield.

With Mr. D. A. Spaulding, Squire Harry Spaulding and Mr. Moses B. Walker, earlier residents of the district, Mr. Long contributed and the four paid the construction fund, and a better school building was assured.

The front half of the building shown by our photograph (about 18x22 feet) was considered sufficient and was completed about 1844 or '45. The dimension timbers were hewed from trees growing on the site, the rafters and weather-boarding also; they were whip-sawed; the lath were split and the shingles shaved by Squire Spaulding and Mr. Walker. At this time Mr. D. A. Spaulding was employed as a United States surveyor at Washington, D. C., but his family resided in this

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SUMMERFIELD SCHOOL, ON GRAFTON ROAD, NEAR ALTON, ILL.

district. The building was erected by Mr. John Pattison of Godfrey, aided by a carpenter named Jackson, said to be a first cousin of General Andrew Jackson. The windows and doors were of up to date material. The first desks, pine, extended the full length of the room, two on either side of the entrance, with pine benches the same length. The space between the front desks from door to the back end of the room was occupied by the stove and the teacher.

The first teacher, Mr. Foster, was well educated but out of place. He could not satisfy the patrons. The next teacher, Miss Virginia Corbett of Jerseyville and Monticello Seminary, taught two years satisfactorily and boarded with Mr. D. A. Spaulding's family. Miss Lucy Larcom, the poet of Beverly, Massachusetts, came next, and she was very popular in the community. Her last term was in 1849. Then it was found that the building could not accommodate all children of school age, and immediate addition was made extending the room about twenty-two feet, and as it appears in our picture. But the belfry and flag-staff were adopted years later.

Miss Emeline Young, later Mrs. Johnson, writer and politician of Cherry Vale, California, succeeded Miss Larcom; then followed Professor Olds, who was a very belligerent individual. Miss Sarah L. Colby, a prominent teacher from Hopkinton, New Hampshire, Miss Mary Meldrum, Miss Flora Copley, Miss Lucy Foote, all of Godfrey or Alton. Among the men teachers were Captain John Pettingill, Stephen Lowell and Henry Winters, all of Portland, Maine. Captain Samuel Clark (Civil War), New Hampshire, B. F. Webster, an Amherst graduate, Captain John Cook (Civil War), Ohio, Mrs. Anna Brittain, superintendent Buffalo Schools, New York, and Miss Carolyn McCarthy, late principal of Washington School, Granite City, Illinois, and who was undoubtedly the most successful of all of Summerfield's teachers.

The writer, who was carried to school by Miss Larcom when he was four years old, was under the instruction of all but the first two named until the Civil War, and subsequently was employed as teacher in the old school about seven years, being the first Normal student employed.

This grand old school district sent fifty patriotic young men to the Civil and Spanish wars, has sent its men and women into almost every state and territory of the United States and some foreign countries—professional and vocational representatives. This building supplied the want of a church in the community. It represented the place of intense discussion—pro and anti-slavery, emancipation, Fifteenth Amendment, and the Illinois laws for the education of the colored race.

It has furnished audiences to Lyman Trumbull, William R. Morrison, Hon. Joseph Gillespie and Judge Hal Baker, as well as a great many aspirants to our Legislature and candidates for State and county offices.

The immediate region consists of a series of beautiful miniature parks, bordered on the south by the Mississippi bluffs and on three sides by ridges and rolling highlands. Each one of these parks includes numerous farms. Years ago it was known as the finest orchard region of Illinois. It is now given chiefly to gardening and small fruits. It is a most delightful region.

General and Mrs. John M. Palmer were the guests of the writer's family at their Grafton road home in 1892. General Palmer was thoroughly conversant with the hills and valleys over which in the omnipresent past he had participated in many a deer hunt. He deplored the disappearance of old forests and friends, and rejoiced that the old familiar school house was still in use.

The Summerfield school house was in constant service from September 1, 1845, (or possibly the year before) until May 12, 1912, when its door was closed for the end.

The first patrons were early settlers and squatters, the latter often called the forerunners of civilization. In a very few years an intelligent and industrious American community developed and lasted until about 1866 when an immigrant movement from Europe substituted what had been. Today its population is largely of foreign patronage, the children of the pioneers having found new homes. We deemed this old building historic and a fitting memorial to the pioneers who founded

it. We suggested a neighborhood library club hall for public meetings without avail. Every pupil who had attended the school wanted it saved, but the newcomers and transients did not "feel that sentiment about it;" "it is a disgrace to the new, modern structure which will take its place." And so it was sold at auction for \$25.00, torn down and removed to be constructed into a corn crib—a species of vandalism and an evidence of public indifference. This is all we can say of it. Historic value is not measured in dollars and cents, and it is a loss to the old neighborhood and to the many men and women who as boys and girls had studied under its roof.

We have no record of Mr. Moses B. Walker's settlement on Grafton road, but it was probably the first in the vicinity.

D. A. Spaulding, native of Vermont; United States surveyor; located in Madison County, 1818.

Harry Spaulding, brother of above, with his parents, justice of the peace; located on an adjoining farm.

Major George W. Long, native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire; son of Moses Long, one of General Washington's soldiers in the Revolution; graduated at West Point; located in Madison County, 1829; Grafton road, 1839.

The above are the original builders and founders of Summerfield school, which became public school property by deed. Dr. Benjamin F. Long, the father of the writer of this article, brother of G. W. Long, located in Madison County, 1831; graduate of Dartmouth Medical College; moved to Grafton Road soon after his brother. He became eminent in State horticulture; was a founder and first president of Illinois Fire Insurance Company, which place he filled twenty-five years. He also practiced medicine in Upper Alton until 1846.

Chas. Howard; nativity, Virginia; one of Alton's first mayors, was an early settler on Grafton road.

Colonel S. H. Long, United States Infantry engineer, for whom Long's Peak was named, attended the school.

Deacon Enoch Long, Lovejoy defender, and Ed. Treble Long, all brothers of G. W. Long, were early settlers at Upper Alton, Illinois.

REPRINTS

BLUFFDALE

FROM THE ILLINOIS MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY, 1832. !
VOLUME II. NUMBER XVI. PAGES 207-211.

"Ever charming, ever new,
When will the prairie tire my view?
Or craggy bluff so wild and high,
Rudely rushing on the sky?"

The settlement of Bluffdale, in Greene County, Illinois, presents, more than any other place I have yet seen, a union of all that is peculiar and striking in the Western landscape. A description of its scenery has appeared in some of our papers, but it would not be improper to give, in your interesting work, additional sketches of that interesting spot.

Almost hanging over the houses of this little settlement are the bluffs, in many places a solid perpendicular wall of calcareous rock, rising to the height of two hundred feet. Immediately back of this wall, and not infrequently commencing at its very edge, rises a chain of hills, in the shape of cones, from one to two hundred feet still higher. The bluffs are occasionally broken by ravines which afford an easy ascent to the highlands. In the warm season of the year, these beautiful cones are covered to their summits with the richest verdure, presenting a fine relief to the sterile brownness of the cliffs below.

From the bluffs, but more especially from the hills behind them, the prospect is beautiful, beyond the powers of the most vivid imagination to picture. Standing at an elevation of three or four hundred feet above the surrounding country, the eye ranges over an almost boundless prospect. The immense prairie on the west, without a single tree, or even shrub, to intercept the view—level as a floor—covered with luxuriant grass, intermingled with flowers of every hue; the Illinois

River winding for miles along its western border, and appearing in the distance no wider than a ribbon; the blue hills beyond, almost faded into the haze of distance; the lakes, upon whose transparent bosom thousands of every variety of water fowl are sporting in all the happiness of fearless nature; the innumerable cattle sprinkled over this rich pasture, far as the eye can see, and generally disposed in groups—all this presents a tout ensemble which the most careless observer cannot see with indifference.

The plantations of this settlement commence at the very foot of the bluffs and skirt the prairie. So small are they in comparison with the wide unreclaimed tract that stretches beyond them, that the primeval solitude of nature seems scarcely interrupted. From the heights, herds of deer are often seen peacefully grazing with the domestic cattle that have intruded on their domain. Large springs of the purest water gush from the rocks and wind along the prairie till they become absorbed in the loamy soil. It hardly requires the aid of a "poetical temperament" to fancy, while the moon is beaming in her brightness on their meandering stream, that some gentle Naiad, from the classic vale of Tempe presides over these silent fountains.

In the early settlement of that place, many, who esteemed themselves wise in such matters, predicted that Bluffdale would soon become the grave-yard of its settlers. Their prediction was grounded on very sage and very learned theories of "Miasmata." A medical professor of much celebrity, who visited the spot, could discover nothing there to generate disease, beyond what is found elsewhere. Unfortunately for these croakers, experience has fully demonstrated to all whom regret and envy do not render insensible to proof, that no part of the State is less subject to fatal disorders; and the enormous advance of a thousand percent on the first cost, has been offered for some lands in Bluffdale. Such is the nature of the soil that rains, however copious, are quickly absorbed; consequently the roads are always free from mud, and the prairies from putrescent waters. Nothing can be more pure and limpid

than the cold springs that gush from the bluffs. The rank vegetation is never suffered to undergo decomposition, and load the air with disease. The grass has hardly ceased to vegetate, before it is consumed by the devouring flames. Miles of prairie are seen on fire at once, and, especially when viewed from the heights, forcibly calls to mind the conflagration of all things.

On the highest of the bluffs, and on the cones beyond, which resemble the common Indian mounds in every thing but their immense size, are the graves of a race who once peopled this interesting spot, but whose very name has ages since gone to oblivion. The coffins are about three feet in length, composed of flat stones. Once the human forms that quietly repose in these rude sepulchres, were animated—their hearts beat high with joy and hope. How little did they dream while dancing by moonlight on the smooth grass, or listening to tales of war and love, under the shade of the oaks that spread their giant arms over the pebbly springs, that the smoke of their wigwams would cease to curl around the craggy bluffs—the white man occupy their lovely retreat—his cattle low on the prairie where they were wont to chase the buffalo and the deer—and their deeds of renown be forgotten forever.

At the foot of the same bluff is the grave-yard of the present inhabitants, where many tears have fallen. What a striking contrast, this stupendous wall of rock, coeval with the world, and scoffing at the flight of years, presents to the remains of man that moulder around it.

There is a lonely, solitary grandeur, in the view from the bluffs that induces contemplation; and during a residence in that settlement, I frequently remarked the deep influence which the surrounding scenery exerted upon the tone of feeling of the inhabitants. Isolated by nature from the rest of the world, they rarely look for society beyond the walls that bound them; and I found there, as much at least, of that touching interest in each other's happiness, enjoined by Christian volume, as I have ever seen elsewhere.

Near the middle of the settlement, built by the joint labors of all, is their plain but commodious school house, where every child, old enough, is taught. A Sunday school has been taught there during the last seven years, and it was the happiness of the writer of this article to aid in conducting it the first season of its establishment. It was an interesting sight to see the groups of rosy little girls and boys, on a bright Sunday morning, pouring in from among the hills and from the prairie, dressed in their best attire, "clean as silver," their faces beaming with joy at the return of that happy day. Their parents often accompanied them and it was gratifying to observe the honest pride that sparkled in the eyes of the mothers on hearing the well-recited lessons of their children. The first time these scholars were presented with the reward books earned by study and good conduct, it was interesting to witness the pleasure and thankfulness expressed in every look. They could hardly realize that they were so rich—that the books were their "very own," as they expressed it; and they returned home with eager steps to show their treasures. These children were the offspring of parents who supported themselves by labor, and to whom the value of a book was not trifling. Could some of our countrymen who have so liberally aided Sunday schools and Bible societies, have listened, as I have, while the superintendent was telling these scholars what benevolent men have done for them, and seen tears of gratitude glistening in the eyes of sixty scholars, of a remote and secluded settlement, they would have felt paid for some share of their toils and donations.

This settlement was commenced in the year 1821, when the land was first exposed to sale by the United States. Captain Gideon Spencer, an officer in the late war, is considered the patriarch and pioneer of that settlement. In 1820, accompanied by several others, he ascended the Illinois River, from Missouri, where he then resided and explored the country on both sides to a great distance. The place since called Bluffdale received the preference. A few individuals resided there on the unsurveyed land, but the principal inhabitants were In-

dians. Here was their Paradise; game and fish were plenty; and here, too, was freedom from care, ignorance of all the ills of wealth and ambition. Their houses were of an oval shape, covered with mats of tall prairie grass and were placed so as to form a half circle. They formed a village of about ninety houses. Soon after the sale of the land in 1821, they disappeared, manifesting the deepest regret on leaving the spot on which they had been born, which was associated with so many tender recollections.

Among the most beautiful farms of Bluffdale are those of Captain Spencer, selected by him before any purchase had been made, and of Mr. Rodgers. Infant vineyards and large orchards of every variety of fruit congenial with the climate, are now seen on those two farms, so recently in a state of nature. Much attention is paid to improvements in agriculture, and the silk worm has been extensively reared by one family for the last three years.

From the richness of the soil, its springs, boundless pasturage, its excellent quarries of building and fencing stone, and its proximity to the Illinois River, it must unavoidably become a place of wealth. It is distant from St. Louis about eighty miles by the river. Steamboats have arrived there almost daily during the past season. A postoffice is established there, from which more than fifty newspapers and other periodicals are distributed weekly to the citizens of that little settlement. Among the number are six of your Illinois Monthly Magazine.

I have seen no other place that united so many desirable qualities as Bluffdale.

“And I said if there’s peace to be found in the world,
The heart that is humble might hope for it here.”

Bluffdale.

The Festival at Bluffdale

TAKEN FROM THE WESTERN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER 1834

VOLUME II, PAGE 571 TO 577.

“Did you go to the Fourth of July?”

“Why, yes; to be sure I did. Did not you?”

“No; the description is all I want. So let me know all about it.”

“In the first place, there was the parade.”

“Was that grand?”

“Splendid! Conceive of several thousand troops—‘horse, foot and dragoons’—besides artillery, rifle corps, and what not; arms glittering, plumes waving, uniforms multiform, yet all handsome and symmetrical; and those of each corps seemingly fabricated like wooden combs and wooden clocks, by machinery. And they moved by machinery, too; first, all the left legs, then all the right; just as if a piston rod reached from one to the other and acted on each pair of legs, at the same time. O! it was beautiful! And the music—cymbals, timbrels, clarinets, flutes, hautboys, kettle-drums—aye, and the very old serpent, roaring like a lion.”

“That was rather queer music, I should think.”

“Anything for a noise, you know, on the Fourth of July.”

“True; I had forgotten that. But, go on.”

“There were Majors A and B and C and D, and so on; and Colonels E, F. G. H. I. K, etc.; and there were two brigadiers and the major-general with their aids all dressed in full uniform, and superbly mounted; each trying which could equip the most elegantly. And they formed and dressed, and faced and marched and wheeled, and at last being all ready, General A took command in fine military style; and then they all marched off to the open ground on the commons. You can’t

think what an appearance they made; only the dust was so thick you couldn't see them. The commons were surrounded with booths where all sorts of good things could be had for money. And there were roly-poly tables, wheels of fortune, and I don't know how many games and devices; men and women, and boys and girls were very busy among them, eating, drinking and playing. But when the troops came, everybody turned to look at them; and there was scrambling, running and scuffling and fighting and shouting and screaming to get a good place to see the manoeuvring. O, it was lovely, I tell you!"

"No doubt."

"And then the troops marched up, and wheeled and faced and charged, and fired and then halted and executed the manual and all that, in fine style; and at last after they had paraded about until they seemed ready to drop, they all at once they stretched out—deployed, I think the general called it—into lines and a long line it was, I assure you. And, when all was ready, there was a roaring of cannon and rattling of small arms to some purpose. I'll tell you how it was. The general ordered them to fire a triple feu-de-joie; and they began at one end of the line and let off one after another, clear to the other end, just as fast as the roll of a drum. It was fine!"

"Very; for delicate ears and nerves."

"Pretty soon the general made a short speech to them, which nobody heard only a few just around him, and then dismissed them; when they marched off in regiments or companies, as they pleased, to the different places where they were to dine."

"But had you no orations? Was it all marching and eating?"

"O, yes! Orations enough. But they did not gain much attention. The people were too busy or tired to listen very attentively. But then came the lively time. The tables were loaded with dainties——

“The soldier tired of war’s alarms’
or, the fatigues of parade, at least, set to with keen relish; having whetted the appetite with divers bracers, and so forth; ate and drank for the good of his country to the manifest injury of his purse, his health, his reason, and his morals. And it was not long before the patriotic fire burst forth in songs and jests and oaths, and disputes, and quarrels, and fights until most of the gardens or groves, where they happened to be enjoying their feast of love and reason, assumed quite the air of the battlefield; only each of the belligerents here, like the Yankee volunteer during the late war, was ‘fighting on his own hook.’ ”

“Now this I should call rejoicing with a vengeance. But go on.”

“I have not much more to tell. Towards sundown you might have seen them gathering together such as were in tolerable marching order—the others were got home in carriages or carts, as it happened—and making their way towards their several places of rendezvous.”

“Did they move like spinning jennies now?”

“Rather reeling in their motions. The piston rod was broke. Too high pressure.”

* * * * *

Reader, this is not a description of the festival at Bluffdale but it is what my eyes have seen, my ears heard and my heart felt; it is what all have seen. I will proceed to *our* festival.

Some of us in C— (Carrollton) had an invitation to attend the celebration of independence by the Bluffdale Temperance Society; and of course, those whose arrangements permitted chose to go. Accordingly as soon as the preliminaries were settled, the horse borrowed of one, the carriage of another, and the harness wherever it could be got, I put my wife and the babe (of course) into it; and away we went.

My friend B, rode alongside, and a pleasant ride it was, of some eight miles. The first half, recently opened prairie, was now wholly occupied by farms. The tall open grove which shades the last four miles, was only in a few instances dis-

figured by "improvements"; so that in the main the grassy knolls and flowery dells appeared in their primeval beauty, while the undergrowth was so sparse and so clustered as rather to give the idea of an ornamental grove than a wild and untouched forest.

We descended into the bottom by a gradual slope, behind a high and extended peak, that shut out all views on that side; so that we only caught a glimpse of the fields and meadows through a kind of half intercepted vista formed by the glen down which we passed. As we approached the foot of the hill we came in view of the place where the festival was to be held; and truly it was a sweet, charming scene. There were men and women and children, sitting, standing, walking or reclining, according to their several inclinations; some in groups; some alone but not lonely; some kindling a fire and preparing a place to hang tea kettles on; some carrying water; some ladies laying the table; all occupied, none toiling to fatigue.

I wish I could describe the place. I know you have read descriptions of Bluffdale that made you think of Paradise; and what is more, they were true, too. But I mean this particular spot where the community of Bluffdale meet as to a common centre. It is one of those glens which open from the table-land for the passage of some bright little brook, that wanders about from side to side as if to catch the various views before it emerges to the open plain. Here at the mouth of the glen on either hand stands a bold and massy pinnacle of solid rock, worn and rounded by the horizontal action of water, no doubt, to the appearance of lofty towers, built to guard the approach to this sweet little vale between. Looking up the glen, you see on its diminutive base a farmhouse—a little elevated and partly hidden by native trees—with its offices, and gardens and fields; and on the hillsides, falling gracefully back in varied form, the trees stand singly and in clusters—now opening to the enlivening influences of the sun, and now shutting out his beams with their dense foliage.

But come out more into the open plain. You will have to climb this fence and walk through the stubble. There; now turn your face to the bluff. What a sight! Those towers you now see stretching out right and left, as far as eye can reach, into magnificent embattled castles. They are somewhat in ruins to be sure; the rounded summits, covered with verdure, and the sides ornamented with beautiful bunches of the trumpet creeper; but there are the walls. See the masonry! The lines as regular as Rogers would have done them. The jutting turrets, and aspiring towers, and buttress open from the wall it joins nearly to the top, combine to render the illusion perfect. But you are not in old England, but in new Illinois. I will prove it. Turn your eye to the glen again. There, on a line with the bluffs you see the framed school house—just where the road empties. Then the log stable—not very picturesque. Then, further down, and on the other side of the opening, the company is collected under that beautiful shade. Did you ever see a more perfect shade? Not a sunbeam darts through those beautiful black walnuts, yet open and airy as the prairie itself. Now look behind the group; you see the trees rising above one another almost to the top. It looks as if you could jump over the whole grove, without touching, and as if the trees were trying to hide the rocks behind them. But they cannot: They stand out in high relief.

Now, turn around; come to this higher ground. What do you see? The plains of Eden? No, this is Bluffdale. I hope the fields stretched out for miles with the yellow wheat, half harvested, the waving oats and rustling corn do not disappoint you. To me, who have a large family that cannot live on beautiful scenery alone, I assure you they enhance the interest of the prospect, mightily. But look beyond them: there is the prairie, as smooth, as green, as flourishing as heart can wish, and charming groves not only fringe the whole, but here and there interspersed, give a sweet variety to the general view.

But to the festival. It was formed for man as he is—partly intellectual, and partly animal. A stage was erected whereon

chairs and tables were set for the officers of the society and the orator; and the dinner table spread immediately in front with benches for the accommodation of the company. The exercises were commenced with prayer; the Declaration of Independence was, of course, read; and then an appropriate oration was delivered.

“An oration! Was it good?”

“Good! It was delivered by John Russell.”

After all I am not sure that I can give you a full idea of the interest of the occasion. Think—the orator standing up amidst his neighbors, convened for the purpose of a rational celebration of his country’s glory; without a single fear of riot, quarrel disturbance or excess. Before him a profusion of refreshments poured out by the warm-hearted matrons of the dale, from their various vehicles—without a single drop of poison—and the whole formed into a band for the purpose of saving themselves and their children from a thralldom infinitely worse than that which our forefathers had thrown off.

There he stands. Behind him rises the ambitious grove, aspiring to the summit of the lofty bluff, which yet it cannot reach. Before him the little valley bounded by the sudden rise of the bold cliff that stands the sentinel of time; on the right by sloping hills, the noble sweep of their concave forming a gigantic amphitheatre; on his left the broad prairie whose nearest myriads of acres, covered with rich and flourishing crops are thrown by the industry of man into a kind of immense chequer-board—there he stands; his theme

“Looking before and after.”

first throws a glance at the scenes of by-gone years and then peers into futurity, not to inquire curiously of things unknown, but to purpose and to do for the benefit of those who shall then live.

The first sentence drew tears. It was a happy illusion to the group around him, gathered from various states and regions to enjoy the blessings of freedom and plenty and peace and home, and society, and religion, here, on a spot so beautiful and so recently wild and tenantless. And when he told

the children how their grandsires fought and bled and suffered to achieve the liberty we now enjoy; when for their benefit he set in new forms of beauty the old and precious jewels of Revolutionary story, there were hearts overshadowed by gray hairs, which glowed and melted and young hearts that beat high with patriotic feeling. And then when the orator came to the specific object of the day and pointed to the foe now lurking in the dark ravines of the forest and coiled in the supervenomous worm of the still, there were those who looked back with regret and forward with high and noble purpose, not merely to keep themselves free henceforth from the foils and curse of intemperance, but to throw a shield of determined and sympathetic hearts—a noble cordon sanitaire—round the generations who shall live hereafter.

The business of the society occupied a few minutes and then the company sat down to the plentiful and sumptuous cold collation—accompanied by the refreshing beverage whose steam rose to enliven but not inebriate; for the ladies had taken care to provide abundance of excellent tea and coffee for the numerous guests. It was a feast in the true and complex sense of the word. It was a feast prepared by the ladies.

I took a walk after dinner with the orator and our friend B, and had a more extended and particular view of the scene than I had opportunity to take before; and what enhanced the pleasure, an interesting conversation with the intelligent and pious companions of my walk. It was a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

One thing amused us. Casting our eyes over the prairie beyond the fields, we saw some miles off, a large herd of cattle, stretched out in continuous space perhaps of a mile. "There," said I, "is the cavalry." The illusion was perfect. It required not the effort of imagination to form a regiment or two of cavalry before our eyes, but the exertion of memory to bring us back to the sober fact.

In due season the company separated, not with aching heads and boiling blood to sleep off fumes of poison and wake with regrets and remorse; but to recall with new pleasure the de-

lightful associations and occurrences of the day, and to put in practice the virtuous and noble principles then resolved on. I have seen the gorgeous sights and joined the festive boards, and listened in stately halls to the eloquent harangues of our national anniversary, while yet the fervor of youth gave zest and novelty to it all; but never before did I mingle in a celebration so free from fault, so really ennobling as the festival at Bluffdale.

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EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois.

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor-in-Chief.

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George W. Smith

Andrew Russel

Edward C. Page

Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually.

Life Membership, \$25.00

VOL. VII.

JULY 1914

No. 2.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was held in the Senate chamber in the State Capitol Building at Springfield, Thursday and Friday, May 7 and 8, 1914. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, the president of the Society, presided over all sessions.

The members of the Society also rejoiced in the presence of their honorary president, Colonel Clark E. Carr, who made the journey from Washington to attend the meeting, and who is in much better health than he was a year ago at the 1913 annual meeting.

There were no changes in the officers of the Society. The entire Board of Directors and other officers were re-elected.

The program as printed was carried out with but few changes in its arrangement.

Captain J. H. Burnham read his most excellent and carefully prepared address on the destruction of Kaskaskia by the Mississippi River. To the preparation of this paper Captain Burnham has devoted months of labor and research. He

has furnished the Society a definite contribution in this account of this most interesting and curious page of Illinois history, and it is to be congratulated that Captain Burnham was able to give the time and labor necessary for its accomplishment. The paper was accompanied by fine maps which will be published in the Transactions of the Society as a part of the address.

On the morning of Thursday a telegram was received from Mrs. J. A. James, announcing the fact of the sickness of Professor James and his consequent inability to present his lecture on the Illinois State park system. Happily Professor A. R. Crook of the State Museum of Natural History gave the Society a most interesting address on Indians and archaeology with some fine illustrations. The address of Professor W. W. Sweet on the Methodist Church and Reconstruction was given on Thursday evening instead of in the morning of that day.

The address on the Williamson County Vendetta by Judge George W. Young of Marion was in the absence of Judge Young read by Miss Lottie E. Jones of Danville.

The other addresses were presented as given in the printed program.

On Friday evening the annual address was delivered by Judge O. N. Carter of the Illinois State Supreme Court.

The subject of Judge Carter's address was the Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County.

Judge Carter added in the most entertaining manner to this valuable and exhaustive paper, anecdotes of famous judges and lawyers. The address is published in full in this number of the Journal.

The reception which followed Judge Carter's address was held in the State Library, and the handsome Library rooms were beautifully decorated and refreshments were served to the Society and its friends. The reception was one of the most enjoyable and beautiful affairs ever given by the Society.

Mrs. C. C. Brown and Mrs. B. H. Ferguson had full charge of this part of the annual meeting. They were assisted by

Mrs. Logan Hay, Mrs. Victor E. Bender and a number of the young ladies of Springfield. Mrs. I. G. Miller had charge of the decorations of the Senate chamber and the Library.

Music was furnished by several Springfield musicians including Mrs. Mary Tiffany Hudson, Miss Edith Wright, Miss Louise Helmle and Mr. Elmer J. Kneale. Many prominent citizens attended the sessions of the annual meeting. Naturally many members of the legal profession came to hear Judge Carter's address. Most of these lawyers are members of the Historical Society, and so were not guests but hosts on this occasion. Governor E. F. Dunne also honored the Society with his presence.

The program in full is as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Thursday Morning, May 7, 1914, 10 o'clock.

Senate Chamber.

Address: The Methodist Church and Reconstruction,
W. W. Sweet, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Address: Destruction of Kaskaskia by the Mississippi River,
J. H. Burnham, Bloomington, Illinois.

Part I. The Work of the Rivers,
J. H. Burnham.

Part II. Old and New Kaskaskia,
H. W. Roberts, Chester.

Thursday Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Address: In Black Hawk's Home,
John H. Hauberg, Rock Island, Illinois.

Songs: Miss Louise Helmle.

Address: Chief Little Turtle.
Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, Chicago, Ill.

Address: The Life and Services of Shelby M. Cullom,
Henry A. Converse, Springfield, Illinois.

Thursday Evening, 8:00 o'clock.

The Illinois State Park System. Illustrated.

J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Songs: Miss Edith Wright.

Friday Morning, 9:00 o'clock.

Director's Meeting in the office of the Secretary.

10:00 o'clock, in Senate Chamber.

Business Meeting of Society.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Miscellaneous Business.

Election of Officers.

Address: The Williamson County Vendetta,
Hon. Geo. W. Young, Marion, Illinois.

Address: The Yates Phalanx. The 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac, Illinois.

Friday Afternoon.

General Topic: An Account of the Great Whig Meeting held at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. With Music of the Campaign.

Address: Representation at the Convention from Northern Illinois.
Mrs. Edith P. Kelly, Bloomington, Illinois.

Address: Southern Illinois and Neighboring States at the Convention,
Mrs. Martha McNeil Davidson, Greenville, Illinois.

Address: The Young Men's Convention and Old Soldiers' Meeting at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840.

Mrs. Isabel Jamison, Springfield, Illinois.

Friday Evening, 8:00 o'clock.

Quartet: Illinois.

Annual Address: Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County.
Judge O. N. Carter, Chicago, Illinois.

Songs: Mrs. Mary Tiffany Hudson.

Reception in the State Library.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

May, 1913—May, 1914.

May 7, 1914.

To the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: The Illinois State Historical Society is now fifteen years old, this being its fifteenth annual meeting. The Society was organized June 30, 1899, as the result of the preliminary meeting held at the University of Illinois May 19, 1899. The first annual meeting was held at Peoria the following January (January 5-6, 1900), the second annual meeting was held at Springfield, January 30-31, 1901. At this meeting the secretary reported that there were about sixty members.

An able address was delivered before the Society by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and director of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in which he stated that that day, (January 30, 1901,) was the fifty-second birthday of the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the report of the secretary at the sixth annual meeting held in Springfield, January 25-26, 1905, two hundred and fifty-one members were reported. This included twenty-eight editorial or newspaper members.

At the tenth annual meeting eight hundred members were reported and today the Society numbers:

Honorary members.....	17
Life members	12
Active	1,583
Newspaper editors	47

Total 1,659

and is the largest State society in the United States in point of numbers. We have lost by death since our last annual meeting sixteen of our members. They are:

Mr. H. L. Sayler, Chicago, Illinois, May 31, 1913.

Miss M. Frances Chenery, Springfield, Illinois, June 7, 1913.

Mr. Albert Atherton, Pleasant Plains, Illinois, June 11, 1913.

Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Madison, Wisconsin, October 22, 1913, (an honorary member).

Mrs. Katherine Goss Wheeler, Springfield, Illinois, November 19, 1913.

Mr. C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago, Illinois, November 5, 1913.

Mr. Thornton G. Capps, Greenfield, Illinois, December 11, 1913.

Mr. Louis Waltersdorf, Chicago, Illinois, December 12, 1913.

Mr. John H. Drawyer, Bradford, Illinois, 1913.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie, Alton, Illinois, 1914.

Professor Henry B. Henkel, Springfield, Illinois, February 26, 1914.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, January 28, 1914, (an honorary member of the Society).

Mr. Edgar S. Scott, Springfield, Illinois, March 22, 1914.

Mr. Charles B. Campbell, Kankakee, Illinois, April 1, 1914.

Mr. W. H. Thacker, Arlington, Washington, April 1, 1914.

Brief biographies of these members have appeared in the Journal and I will not at this time repeat them. An address on the life of Senator Shelby M. Cullom will be a part of the proceedings of this annual meeting.

I again desire to call your attention to the oft repeated requests of the secretary to be informed in the case of deaths in our membership. You are urgently requested to notify the secretary if you learn of the death of a member of this Society.

Members express their interest in the Society and their pleasure in its publications by many kind letters. I beg to read a brief one from one of our members and I hope the Society will see fit to send a word of greeting to the writer of the letter.

“Moro, Illinois, May 4, 1914.

My Dear Mrs. Weber:

I am enclosing the \$1.00 for dues in the Historical Society and would be delighted to attend the meeting in Springfield and hear the interesting topics discussed so ably, as I am sure they will be, but alas! I am a hopeless shut-in, not likely to enjoy attending anything beyond the walls of my room. But with all my limitations I find life worth living because of the many love feasts I can have in print and script. My mind can travel, yea even wander, in the realms of reason and I can have beautiful thoughts all of the time. In all good societies I can *belong* even if I can't *throng*.

May the Illinois Historical Society live long and prosper!

Yours sincerely,

(MRS.) KATHARINE STAHL.”

On November 19, 1913, this Society held a memorial meeting in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, at which time Mr. Lincoln delivered his celebrated Gettysburg address. Governor Dunne by special proclamation called the attention of the people of the State to this historic anniversary and asked them to observe it. The Historical Society gladly acted upon the patriotic suggestion of our Governor and on the evening of November 19, 1913, the meeting was held. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by those who attended it.

Governor Dunne, after being introduced by Dr. O. L. Schmidt, president of the society, presided over the meeting and addresses were made by Judge J. O. Cunningham, a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln; State Superintendent of Public Instruction F. G. Blair; and Hon. Everett Jennings. These were noteworthy addresses. Stephenson Post, G. A. R., attended in a body and the soldiers who had been participants at

the Battle of Gettysburg were asked to come to the speakers' stand and there an eloquent address was made to them, especially, by Hon. Everett Jennings. The meeting was successful in every detail.

Since the last meeting of this Society the commission created by the last General Assembly to arrange for the celebration of the State's centennial anniversary has been organized.

The president and secretary of the State Historical Society are members of the Centennial Commission, as are Senator Hearn, Senator Hay, Senator Johnson, President James, Professor Greene, Professor Garner, all members of the Historical Society.

The commission met and organized by making Senator Hearn chairman and Jessie Palmer Weber secretary of the commission. Committees have been appointed and work has been laid out for them. The plan contemplates a significant celebration of the centennial year by a great historical publication; celebrations in every community in the State by schools, clubs, fraternal organizations, historical societies and a great celebration at Springfield and it is hoped that there will be as an enduring memorial by the State to its hundred years of progress, a Centennial Memorial Building, the dedication of which will be a part of the centennial celebration. Senator Logan Hay is the chairman for the Centennial Memorial Building; Dr. Schmidt for the Centennial Memorial Publications; President James of the celebration at Springfield; Senator Kent E. Keller of the State Wide Celebration; Professor Greene on Monuments and Memorials; Jessie Palmer Weber on the Historical Pageant. There are other important committees, but the above mentioned are of special interest to the Historical Society.

The members of the Historical Society are expected to bear an important part in this great work and the Centennial Commission asks your aid and co-operation.

Your secretary attended the State Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution at Quincy last October and made a report of the working of the Fort Massac Park Trustees.

A member of this Society, Mrs. E. S. Walker, made at that same conference an admirable report as State chairman of the Illinois D. A. R. committee on historic research. You are all familiar with the splendid work that Mrs. Walker is doing in compiling the names and records of military services and the places of burial of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Illinois. Mrs. Walker is doing this work by counties of Illinois. She is carefully verifying these. I suggest that the Society express in some manner its appreciation of her labors.

Miss Georgia L. Osborne, chairman of the genealogical committee will report to you that the list which she has compiled of the Historical Library's various works on genealogy, is nearly ready for distribution. She will not, however, tell you of how much labor she has bestowed upon it and how valuable it will be to genealogists and genealogical students.

The secretary of the Society has been asked by Mr. Scott Matthews, pure food commissioner of this State, to assist him in the preparation of a text-book for schools. This book is to contain historical information in regard to pure food legislation and of the resources and history of the State. It is planned to have it in the hands of the school children of the State by the opening of the school year in the autumn.

The secretary has also been invited by the Illinois Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition to place an exhibit in the Lincoln memorial room in the Illinois Building at San Francisco at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This it is hoped will be a truly significant exhibit. The secretary begs the assistance of the Society in the collection of Lincoln material that will be worthy of the State of Illinois. The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, of which the governor is a commissioner, with twenty deputy or associate commissioners is building for Illinois a splendid building and the members of the commission desire that the people of this State who visit the Exposition will avail themselves of the comforts and conveniences of the Illinois Building as a resting place and meeting place, and the commission hopes that it will be the headquarters of Illinoisans at the Exposition.

The secretary and several other members of the Society attended the ceremonies at Starved Rock, attendant upon the presentation to the State of Illinois on September 6, 1913, by the D. A. R. of the State of a splendid flag-pole and D. A. R. pennant. This was a notable gathering. Addresses were made by the State regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. John C. Ames, vice-president general for Illinois of the D. A. R.; Hon. Samuel Alschuler, Hon. Charles Clyne and Mr. W. R. Osman, all of whom are members of the Historical Society. Other persons distinguished in historical and patriotic work made addresses. I mention those who are members of the Society to show you the part taken by our members in the historical work in this State.

The secretary visited the Rock Island County Historical Society on April 14, 1914, and had the pleasure of addressing the Society. The Rock Island County Society which has such an interesting history to report has in its membership some of the best workers of the State Historical Society. The meeting was an interesting and successful one and your secretary derived much pleasure from her visit.

Next year is the fiftieth anniversary of the termination of the great Civil War of America. It seems to me that if there is any historical event which should be commemorated by jubilee, it is this anniversary of the cessation of the hostilities between our own people. Four years ago we observed the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of that great war. This was a solemn memorial observance, but fifty years of peace and progress should be observed in a different way. If it were not for the fact that the old soldiers who remain with us today are growing feeble and are few in number it would be indeed, an anniversary of rejoicing, but it gives us an opportunity of doing special honor to the veterans who remain with us and of showing them that their bravery and sacrifices are not forgotten by us who are heirs of the prosperity which they made possible. I suggest that the meeting of 1915 especially observe this semi-centennial.

Circular letters have been issued from time to time by the Library and Society asking the assistance of members of the Historical Society and of the citizens of this State in the collection of historical material of all kinds. I again make an appeal for such material.

Mr. Sidney S. Breese of Springfield, grandson of Judge Sidney Breese, distinguished in the annals of this State, has presented the Library with a large number of the letters and papers of his grandfather. These comprise letters to Judge Breese from most of his eminent contemporaries. Among them are letters from Stephen A. Douglas, James Semple, Gustavus Koerner, William H. Bissell, John Wentworth and many others. The collection is most valuable and it is a splendid and generous gift. Lists of gifts and names of donors are acknowledged in the Journal. Your assistance is earnestly solicited.

This Society has passed the experimental stage and it has a great work to do. It is too much to expect that each one of the members of the Society be an active worker, but it is not too much to expect each one to be interested enough to help by suggestion and interest.

It will be remembered that an appropriation for the purchase of the site of old Fort Chartres was made by the last session (Forty-eighth) of the General Assembly. The land has been purchased by the State and this truly historic relic is now a part of the State park system. Mr. William A. Meese, one of the directors of this Society, was largely instrumental in securing this appropriation. Residents of the county and locality have formed an association for the purpose of stimulating interest in and preserving local history. Surely the locality which this Society represents has a history which is as fascinating and thrilling as any pictured by writers of romance. We welcome this new Society to the field of State historical work.

The research work grows rapidly and all of the employees of the Library and the Society are kept busy. The publications, the Journal and the Transactions, and indexing them,

the cataloguing and copying are all arduous labor. You have received copies of Illinois Historical Collection, Vol. IX, a bibliography of Travel and Description in Illinois, 1765-1865, by Dr. Solon J. Buck.

This is an excellent and exhaustive piece of work, although the casual student can form no idea of the amount of work, of laborious painstaking research which Dr. Buck devoted to the compilation of it. Dr. Buck has also been secured by the Centennial Commission to edit its first publication, "Illinois in 1818." The fact that he is to have supervision of this work insures its character and high value.

The work of the Society and Library progresses steadily. Membership in the Society continues to grow, but the members of the Society do not personally attend the meetings as they should do. This gentle scolding applies particularly to Springfield members. I know that members are interested, but so many things come up these busy days that one cannot do everything, and then you receive the papers in the Transactions of the Society; so the meetings are neglected. It is not very inspiring to speakers, however, to have such small audiences. Please do some missionary work with the members of the Society in regard to this matter.

The committees of the Society, too, with notable exceptions, take their duties too lightly. There is, however, good excuse for this, as it is impossible to hold frequent committee meetings, owing to the fact that members reside in all sections of the State. It might be well to arrange committee meetings for the time of the annual meeting of the Society, at which time plans for work of committees could be outlined, and sub-committees appointed. Please think this matter over and offer suggestions to the secretary of the Society.

As I have said, we are steadily progressing. We meet with disappointments along the way, but does not every one—the farmer, the teacher, the merchant, the housekeeper, workers in all lines of human endeavor—all have difficulties with which to contend?

We have every reason for encouragement and none for discouragement. These are some of the activities and some of the problems of the Illinois State Historical Society. But when all is said the principal difficulty is the fact that we are so crowded in every line of our work that the congestion is getting most uncomfortable and even a semblance of order and tidiness is impossible.

We must have more room. We hope for a new building as a centennial memorial, but even if we secure it, we will be very crowded during the intervening years, but if we have a prospect of better things we will bear present inconveniences with such patience and fortitude as we can muster. In closing I beg to thank the directors and members of the Society for continued kindness and helpfulness to me.

To mention what has been done by Miss Georgia L. Osborne would be telling you the work of my right hand. She is my co-worker in everything and she is never too tired to devote her energies to the service of the Society and the Library. I also desire to express my appreciation of the highly intelligent and unremitting assistance of my other assistant in the Library, Miss Anna C. Flaherty. Permit me also to say that the Society owes its thanks to Professor A. R. Crook, president of the State Academy of Sciences, for assistance. The secretary of state, Hon. Harry Woods, is most kind and thoughtful in extending services to the Historical Society, as is Captain F. E. McComb, superintendent of the Capitol Building. I desire to ask the thanks of the Society for the three last named gentlemen.

These, I believe, are the principal matters of interest which I wish to call to your attention.

Very respectfully,

JESSIE PALMER WEBER,

Secretary Illinois State Historical Society.

Approved May 8, 1914.

Illinois Building at The Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, California

On June 30, 1914, ground was broken for the Illinois Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Exercises were held in honor of the event in which former residents of Illinois took a leading part.

Citizens of California in large numbers attended the ceremonies.

There were pioneers of both States present, and they proclaimed their loyalty to the State of their birth and the State of their choice. The crowd was the largest which has attended any State exposition event, with the exception of the dedication of the California counties building, and it was the most enthusiastic.

Uncle Ezra Cummings, a bronzed old argonaut of the prairies, who fought chinch bugs in Illinois and Indians in California, came all the way from Tracy to attend the ceremonies.

"I heard Lincoln and Douglas debate in the old Nachusah House in Geneva," said Uncle Ezra. "I've always been proud of Illinois history, and now California is making some history which we'll all be proud of."

Then he became meditative. "I got here about two hours early," he said, "and I've been figuring out that steel tower over there," pointing to the framework of the Tower of Jewels. "They could put a 90-foot windmill on that, and it would pump water enough for five thousand head of stock."

While Uncle Ezra was speculating about the windmill, Justice Henry A. Melvin, chairman of the day, began his address of welcome. Justice Melvin dwelt eloquently on Illinois history which links the State to all the rest of the Union.

The speakers' stand was connected by a direct wire with the office of Governor Edward F. Dunne in Springfield, Illinois,

and Justice Melvin read the following telegram from the Governor:

I deeply regret my inability to be personally present with you at the ground breaking ceremonies at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. However, I take this means to extend to all assembled there my greetings and hearty congratulations on the fact that active work on the Illinois State Building is now about to begin, and that the building will fittingly represent one of the largest and grandest, one of the richest and most fertile States in the Union, and will serve to commemorate some of her illustrious citizens, such as Lincoln and Douglas, Grant, Logan and Altgeld.

The Illinois commission has a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate to the world the pre-eminence of Illinois as an agricultural State. Illinois ranks first in valuation of all farm crops, second in mining, third in oil and is the most important manufacturing State west of the Alleghenies. It is peculiarly fitting that these facts be brought to the attention of the thousands who will visit the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

I stand ready at all times to do what I can to promote the success of the Illinois representation at the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

Judge Melvin then read telegrams of congratulation and good wishes from Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, Adolph Karpen, chairman of the Illinois Exposition Commission; Samuel Woolner, Jr., chairman of the building committee of the commission; Senators James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman; William McKinley, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and Congressmen Thomas Gallagher, James M. Graham, Claude U. Stone and Henry T. Rainey.

Arthur Arlett represented Governor Johnson of California on the program. He dwelt upon the significance of the exposition as a symbol of a new world brotherhood. Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden extended the cordial good wishes of the city in behalf of Mayor Rolph, and Thornwell Mullally spoke for the exposition directorate.

"When Illinois decided to participate, it meant success for the exposition," said Mullally, "for as Illinois goes, so goes the country."

Mrs. Olive Timmons of Berkeley led the audience in singing "Illinois," and Mrs. Sadie Stiles Thompson, president of the Oakland District of the Illinois Society of California, delivered a brief address. Dr. Frederick A. Bliss spoke for the San Francisco District of the Society.

Guy Cramer, resident representative of the Illinois Commission, spoke in behalf of the commission and the citizens of Illinois.

"I believe as a patriotic citizen of Illinois," said Cramer, "that a wholesale charge of kidnaping should lie against you of California. To me, it seems that a monster percentage of the 'Sucker' State which has been lured here, under the hypnotizing effect of your whole-hearted and great-hearted cordiality, has been retained."

Not only in attendance did Illinois claim pre-eminence over other States. It was with a gold spade that ground was broken, whereas other commonwealths have had to be content with silver.

The Governor's flag, a pennant sent to Mr. Cramer from Springfield, was raised above the site by Mrs. L. E. Rockwell, of Quincy, Illinois, who is visiting in Oakland. Mrs. Rockwell is in her eighty-fourth year and has lived in Illinois sixty years.

Illinois will have two elaborate special celebrations at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco if plans being worked out by the Illinois Commission to the Exposition materialize.

Adolph Karpen, chairman of the commission, has arranged with Hollis E. Cooley, chief of special events at the Exposition, for two important days for Illinois.

One will be known as "Chicago Day," and will be October 9, and the other "Illinois Day," July 24. Governor Dunne and his staff will attend on "Illinois Day." The chief exec-

utive will be escorted to the Exposition by the entire First Regiment, State Guard, in full uniform and with Regimental bands, on special trains.

For several months the members of the First Regiment have been making contributions weekly to a fund in charge of Major Abel Davis, which they hope will be large enough by "Illinois Day" to pay all expenses of the Regiment to the Exposition and back.

Adjutant General Dickson has signified his desire that some representation of the Illinois State militia visit San Francisco and take part in the exercises of Illinois Day, and Chicago Day.

As the Illinois State Building is on government ground, being located on the Presidio barracks, the First Regiment will receive attention from the Presidio troops.

Another plan in connection with either "Chicago" or "Illinois" day is to take the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to the Exposition, if a way can be found to raise the money needed for the trip.

Mayor Harrison will be master of ceremonies on "Chicago Day."

THE CAHOKIA MOUND ASSOCIATION FORMED.

So many attempts have been made without success to secure the great Cahokia Mound and other mounds near it for the State of Illinois that our readers will not be surprised to learn that an attempt is being made to have it preserved by the aid of a federal appropriation.

The Illinois State Historical Society feels that this wonderful archæological relic ought to be the property of the State of Illinois, but it will be glad to aid in the work planned by this new agency, as the important matter is that the mound be preserved.

On March 13, 1914, at St. Louis, the Cahokia Mound Association was formed. It is hoped that at least seventy acres can be secured which will include the great Cahokia or Monk's Mound, and a number of small mounds of the group.

The officers of the association are: Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis, president, and Dr. R. J. Terry of Washington University, St. Louis, secretary-treasurer. Officers of several historical societies are honorary vice-presidents. The association hopes to secure an appropriation from the Congress of the United States for the purchase of the necessary land. This is a most important work and deserves the assistance of every person who feels an interest in the history of the Mississippi Valley.

JERSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

Jerseyville, Illinois, July 14, 1914.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber,

Secretary Illinois State Historical Society:—

On August 5th of this year "Little Jersey" will have become a perfect jewel among the counties comprising the State of Illinois.

She will then have arrived at her "Diamond Jubilee" period, or seventy-fifth anniversary.

Our home people, generally, express a desire that the date named be observed and appropriately celebrated, under the auspices of the Jersey County Historical Society. Complying with the wishes of our citizens, said society has various committees at work preparing a program of exercises for celebrating said anniversary day.

In part, the program will include a street parade in the forenoon, composed of the Sabbath schools of the county, our county officers, past and present, our citizens and visiting

friends who were here in 1839, and other divisions of our citizens, led by our city band.

The hour from 11:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. will be devoted to a social time, including short addresses by the older visiting friends, and those who reside here.

From 12:00 m. to 1:30 p. m. the Court House Yard will be at the disposal of those present for basket and picnic dinners.

The newly completed and furnished rest room in the basement of the Court House, will be in charge of a committee of ladies, and open during the day and evening for the use of ladies.

In the afternoon the principal address of the day will be delivered by the Hon. T. J. Selby, of Hardin, Illinois. Mr. Selby was for many years a prominent citizen here, during which time he satisfactorily occupied various responsible positions, being sheriff of the county a half century ago. Besides this address, there will be music, flag drills and other features of the entertainment.

The evening entertainment will include a reproduction of what is known in history as the "Block House Indian Massacre" scene, ending in dispersing the band of Indians and sending their wigwams up in smoke and flames.

You are cordially and earnestly invited to be here, and to take part in the celebration on this Diamond Jubilee and home coming occasion; also to invite others to come and enjoy the day with your Jersey County friends, and to help make this occasion one to be long and pleasantly remembered by all present.

JOHN W. VINSON,
 CORNELIA J. SHEPHARD,
 FANNY H. ENGLISH,
 MAY V. CUTTING,
 GEO. H. VAN HORNE,
 Invitation Committee.

This circular letter explains very well the plans of the Jersey County Historical Society for its annual meeting. These anniversary celebrations are much enjoyed by the citizens of

Jersey County, past and present, and aid greatly in the collection of historical material, as many persons bring to these meetings letters, pictures and other material bearing upon the history of the county. The committees and officers are untiring and deserve great credit.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

The following named books, letters, photographs and manuscripts have been presented to the Library. The Board of Trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them.

Stephen A. Douglas. A Memorial. 121 p. 8 vo., Brandon, Vt., 1914. Privately printed. Gift of the editor, Mr. E. S. Marsh.

An Inside View of the Rebellion and American Citizen's Text Book. By Henry Conkling, M. D., Chicago, 1864. Tribune Book and Job Printing Establishment. Paper. 22 p. 8 vo. Chicago, 1864. Gift of E. G. Conkling, Seymour, Illinois.

File of the Weekly Washington Union, Dec. 12, 1847, to Dec. 4, 1848. Washington, D. C. Gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago, Illinois.

Natural History Survey of Illinois. Ornithology I, II, by S. A. Forbes. 2 vols. 8 vo. Springfield, Illinois, 1889 and 1913. Gift of Professor S. A. Forbes, Urbana, Illinois.

Illinois State Regent's Report, 1914, Daughters of the American Revolution, 24 p. 8 vo. March 10, 1914. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

"*Illustrierte Zeitung.*" Special issue descriptive of the city of Duesseldorf, its commercial activities and civic attractions. Gift of Brentano, New York City.

Masters of the Wilderness. By Charles Bert Reed, M. D. Gift of the Chicago Historical Society. Publications of the Chicago Historical Society, Fort Dearborn Series. 144 p. 12 mo., Chicago, 1914. University of Chicago Press.

Notable Women of St. Louis. By Anna Andre Johnson. 262 p. 4to. St. Louis, 1914. Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, Editor and Publisher. Gift of Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, St. Louis, Missouri.

House and House Life of the American Aborigines. By Lewis H. Morgan, Washington, 1881. Government Printing Office. 278 p. 4to. Gift of Mrs. William E. Fain, 825 North Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois.

The Story of Old St. Louis. By Thomas Ewing Spencer. Prepared for information of persons who expect to witness the pageant and masque of St. Louis in Forest Park, St. Louis, 1914. St. Louis, Missouri, 1914. 170 p. 8 vo., paper. Gift of Missouri Historical Society.

Halley, Pike and McPike Families. By Eugene F. McPike. 8 vo. Gift of Mr. Eugene F. McPike, Chicago, Illinois.

Revised Ordinances City of Farmington, 1911. 316 p. 8 vo., cloth. Gift of Mr. Clarence M. Routson, Farmington, Illinois.

Souvenir of Farmington, Illinois. Compiled by F. G. Hoagland. Published by Farmington Bugle, Farmington, Illinois. 40 p. 8 vo. Gift of Mr. Clarence M. Routson, Farmington, Illinois.

A Tube to Ireland. A Remedy for Ireland's Unrest and a Plea for its Commercial Betterment by means of a constructive enterprise rather than by Fruitless Legislation. By Henry Grattan Tyrrell. Chicago. Gift of Mr. Henry Grattan Tyrrell, Evanston, Illinois.

The Celebration of the Centenary of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. 66 p. 8 vo. Gift of Centennial Committee, Henry P. Dart, Chairman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Illinois Valley Wonderland. 24 p. 12mo., pam. Gift of Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria Railway, Joliet, Illinois.

Old Monroe Street. Notes on the Monroe Street of Early Days. 1914. Compiled by Edwin P. Mack. Published by the Central Trust Company of Illinois, 125 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. 83 p. 12 mo. 2 copies. Gift of Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

School Directory of Kendall County, Illinois. 1913-1914. 19 p. 12 mo. Bristol, Illinois. Publisher not given. Gift of Mr. Amos D. Curran, County Superintendent of Schools, Bristol, Illinois.

The Holy Gospel Protestant and Roman Catholic Versions Compared. By Frank J. Firth. 1911. 491 p. 8 vo. New York, Chicago and Toronto. Cloth. Gift of the family of Mr. Frank J. Firth.

Address in Memory of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General D. A. R. 1893-1895. Died December 25, 1913. By Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent, D. A. R., Illinois. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

Year Book of the Swedish Historical Society of America. 1911-1913. 183 p. 12 mo. Chicago, 1913. Published by the Society. Gift of Mr. C. G. Wallenius, Secretary Swedish Historical Society of America.

Government in the United States—National, State and Local. By J. W. Garner. 416 p. with supplement of 46 p. 12 mo. New York, 1911, 1913. American Book Company, Publishers. Gift of Professor J. W. Garner, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.

Thirteen Pamphlets. Gift of the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

Picture of Summerfield School House near Alton, Illinois. Framed with wood taken from the old School Building. Gift of Mr. G. Frank Long, 506 West Allen Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Post Card Pictures of Old Court House, Metamora, Illinois. Old Hotel, Metamora, Illinois, where Lincoln stopped when Attending Court. Grave of Abraham Lincoln's Father in Coles County, Illinois. Thomas Lincoln's Grave in Shiloh Cemetery, Coles County, Illinois. Gift of Rev. R. F. Cressey, Mattoon, Illinois.

Field Glass Used by General William T. Sherman on his March to the Sea. Presented by him to Hon. Orville H. Browning of Quincy, Illinois. Gift to the Illinois State Historical Society by Mrs. Eliza Price-Miller, of New Berlin, niece of Mr. Browning.

Two Genealogical Charts, Coons Family. Compiled by Percival Coons-Wilbur, 311 Alma Street, Palo Alto, California.

Wedding Announcement of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goodell (Mrs. Goodell was the daughter of Governor Mattison), addressed to General and Mrs. John Cook. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois.

NECROLOGY

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W. H. THACKER

HON. WILLIAM H. THACKER.

William H. Thacker, a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and valued contributor to this Journal, died at his home in Arlington, Washington, on April 1, 1914.

He was the fourth child of Stephen and Esther (McKinney) Thacker, born in Goshen, Ohio, July 15, 1836. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to the Des Plaines River, west of Chicago, then a frontier wilderness. In subscription schools, and finally at Lake Zurich Academy, he obtained his education, and was then employed as a teacher. In that vocation he migrated to Bath, in Mason County, where, in 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry Regiment, and re-enlisting, served to the close of the Civil War. There also, on the 21st of September, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Melinda Smith. Removing to Virginia, Cass County, he continued teaching country schools, in the meantime studying law in the office of Hon. J. N. Gridley. Admitted to the bar, he there commenced the practice of his profession, and was elected city attorney and justice of the peace. In 1877 he was part owner and editor of the Virginia Gazette.

With the hope of benefiting the failing health of his wife and daughter, he left Virginia in 1890 to locate in western Kansas; but finding climatic conditions there no better than in Illinois, he went on to Idaho. After a year's residence in that bleak region, he continued his westward course to Friday Island, the largest of a group of islands in Puget Sound, combined in San Juan County, in the extreme northwest corner of the State of Washington. There he resumed the practice of law, was elected state's attorney, for three terms represented the county in the State Legislature, and for several years served his people as probate judge. A republican in politics, firm in his principles, but never an "offensive parti-

san" in his successful career there Judge Thacker gained enviable prominence throughout the State as a statesman, jurist, and campaign orator.

He was an inveterate student and a scholar of wide range, making frequent contributions of value to various societies and publications in the lines of literature, history and science. His observations and writings added much to public knowledge of the archaeology, geology and natural history of his ocean-bound location. And his mind was so endowed with fine imagery and ideality as to give him more than ordinary standing among poets. He was a model father and husband, a highly respected and cultured citizen, and in all the walks of life a refined and honorable gentleman.

At length the chilly fogs and capricious weather changes of his island home so impaired the health of himself and family that he was compelled to seek inland more genial atmospheric surroundings. In the Arlington Valley he took up his abode some years ago where, retired from all active business, he passed his remaining days in the quiet enjoyment of his home and literary pursuits, amidst him family, his friends, and his well-assorted library. Mrs. Thacker died there on the 17th of May, 1911, survived by the Judge, two sons and three daughters. For several months he was in declining health, terminating in partial paralysis, from which he was mercifully released by death, conscious and with mental faculties unimpaired, to the last. The last poem he wrote, which well illustrates his faith in life immortal, may very appropriately be here appended. It is entitled "The Bed of Death."

No longer paint the bed of death,
A horrid scene that we should fear;
But rather draw a spirit band
Of friends and loved ones gathering near

To bear the unchained soul away
To broader realms and higher spheres,
To make its onward, upward way
Forever, through the endless years.

What we call death is but a change
From earthly care and pain and strife,
Into a world of fairer fields,
Of purer thought and truer life.

We should not shed the bitter tear,
And mourn as if for one that's lost,
When one we love is freed from pain,
And the "Dark River" safely crossed.

Then paint no more the bed of death,
A scene of terror one should dread;
All who have left this vale of tears,
Are living still—they are not dead!

EDGAR S. SCOTT.

Edgar S. Scott was born in Jacksonville in 1866. He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Scott. In 1881 he came to Springfield with Mr. and Mrs. J Otis Humphrey, where he first secured employment as a clerk in a grocery store. Later Mr. Scott became interested in the insurance business and located in the Ferguson building. He then accepted a position in the First National Bank, and when the Illinois National Bank was organized, became teller in that institution, which position he resigned to engage in business as a stock and bond broker. In 1901 he became president of the Franklin Life Insurance Company.

In 1891 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Cordelia Brown of Divernon, Illinois, who with one daughter, Dorothy Scott, survives him.

Mr. Scott was prominently identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows and was a member of the Central Baptist Church. He was also an active member of the Illini Country Club, the Sangamo Club and the Springfield Commercial Association. He had been for several years a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

He was a director of the Sangamon Loan & Trust Company and of the Illinois National Bank.

His death occurred in Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1914. The funeral took place in Springfield, Illinois, March 26, 1914, from the Central Baptist Church, Rev. S. H. Bowyer, pastor of the church, officiating, assisted by Rev. Donald MacLeod and Rev. E. B. Rogers. The body was forwarded to St. Louis for cremation, and the ashes returned to Springfield and buried in Oak Ridge cemetery.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON.

General Adlai Ewing Stevenson died June 14, 1914, at a hospital in Chicago, where he had been taken for medical treatment from his home in Bloomington, Illinois. Thus passed from the stage of American public life a man who had honorably filled a great part in the history of his country.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, like many distinguished Illinoisans, was born in Kentucky. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, the son of John T. and Eliza (Ewing) Stevenson. The older Stevenson in 1852 removed with his family to Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois. In his new home Mr. Stevenson found friends and relatives who had preceded him to Illinois. The youth, Adlai, attended the public schools of Bloomington and the Wesleyan University, and later he attended Center College at Danville, Kentucky.

In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Metamora, Woodford County, Illinois. As was the case of all young lawyers in those days he had a natural interest in public affairs. His first public office was that of master-in-chancery, which position he filled from 1861 to 1865. In 1865 he was elected state's attorney of Woodford County and he served the people in that capacity until 1869. In 1864 he was nominated for presidential elector on the democratic ticket, but was with the rest of his ticket defeated at the polls. In 1869 he decided to return to Bloomington, where he formed a partnership with James S. Ewing in the practice of law. He was married on December 20, 1866, to Miss Letitia Green, the younger daughter of Rev. Lewis W. Green, president of Center College, Danville, Kentucky. The marriage took place at the residence of Matthew T. Scott, at Chenoa, Illinois, Mrs. Scott being the sister of Mrs. Stevenson.

When he returned to Bloomington in 1869 he was, of course, accompanied by his young wife. They there founded a home within whose walls for more than forty years they dispensed a simple and dignified though hearty hospitality.

In 1874 he was first elected to a seat in Congress. He was defeated for re-election in 1876 by Judge Thomas F. Tipton, but was again elected in 1878. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

He was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first term first assistant postmaster-general, and served from 1885 to 1889. While serving in this capacity he made for himself a national reputation, and became a favorite with the members of his party throughout the United States. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Bimetallic Congress held in Belgium in 1897.

He was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892 and in the latter convention he was chairman of the Illinois delegation.

At this convention, which was held at Chicago, he was nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket of which Grover Cleveland was the head. This ticket was elected, and he became by virtue of his office presiding officer of the United States Senate.

In this office his peculiar qualities of mind and heart served him in good stead. He had a charming manner and was most courteous and affable and he greatly endeared himself to the members of the distinguished body over which he presided. His was a judicial temperament, and he was not easily ruffled, and seldom lost his temper.

His association with Mr. Cleveland during their respective terms of office was a close and delightful one.

In the book of reminiscences published by General Stevenson in 1909, he pays a high tribute to Mr. Cleveland, the man, the president and the patriot, in a sketch entitled, "Cleveland as I Knew Him."

At the close of his term as vice-president, March 4, 1897, he returned to his home in Bloomington and resumed the practice of law and the management of his personal affairs, but he did not long remain in retirement, for in 1900 he was again nominated for vice-president of the United States. This convention was held at Kansas City and William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president. Mr. Bryan and General Stevenson were defeated by their republican opponents, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1908 General Stevenson was the nominee of the democratic party for the office of governor of the State of Illinois. He was defeated by Charles S. Deneen by a very small majority.

General Stevenson was devoted to his home and family and to his friends, and he was most fortunate in his domestic relations. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were born four children, one son and three daughters.

Of these children, Lewis Green Stevenson, Mrs. Julia Stevenson Hardin, the wife of Rev. M. N. Hardin, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, and Miss Letitia Stevenson, survive their parents. The eldest daughter, Mary, died when just entering womanhood, December, 1892, and just before General Stevenson's inauguration as vice-president of the United States. Mrs. Stevenson died December 25, 1913, and was survived by her husband less than six months.

General Stevenson was a student of American history and he was particularly interested in the history of Kentucky and Illinois—his native State and the State of his adoption. As a lawyer and a statesman he made a study of legal and constitutional questions.

General Stevenson was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society and took much interest in the activities of the Society and twice delivered addresses before it. He also took part in 1908 in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He delivered addresses at Galesburg and at Alton. In 1903 General Stevenson delivered the annual address before the Illinois

State Historical Society. His subject was, "The Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions of Illinois." This able address was an account of Illinois from the beginning of European exploration, with special reference to its government and law. This paper has been widely read and quoted and is today practically a text-book for students of the constitutional history of the State.

January, 1908, Mr. Horace White and General Stevenson were the chief orators of the Society's annual meeting. Mr. White gave a brilliant address entitled "Abraham Lincoln in 1854," and General Stevenson gave an eloquent address on Stephen A. Douglas.

This annual meeting will long be remembered on account of the fact that these distinguished men were the guests of the Society and by the profound and remarkable addresses which were delivered by them.

General Stevenson's book, already mentioned, was published by A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago, 1909, under the title "Something of Men I Have Known." This title well describes the volume, but it does not give an idea of the charm of the book, the fund of reminiscences, and of delightful anecdotes of persons noted in the annals of the United States and particularly of Illinois and Kentucky.

General Stevenson was a gentleman of the old school, a type now all too rare. He was an ideal citizen. His domestic life was most happy. He lived with his wife for forty-seven years, from their marriage December 20, 1866, until the death of Mrs. Stevenson December 25, 1913. Around them clustered all that makes life beautiful—children, grandchildren, a beautiful home of peace and plenty, the friendship and respect of their neighbors.

Mr. Stevenson's public life was free from taint of scandal. His ideals were high and pure and he attempted to live up to them.

In closing this brief sketch of the life of Adlai E. Stevenson and summing up his career, no better estimate of his character

can be given than the words which he himself used in closing his sketch of Grover Cleveland:

“In victory or defeat, in office or out, he was true to his own self and to his ideals. His early struggles, his firmness of purpose, his determination that knew no shadow of wavering, his exalted aims, and the success that ultimately crowned his efforts, have given him high place among statesmen, and will be a continuing inspiration to the oncoming generations of his countrymen.”

JUDGE W. C. JOHNS.

Judge W. C. Johns came to Illinois in 1849 with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Johns. In 1853 the family located in Decatur. They came to Illinois from Circleville, Ohio, where Judge Johns was born December 7, 1846. They lived in Piatt County for five years before coming to Decatur.

He received part of his education in the Decatur public schools, then went to the model department of the Normal School. He was under the tutelage of Mr. Childs there until he went into the army in 1864. He was a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one hundred day regiment. After he was mustered out he attended Lombard University for six months and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in June, 1869.

The following summer Judge Johns studied law in the office of Crea & Ewing in Decatur. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Albany Law School and graduated from there in September, 1870. He studied for six months longer in the office of Crea & Ewing and then commenced the practice of law in Decatur. He continued to practice law until his election to the bench. One of his important cases was that of the famous Chicago drainage canal case in which he represented the attorney-general in taking testimony for the Supreme Court.

In 1880 he was elected state's attorney and from 1887 until 1891 he served in the State Senate.

In 1903 he was elected circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial District. He was again elected to the circuit bench in 1909, leading the field by about six hundred votes. In politics he was a staunch republican.

The age of Judge Johns was 67 years, 6 months and 17 days. He was but seven years old when the family moved to De-

catur. They first occupied the Dr. May house on East North Street, opposite the old high school. That was then one of the finest homes in Decatur. A few years later Dr. Johns erected the mansion on Johns hill.

In 1882 Judge Johns and Miss Nellie Harper, daughter of a Philadelphia minister, were married. Judge Johns erected a handsome residence on East Eldorado Street, the first door east of where St. Patrick's Church now stands. Mrs. Johns lived only a few years and then Judge Johns returned to the family home on the hill and lived there ever after. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Jane M. Johns, now 88 years old, a brother, S. W. Johns of Decatur, and one sister, Mrs. C. B. T. Moore of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Judge Johns had no children of his own, yet he understood the small boy and was always deeply touched when it was necessary to send a boy to the reform school. Often he would return to his private office with tears rolling down his cheeks after he had sentenced some boys to the reform school, generally for stealing junk. "I don't like to do it. I would rather sentence a dozen guilty men than one little boy, but the law says I must," he said one day after sending six boys to the reform school. "I wish there was some way of punishing the men who buy this stuff from the boys, but we have no law covering them. They are the real offenders. We are born thieves. The baby sees something it thinks it wants and reaches for it. If it is not taught otherwise it will keep on taking what it wants all through life, regardless of who owns the property. A child must be educated to be honest."

It was then that he told a newspaper reporter to get a lawyer to draft a bill prohibiting the purchase of junk or other property from minors. John Hogan drafted the bill and Senator Henson put it through the Legislature and it is the first law Illinois ever had on the subject. Since then Judge Johns had no occasion to send boys to the reform school for stealing junk. He often spoke of the fact with satisfaction.

"Why, I could easily have been sent to the reform school when I was a boy," he said. "My father bought the first

reaper ever brought to this part of the country. It was an immense affair, very heavy and cumbersome, and the castings were all of brass. It was a regular horse killer, and finally father put it in the shed and didn't use it any more. About that time I learned that brass was worth money, and there was a circus coming to town. I took a few pieces of brass from that old reaper and went to the circus. There was enough brass on it to keep me in circus money for a long time. Whenever a boy is brought before me for stealing brass, I am filled with sympathy for him."

Judge Johns served eleven years and nine days as circuit judge. He was elected in 1903, and again in 1909. His first race was against Judge E. P. Vail for the republican nomination. In September, 1902, he and Judge Vail joined in a letter to the county central committee, proposing that the republican primaries should decide which of the two should have the Macon County delegates in the judicial convention. Judge Johns won. A little more than fourteen years before they had joined in a similar letter. That time Judge Vail secured the delegation from Macon County.

The Sixth Judicial District is composed of the counties of Macon, Moultrie, DeWitt, Piatt, Douglas and Champaign. Judge Johns' term would have expired June 15, 1915.

"Judge Johns held court in Decatur almost continuously for the past eleven years," said John Allen, circuit clerk. Three years ago he was ill most of the winter and Judge Cochran served for him. That was the longest time he was off the bench. Judge Johns had about twice as much work as the other two judges in this district. At least two-fifths of the court in the district is held in Decatur.

"In addition to holding court here, he has frequently presided for other judges in the district. About six years ago he was a candidate for the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court. The convention was held in Decatur. He was a factor in that convention, though he was defeated by Judge Dunn of Charleston."

Judge Johns left for California, expecting to sail for Honolulu, Hawaii, to spend the summer with his sister, wife of Admiral C. B. T. Moore. Before he left he told his friends at the court house good-bye. He said it would take him three days and a half to reach San Francisco, and that he expected to rest there for a few days and would probably sail Friday of that week. He had been in poor health for some time. During last winter, between terms of court, he made a trip to Summerville, South Carolina, in the hope of improving his health, but he was really in worse condition than before he left. He died in San Francisco June 25, 1914, and his remains were brought to Decatur, Illinois, for burial.

During the May term of the circuit court it was difficult for him to talk above a whisper, and instead of sitting on the bench he would occupy a chair among the lawyers and close to the witness stand so that it would not be so much of an effort to make himself heard. John Allen, clerk of the court, had to read the court's instructions to the juries.

Before he left Decatur Judge Johns told Mr. Allen that he would never return to the bench again. He said he intended to resign on his return home from Honolulu.

While he did not talk much of his physical condition, it was plain to all who knew him well that his strength was failing rapidly during the past few months. He probably realized that his days were numbered, and a few weeks ago he thought it possible to close up the business of the May term of court on a certain day, he notified all the lawyers who had cases in which he had given decisions to have the decrees signed up by him by that date.

Those who knew Judge Johns closely knew that he had worked very hard the past few months. Besides his duties as judge he worked hard on the briefs to be sent to the Supreme Court regarding the Johns land case, in which it was sought to reform the trust by which the estate of his father was held intact. The land having been voted into the city, the burden of taxation and special assessments would sacrifice some of it

unless it could be platted into city lots and sold, a condition impossible under the terms of the trust.

One of his last acts in this connection was the reading of the proofs of the brief he had prepared. He sent for the printer before he had finished writing the brief, and told him that he must have it all ready to send away by the next evening. It was then late in the afternoon. The work was done and in commenting on it later he declared it the most wonderful evidence of the advancement in the printing business in Decatur that he could recall.

"By 6:00 o'clock yesterday evening," he said, "that brief was finished. It was set up, the proofs corrected, printed and the copies bound and ready to send away by 6:00 o'clock. A few years ago that would have been absolutely impossible. I feel more relieved in getting that brief sent away than anything I have experienced in a long time."

Before he was judge and the dignity of his position deterred many from addressing him with undue familiarity, he was known to everybody as Corry Johns. He was christened Corwin Johns and that was the only name he had until he was 16 years old. His schoolmates and friends as he grew up called him Corry and the name stuck. When he was 16 years old his grandfather, William Martin, asked him to add William to his name, which he did, and his official signature has since been W. C. Johns, though his more intimate friends always called him Corry.

He was named after Tom Corwin, an intimate friend of Dr. Johns. Tom Corwin visited Decatur in 1861, and on that occasion Corwin Johns made his first speech. "Mother wrote that speech for me," he said when telling about it a few years ago, "and it was a corking good effort."

Judge Johns preserved more strict decorum in his court room than any judge ever on the bench in Macon County. He drew a close line between his social and judicial duties, and never allowed the former to interfere in the latter. A close friend stood no better chance of escaping jury duty than the utmost stranger, and the lawyers at the bar were required to

observe the rules of practice and conduct themselves with dignity.

No levity was ever permitted and several times he threatened to clear the court room when people in the audience would laugh at some remark of lawyer or witness, or show an inclination to make a demonstration.

Off the bench Judge Johns was the soul of good humor. He was a delightful conversationalist, a remarkably good story-teller and one of the best of listeners. He was kind, companionable, lovable, with a heart as tender as a school girl's. He could talk well on any subject and he was always worth listening to. Before he ascended to the bench he was in great demand as a public speaker, but in late years he had no time for that. Only once or twice has he consented in recent years to make a public address. At the founders' day exercises at the James Millikin University in 1910 he delivered the commemorative oration for the late James Millikin, and it was a most eloquent tribute.

He never knowingly did any one an injustice. His decisions were seldom reversed by the higher courts. He has been known to reverse his own decisions on one or two occasions. He wanted to be right, and if he was wrong he was glad to admit it.

His devotion to his aged mother was beautiful. He never wanted anything to worry her, and kept a tender watch over her, and he was more than ever careful of her after the death of his sister, Mrs. Fannie Johns Sedgwick, a few years ago.

He was a member of the University Club and whenever present took an active part in the discussions and his opinions always carried weight.

He was an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society and his death is a great loss to the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., and Milo J. Loveless, graduate student in the University of Chicago. 94 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., professor in the University of Chicago. 170 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the Society. 55 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetic Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1900.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 642 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1903.

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*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. I. No. 1, September, 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence Walworth Alvord, University of Illinois. 38 p. 8vo. Springfield, 1905.

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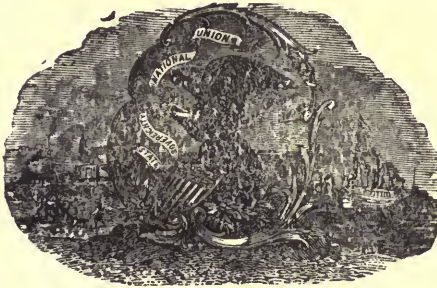
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The Methodist Episcopal Church and Reconstruction

BY WILLIAM W. SWEET, DE PAUW UNIVERSITY.

In a paper as brief, as this one must necessarily be, I can barely hope to touch upon the possibilities of this subject and to suggest the general lines along which such an investigation might be expected to follow. One of the neglected fields of historical investigation in America is that of church history, especially in its relation to social and political movements, but there are indications at present, however, that would point to a growing interest in this particular field. Among the indications pointing to an increased interest in this field is the fact, that at the last meeting of the American Historical Association, at Charleston, South Carolina, a conference was conducted on "American Religious History" and it is hoped that such a conference will be made a permanent feature of not only the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, but of other historical societies as well.

The general outline I propose to follow in this discussion of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Reconstruction is:

First. The Status of the Methodist Church at the close of the war, and its relation to the Church South.

2. The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Freedmen.

3. The position of the Church on the question of political reconstruction.

4. Some observations in regard to the influence of the Church on parties and individuals during the period of reconstruction.

I.

During the progress of the war the Methodist Episcopal Church had given the Government of the United States a most

loyal support. Its 127 conferences in their annual sessions had passed strong, loyal resolutions;¹ the eighteen official periodicals of the Church had supported the cause of the Union by vigorous editorials, urging enlistments, by printing patriotic sermons and addresses, and by calling upon the people for supplies for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and by devoting a large share of their space in every issue to the giving of war news.² This Church furnished over five hundred chaplains to the armies and navies of the Union,³ besides over four hundred Methodist ministers who served as delegates under the Christian Commission, all of whom gave some of their time free of charge, to the work of the Commission, many of them going to the front.⁴ It is impossible to tell how many Methodist soldiers served in the Union Army, but the number has been variously estimated from 100,000 to 300,000, and Mr. Lincoln's statement in his address to a Methodist delegation representing the General Conference of 1864, of which Methodists are so proud, is no doubt strictly true: "That the Methodist Episcopal Church sent more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any."⁵ And lastly when the body of the martyred president was laid to rest here in Springfield, at the close of the war, a Methodist bishop, Matthew Simpson, was chosen to speak the last words at the tomb.

Before the close of the war the Methodist Episcopal Church had already entered the South with a two-fold mission,—first to carry on the work of their Church in those localities in the South, from which the ministers of the Methodist Church South had fled, on the approach of the Union Armies, leaving their churches vacant. Such churches were, by the order of the War Department at Washington, to be turned over by the various military commanders, to the loyal bishops of the North, who were to appoint loyal ministers to go down and

1. "The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War." Sweet, pp. 47-95.

2. Ibid. Chapter VI, pp. 111-132.

3. Ibid. Chapter VII, pp. 133-141.

4. Ibid., p. 164.

5. McPherson's Rebellion, p. 499.

take possession. And, second, the Methodist Episcopal Church had gone into the South to look after the freedmen, whose helpless condition appealed strongly to Christian people of every denomination.

Naturally when the war was over and the Methodist Church South began to lay plans for the reorganization of their societies throughout the South, they came in contact and conflict with these representatives of the Church from the North. There was considerable protest on the part of the Church South against the Southern policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for in many instances, when they came to take possession of their churches, they found them occupied by their Northern brethren. "There was much trouble," writes a minister of the Church South, "especially in the Tennessee part of our territory, where our houses of worship had been taken from us by force and our preachers threatened with all sorts of violence if they should dare come into the country to preach."⁶ The Southern bishops in their first meeting after the close of the war, drew up a pastoral letter, which was sent out over the South, in which they state that "the conduct of certain Northern Methodist bishops and preachers in taking advantage of the confusion incident to a state of war, to intrude themselves into several of our houses of worship, and in continuing to hold these places against the wishes and protests of the congregations and rightful owners." Which they say, causes them pain, "not only as working an injury to us, but as presenting to the world a spectacle ill calculated to make an impression favorable to Christianity."⁷

The Church papers of both branches of Methodism, at the close of the war were filled with discussions relating to the reconstruction of Methodism in the South. There seemed to be a widespread feeling on the part of the leaders in the North that these two largest branches of Methodism should reunite, now that the cause of the split—slavery—was forever removed. Dr. J. P. Newman, who had been placed in charge of

6. *Recollections of an Old Man—Seventy Years in Dixie.* By D. Sullens, p. 307.

7. *Annual Cyclopaedia* 1865, p. 620.

the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Orleans and vicinity, in 1864, and who was familiar with the situation through first-hand knowledge, says in a communication to one of the Church papers: "The authorities of our Church should make overtures for a reunion to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on two general conditions: Unqualified loyalty to the general government, and the acceptance of the anti-slavery doctrine of the Church," and he further advises that if this proposal be rejected," then let the Methodist Episcopal Church plant a loyal, living Church in every city and hamlet of the South."⁸ Another writer some weeks later, however, looks upon the prospect of reunion as very doubtful, owing to the fact that the leaders in the Church South "realize that their only hope of influence, or even respectability, is in holding together, as an independent body, the Church they have ruled so long." And further on the same writer says, "They hate the Union, the North, and especially the Methodist Church."⁹ There were some leaders in the Southern Church who seemed very receptive of the idea of restoration of fraternal relations between the Churches. A correspondent of one of the influential Southern Methodist papers has this to say on the question: "We will, the whole Southern Church, will entertain any proposition coming from the North for fraternal relations, when that proposition comes from a proper source, and with reasonable and Christian conditions and suggestions.—But no proposition has yet been offered, no official communication has yet been made to us as a Church, and perhaps none ever will be."¹⁰ Still another leader in the Southern Church says, concerning Church conciliation: "The South is ready for conciliation," and infers that his Church is ready to hear and consider, in a Christian spirit, whatever proposition the Methodist Episcopal Church sees fit to make.¹¹

8. *Christian Adv. and Journal* (New York), May 25, 1865.

9. *Ibid.* June 28, 1865. Article on Methodist Reconstruction by Rev. Geo. L. Taylor.

10. *Southern Christian Advocate*, Sept. 21, 1865, quoted in article on "The Spirit of the Southern Press," *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Jan. 1866, p. 128.

11. "Episcopal Methodist," quoted as above.

A correspondence was held during the spring of 1869 between a committee of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a committee of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in reference to the reunion of the two branches of the Church. The Northern bishops said in part: "It seems to us that, as the division of those Churches of our country which are of like faith and order has been productive of evil, so the reunion of them would be productive of good. As the main cause of the separation has been removed so the chief obstacle of the restoration. It is fitting that the Methodist Church, which began the disunion, should not be the last to achieve the reunion."¹² The Southern bishops replied that they regretted the controversies and expressed a disposition to co-operate to bring about a better state of things. They suggested, however, that the establishment of fraternal feelings and relations between the Churches would be a necessary precedent to reunion, and called attention to the fact of the rejection by the General Conference of 1848 of Rev. Dr. Pierce as fraternal delegate of the Southern Church. In their reply they also make complaint of the Northern missionaries and other agents who have been sent South and have attempted to disintegrate and absorb their societies and have taken possession of their houses of worship. The address ended by stating that "We have no authority to determine any thing as to the propriety, practicability and methods" of reunion "of the Churches represented by you and ourselves."

In 1866, and for several years thereafter there was considerable fear expressed by the Southern Church leaders of their Church being "swallowed" by their more powerful rivals of the North,¹³ and in order to prevent such an unwelcome assimilation, it was proposed to change the name of the Southern Church, to "Episcopal Methodist Church." The General Conference of the Methodist Church South meeting in 1866 passed a resolution to that effect but the annual Con-

12. *Annual Cyclopaedia*, 1869, pp. 432-433.

13. "The Two Methodisms, North and South," *Methodist Quarterly Review*, April, 1866.

ferences failed to concur, as the proposition could not command a three-fourths majority of the members.¹⁴ The activity of their Northern brethren in the South urged the Southern Church on to an increased effort to rehabilitate their disorganized and depleted societies,¹⁵ and there was even an attempt made as early as 1866 to invade the North. In the fall of 1866, Bishop Doggett of the Southern Church, met with the council of the Christian Union Church, an organization made up largely of Southern sympathizers, who had separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church during the war. This Church was very small, most of its membership being found in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Their general council met in 1866 at Clinton, Illinois, and was made up of about one hundred delegates. Bishop Doggett, however, on looking the situation over, decided that it was not best to attempt affiliation with the Church South at that time. A Northern editor of a Methodist journal, commenting on this meeting and the suggested affiliation, says: "We invite the Church South to any field in the North it can occupy. The people they propose to serve in Illinois, as God knows, need all possible moral influences. Their preachers may be compelled to go on short rations, but we will not duck them, or hang them. We will stand by them against all violence. We give them a free North, and demand for ourselves a free South."¹⁶

The aggressiveness of the Northern Church in the South, immediately after the war, resulted in the organization by 1869 of ten new annual conferences as follows:

Holston Conference, organized at Athens, Tennessee, June 1, 1865.

Mississippi Conference, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 25-27, 1865.

South Carolina Conference, organized at Charleston, April 23, 1866.

14. *Annual Cyclopaedia*, 1867, pp. 494-495.

15. For an able discussion of the future of Southern Methodism, with quotations from the "Southern Christian Advocate," see "The Christian Adv. (New York), Feb. 22, 1866.

16. "The Church South in Illinois," *Western*, Oct. 10, 1866.

Tennessee Conference, organized at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, October 11-14, 1866.

Texas Conference, organized at Houston, Texas, January 3-5, 1867.

Virginia Conference, organized at Portsmouth, Virginia, January 3-7, 1867.

Georgia Conference, organized at Atlanta, Georgia, October 10-14, 1867.

Alabama Conference, organized at Talledega, Alabama, October 17-20, 1867.

Louisiana Conference, organized at New Orleans, January 13-18, 1869.

North Carolina Conference, organized at Union Chapel, North Carolina, January 14-18, 1869.¹⁷

Numbering ten in all.

In 1867 there were 66,040 full members reported, and 16,447 probationers and 220 charges.¹⁸ Some of these churches had been founded by army chaplains, as for instance, the church at Baton Rouge, where a chaplain had been appointed pastor of the Northern Methodist Church by Bishop Ames, in 1864, while he was still serving in the army.¹⁹ By 1871, the membership of these churches had grown to 135,424, and the number of preachers had become 630. Of the preachers, 260 were white and 370 were colored, while of the membership 47,000 were white people and 88,425 were colored.²⁰ The most conspicuous leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South at the close of the war was Dr. J. P. Newman, who had been sent to New Orleans in 1864 to superintend the work in that vicinity. Later Dr. Newman became the pastor of the Grant family and a close personal friend of President Grant.

As a matter of course the ministry and membership of these Northern Methodist Churches, planted in the South, were Re-

17. "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States." By L. C. Matlack, in *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1872, pp. 103-126.

18. General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1867.

19. *Western Christian Adv.*, April 26, 1865. Letter by Chaplain N. L. Brake-man.

20. *Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1872.

publicans, and were supporters of the radical reconstruction policies. It is also true that their membership included some carpet-baggers, employees of the Freedman's Bureau, and scalawags. A conspicuous example of the former is Rev. B. F. Whittemore,²¹ who was a member of the South Carolina Conference, and in 1867 was superintendent of schools in South Carolina, and later under the carpet-bagger Scott's administration represented the First Congressional District of South Carolina in Congress. He was accused of the unblushing sale of cadetships at West Point and Annapolis, and these charges were investigated by a committee, of which General Logan of Illinois was chairman, and he would have been expelled had he not resigned.²² I think it may be stated without any hesitancy, that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South was one of the strong factors in organizing the Republican party there, and is therefore partly responsible for perpetrating carpet-bag government and Negro rule upon the prostrate South. The missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, working in the South, realized that the success and perpetuity of their work there depended largely upon the triumph of the radicals in Congress. One missionary writing from the South, states that if President Johnson's policy succeeds, "Union men, missionaries and teachers of freed-men" will be in danger, and "every church and schoolhouse we have established will be destroyed," and further along he says, "If Congress fail we fail; if Congress succeeds we succeed."²³ And it is undoubtedly true that Greeley's definition of a carpet-bagger would apply to some of these Northern Methodists in the South. Some of them were "long faced, and with eyes rolled up, were greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. 'Let us pray,' they

21. General Minutes, 1867.

22. Rhodes, Vol. VII., pp. 149-150.

23. Christian Advocate (New York), Sept. 13, 1866; p. 292. Ann. Cyclo. 1866, p. 489. "The progress of the M. E. Church in the late slave-holding States continues to be more rapid than that of any other of the Northern anti-slavery churches and to augur important results, ecclesiastical as well as political."

said, but they spelled pray with an 'e' and thus spelled, they obeyed the apostolic injunction to 'prey without ceasing.' ''²⁴

To infer, however, that the motives of the Methodist Episcopal Church in sending Northern missionaries into the South, and establishing their churches there, was purely a political one or was primarily selfish, is inferring too much. Many of the Church's leaders were sincere and unselfish, though perhaps many were overzealous, in their feeling that their Church was needed in the South to perform a work, which could not be performed by the Church South because of its poverty and disorganized condition.²⁵ And also many felt that the Methodist Episcopal Church was needed in the South as a center about which loyal people might congregate, in order to offset the reputed disloyalty of the Methodist Church South. Concerning, however, the position of the Church South in respect to loyalty to the United States Government, at the close of the war, there is much conflicting opinion. The Church South had been practically a unit in the support of the Confederacy, as there is much testimony to prove, but there is also much evidence that at the close of the war the Southern Church accepted the verdict and were sincere in their attempt to become once more loyal supporters of the Government at Washington. The pastoral address of the Southern bishops, issued in the summer of 1865, advises their people to adjust themselves "as citizens of the United States promptly, cheerfully, and in good faith, to all your duties and responsibilities," and this course they feel is called for "both by a sound judgment and an enlightened conscience."²⁶ Bishop Paine advises the Southern Methodists "to resume in good faith their former positions as law-abiding and useful citizens," and he urged the ministers "to use their influence both publicly and privately, for the promotion of peace and quietness among all classes."²⁷ Bishop Pierce likewise advises the people to accept "the issues of the war as the will of God," and tells

24. Reports of Com. House of Rep., 2 S. 42. Cong. Vol. II, p. 477.

25. Christian Adv., Feb., 22, 1866.

26. Annual Cyclo., 1865, p. 620.

27. Methodist Quarterly Review, Jan., 1866, p. 125.

them not to leave their loyalty in doubt by unmanly repinings, "or by refusing the terms of offered amnesty."²⁸ Indeed a Southern Methodist paper went so far as to claim that the "Southern Methodist Church today is more thoroughly loyal to the Government, more to be trusted, than the Northern Methodist Church. * * * Our oaths have been taken in good faith and we intend to keep them."²⁹ While still another Southern writer asserts, "We take our position under the Government to promote peace," and the South "may rest assured that Providence has restored us to the Union, and the Union to us, for purposes and ends wise and beneficent, and reaching far into the future."³⁰

On the other hand, there is much Northern opinion to the contrary, and there was a very strong feeling in the North that the Southern Church was still far from loyal. And it is not at all strange that there should have been such diversity of opinion as to the loyalty of the Southern Church, since Generals Grant and Schurz disagreed on the same general question in regard to the whole South. One Northern editor says, "The loyalty of the Southern Methodist Church is probably much the same kind and degree with that of the mass of 'reconstructed rebels,'"³¹ and again the same editor suspects that "Much of the loyalty of the South, (meaning the Southern Church) is only from the lips outward and that only where Union bayonets compel it."³² Still another writer asserts that the Southern Methodists "hate the Union and the North,"³³ while Dr. J. P. Newman felt the need of a "loyal, living" Methodist Episcopal Church "in every city and hamlet of the South."³⁴

II.

A second reason which called the Methodist Episcopal Church into the South at the close of the war, was the great

28. *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 125, from an article on "The Spirit of the Southern Methodist Press."

29. "The Episcopal Methodist" (Richmond), Oct. 11, 1865.

30. "The Southern Christian Advocate," Oct. 5, 1865.

31. *Christian Adv. and Journal*, Jan. 25, 1866.

32. *Ibid.*, Aug. 3, 1865.

33. *Ibid.*, June 8, 1865.

34. *Ibid.*, May 25, 1865.

mass of ignorant and needy freedmen. The Church in the North had already begun work among the freedmen, before the close of the war, and missions for colored people had been established as early as 1862,³⁵ and by the end of the war, the Church was giving general support to a number of Freedmen's associations.³⁶ During the years 1864 and 1865 the Methodist Church had sent out several missionaries to Negroes in the South, and the Missionary Society had appropriated a considerable sum of money for their support, and for the establishment of churches, Sunday schools and day schools. The Church papers and the various conferences had urged upon the Government the necessity of establishing a Freedman's Bureau, and among the resolutions passed by the General Conference of 1864 was one stating "that the best interests of the freedmen, and of the country demand legislation that shall foster and protect this people," and they urge upon Congress to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs.³⁷ And after the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau the Methodist Church became a staunch defender of its work, and a number of Methodist ministers and laymen found employment in it. The best known Methodist layman engaged in the work of the bureau was General Clinton B. Fisk, who was assistant commissioner for Kentucky, and his work was given extravagant praise in the Church press.³⁸

When the war was over the Methodist Church greatly increased their work among the freedmen, and by 1871 there were 88,425 colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and a number of schools had been established for them, in various sections. In 1866 the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Cincinnati, by a convention of ministers and laymen, called for that purpose and in 1868 the organization

35. *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Feb. 27, 1862.

36. Sweet, pp. 171-172.

37. *General Conference Journal*, 1864, p. 130.

38. *Western Christian Adv.*, Oct. 18, 1865. An editorial on the "Freedmen's Bureau" in which General Fisk receives high praise.

was given official recognition by the Church and, has remained one of its principal benevolent organizations ever since.³⁹

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church at Baton Rouge, which was organized in the spring of 1864, is a typical example of the better class of colored churches of this period. This Church, according to the report of the Union chaplain at that post, had nearly three hundred members in 1865, and was in a flourishing condition generally. The congregation worshipped in the basement of the white Methodist Church, and often Union chaplains or ministers from the ranks preached for them. The colored churches were, as a rule, well supplied with local preachers, exhorters and class leaders, and in the church above referred to there were two local preachers, six exhorters and eight class leaders,—an excellent training for future political leaders among the colored race.⁴⁰

The attitude of the Southern Church toward the Negro seemed most commendable. At least the editors of their Church papers professed a humane and Christian interest in them, and they further profess that they will meet in the spirit of Christ, the Northern missionary who comes among them to do good and they also state that they do not intend to be outdone in deeds of kindness towards the Negro race. One editor says: "As the father would tenderly nurture the child, and stimulate, encourage and direct his labor to bring it to the productive point, so a wise political economy would impel Southern people to do the same by the Negro."⁴¹ Again the same editor says some months later, "The duty is no less ours, (to bring the gospel to the Negro) now than it was before the slaves were emancipated. It is as much our duty to look after their spiritual interests as it is to send missionaries to the Indians or to China."⁴² Still another Southern editor says they will rejoice if the "Northern Christians" do half as much

39. Report of the Freedman's Aid Society, 1868, pp. 5-8. The first officers of the new society were: President, Bishop D. W. Clark; vice-presidents, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Rev. J. W. Wiley; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. M. Walden; field secretary, Rev. R. S. Rust; recording secretary, Rev. J. M. Reed; treasurer, Rev. Adam Poe.

40. Western, April 26, 1865.

41. Southern Christian Adv., Sept. 21, 1865.

42. Ibid., Sept. 21, 1865.

as they declare they intend to do, and as to their own work he says "While we boast of no great wealth, and a very humble share of piety is all we claim, yet, when the genuineness of our regard for the colored race is brought fairly to the test the logic of facts will vindicate us."⁴³ The Southern ministers as well as the editors were also kindly disposed to the Negro, though in many instances they advised them to leave the Methodist Church South, and enter the Negro churches, such as Zion's Methodist Church or the African Methodist Episcopal Church. One minister states that he told the colored members of his church about Zion's Methodist Church, and "We got the colored people together and after a little talk they agreed to go in a body to that Church, so I took the church register and transferred them."⁴⁴

The attitude of the Methodist leaders in the North toward the Negro, was, as we now look at it, foolishly sentimental. They advocated, from the beginning of the war, not only emancipation, but the enfranchisement of the Negro as well. They exalted and exaggerated his virtues, and were more or less blind to his ignorance and glaring weaknesses and faults. Resolutions were passed by the conferences recognizing the freedmen as "native born citizens entitled to all the privileges, immunities and responsibilities of citizenship, including * * * the protection of law and the right of suffrage," and they further declared that they would not slacken their efforts until these rights are obtained for the Negro.⁴⁵ Editors wrote stirring editorials on the subject of Negro enfranchisement, and glowing reports from the missionaries in the South were printed from time to time, telling of the great progress of the Negro, and of his fitness for citizenship.

Nothing, perhaps, could have been better fitted for the organization of the Negroes into groups for the purpose of their political control by white leaders than their organization into congregations under the guidance of a white missionary. But just how much of a political role such congregations played

43. Richmond Christian Adv., Oct. 26, 1865.

44. Recollections of an Old Man. D. Sullens, p. 327.

45. New York East Conference Minutes, 1865, pp. 41-42.

during the period of Negro rule, I am not prepared, because of the lack of evidence, to state, but that they did play a considerable political role, I think may be maintained without doubt. As I have already suggested, the Methodist Church particularly, is a good school, for the training of speakers, for it gives the layman, as well as the minister, plenty of opportunity in that direction and statistics show that the Negro churches were well supplied with local preachers, exhorters and class leaders. We also know that a number of Negro preachers became prominent and occupied important political positions during the years of Negro supremacy. For instance, in the constitutional convention of South Carolina, at the beginning of carpet-bag rule, there were seven colored preachers out of fifty-seven colored delegates,⁴⁶ and a colored preacher by the name of Cain was one of South Carolina's congressmen at this time.⁴⁷ And also one of the only two colored men who ever became members of the United States senate was a colored preacher, one Rev. Hiram R. Revels, from Mississippi.⁴⁸ The other colored United States senator was Blanche K. Bruce, also of Mississippi.

III.

There remains yet for us to discuss the position of the Church on the question of political reconstruction.

It would be natural to expect that the Methodist Church, having been an extremely loyal church during the war, should at the close of the war take an extremely radical position on the question of reconstruction. And this is exactly what happened. In fact, nowhere have I found a more bitter denunciation of the South, or a more extreme vindictiveness toward those lately in rebellion than that expressed by the leaders in the Church and by the Church press. Especially was this spirit manifest after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Even

46. "Voice from South Carolina." Leland.

47. Proceedings of South Carolina Constitutional Convention, pp. 522-525.

48. Schouler, Vol. VII., p. 170 (foot-note).

Bishop Simpson, in his funeral oration⁴⁹ over the body of the martyred president, delivered here in Springfield, is not entirely free from this spirit and says, toward its close, "Let every man who was a senator or representative in Congress and who aided in beginning this rebellion and thus led to the slaughter of our sons and daughters, be brought to speedy and certain punishment. Let every officer educated at public expense, who having been advanced to position, has perjured himself and turned his sword against the vitals of his country be doomed to this. * * * Men may attempt to compromise and to restore these traitors and murderers in society again, but the American people will arise in their majesty and sweep all such compromises and compromisers away, and will declare that there shall be no peace to rebels." The resolutions passed by the Boston Methodist preachers' meeting, at their first meeting following the death of Lincoln, are equally vindictive. "Never," they declare, "will the nation feel its sense of honor and justice vindicated until the leaders of this unprovoked and wicked rebellion shall have suffered condign punishment, the penalty of death." And they further resolve that "we hold the national authority bound by the most solemn obligation to God and to man, to bring all the civil and military leaders of the rebellion to trial by due course of law, and when they are clearly convicted, to execute them."⁵⁰

The Methodist press generally supported the early acts of President Johnson's administration,⁵¹ but no journals were quicker to question his later acts and motives than the Church papers, and Congressional reconstruction found no more loyal supporters than the Methodist editors, and other Church leaders. The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* of Cincinnati has this to say of President Johnson's reconstruction policy in an editorial at the time of the convening of Congress in December, 1865: "The experience of the president in the

49. *Christian Advocate* (New York), May 11, 1865. Gives the funeral oration of Bishop Simpson in full.

50. *Minutes of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting* (Mss.), April 24, 1865.

51. *Western Christian Adv.*, June 14, 1865.

exercise of a broad and even excessive magnanimity, seems not to have been more satisfactory to him in the end, than it was to many of us in the beginning.’⁵² And the editor of the *New York Advocate*, at the time of the New Orleans riot, begins a long editorial with, “Among the severest chastisements that Divine Providence inflicts upon sinning nations, is giving them incompetent, obstinate and violent rulers.”⁵³ And then the editorial proceeds to lay the blame for the riot and the bloodshed at the president’s door. In the next issue of this same journal, the president again comes in for a scathing rebuke, in an editorial entitled, “The Nation’s Peril.”⁵⁴

As the contest between the president and Congress became more and more bitter, the Methodist papers became more and more open in their hostility to President Johnson. Commenting, in January, 1868, on the removal of two Union generals from commands in the South, one Methodist editor remarks: “Unless reasons more plausible than any that have hitherto been adduced, shall be furnished for this act, it will add a still darker hue to the reputation of the chief magistrate of this nation.”⁵⁵ And when the news came that President Johnson was impeached, this editor exultingly announces at the beginning of an editorial entitled “Impeachment”: “Andrew Johnson is impeached before the Senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. * * * He has at last * * * boldly set at defiance the laws of the land. * * * Our readers will remember how the beastly drunkenness of Mr. Johnson, three years ago at Louisville and Cincinnati and Washington on the day of inauguration, was denounced in our columns, and how we begged the people forthwith to demand his resignation. His moral corruption has ever made him a disgrace to the nation.”⁵⁶ How much of this righteous indignation is due to Mr. Johnson’s supposed habits, or to disgust at his reconstruction policy, would be hard to determine.

52. *Western Christian Advocate*, Dec. 6, 1865.

53. *Christian Adv.* (New York), Aug. 30, 1866.

54. *Ibid.*, Sept. 6, 1866. See still another editorial in the issue of Oct. 4, 1866, on “The Issues Before the Country.”

55. *Western Christian Adv.*, Jan. 8, 1865.

56. *Ibid.*, March 4, 1868.

On one occasion, when Bishop Ames was presiding at the Indiana conference in the fall of 1867, meeting in Indianapolis, a retired Methodist preacher was making a fervent speech, bearing upon his long experience in the ministry, and in the course of his remarks said, "I would rather be a Methodist preacher than to be president of the United States." Just at that juncture Bishop Ames, who had been a strenuous supporter of the Union during the war, said in his piping voice, "Most anybody else would, than the kind of president we've got now." This remark brought out the most boisterous laughter, and so long did it continue that the old brother could not finish his speech.⁵⁷

Such bold statements of political opinion, as we have noticed, both in the Methodist press and on the platform, is evidence in itself, that the Methodist Church in the North was practically a unit on the question of political reconstruction, and in their opposition to President Johnson. If there had been a divided opinion in the Church on this issue, such bold statements as I have given, would not have been reiterated again and again, and there would have appeared some protest. But nowhere have I been able to find even a breath of protest.

IV.

In conclusion I wish first of all to draw some rather general conclusions in regard to the influence of the Church on the politics of the period, and then to observe in a couple of instances the influence of the Church over important individuals during the reconstruction period.

After the evidence which we have just read, I think I am safe in observing that at the close of the war the Methodist Episcopal Church was practically a unit in favor of the radical or Congressional reconstruction policies. They favored such policies because they had felt strongly on the question of slavery and the war, and a feeling of vindictiveness toward the South was the natural result. Second, the Methodist Church exerted political influence of no small power in the

57. This incident occurred Sept. 14, 1867. Recollections of Dr. H. A. Gobin.

South, as we have already pointed out, through its missionary operations among the Negroes especially, and thirdly the political influence of the Methodist Church in the North was perhaps stronger at this period than it had ever been before or since, and it is a rather significant fact that both General Grant and President Hayes were Methodists.

And now in closing I wish to call brief attention to some interesting personal relations which seem to me significant. One of the most interesting of such relationships was that existing between President Grant and Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. As already noted, Dr. Newman was the most influential man sent into the South by the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of the war, and his positions on Southern questions were as might be expected, extremely radical, and he was not at all reluctant in letting his opinions be known. During President Grant's administrations, Dr. Newman became pastor of the church in Washington attended by the Grant family, and with them and especially with the president, he became very intimate. Dr. George F. Shrady, who was one of the consulting surgeons during the last illness of Grant, and who had opportunity of seeing these two men often together, observes that "There could be no doubt of a great bond of sympathy between these two men, who from long association, understood each other perfectly,"⁵⁸ and while General Grant was at Mt. McGregor, Dr. Newman was in more or less constant attendance, and it was there that he on one occasion, when they thought the general was dying, administered to him the sacrament of baptism⁵⁹ and received him into membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Knowing the susceptibility of General Grant to be influenced by men for whom he had a personal liking, and knowing Dr. Newman's position and strong feeling on the question of Southern reconstruction, and knowing that the success of his Church in the South depended more or less upon the triumph of radical reconstruction, I can hardly escape the conclusion,

58. "General Grant's Last Days," by Geo. F. Shrady, M.D., *Century*, June, 1908, p. 276.

59. *Ibid.*

that Dr. Newman had something to do with determining General Grant's personal attitude.

Another interesting personal relationship was that between Dr. Newman and the Logans. Mrs. Logan especially was a staunch Methodist and was a great admirer of Dr. Newman. Speaking of him in her *Reminiscences*, recently published, she says: "His sermons were, without exception, full of inspired language. * * * He was a large man with a big head full of brains. * * * He was intensely patriotic and courageous, and there was never any doubt as to the meaning of his utterances. He was devoted to General Grant, and losing all patience with General Grant's detractors, he was ever ready to defend him valiantly." Mrs. Logan says that when President Hayes, himself a Methodist, became president, he refused to attend the Metropolitan Church, where Dr. Newman was the pastor, because General Grant attended that church, and Dr. Newman was always defending Grant and all the "skulduggery" of his administration.⁶⁰ It was Dr. Newman, also, who was at the death-bed of General Logan,⁶¹ as he had been in constant attendance at the deathbed of his chief, General Grant.

It is very interesting, if not significant, that this minister, Dr. Newman, afterwards Bishop Newman, should have had such close personal relationships with these two public men, both of whom played such an important role in the reconstruction of the Southern States.

As suggested at the outstart, this paper is simply meant to be suggestive, rather than conclusive, though I am convinced that the lines of investigation here indicated so imperfectly, would yield, if followed, direct clarification to the period under consideration, as well as illuminating and interesting side-lights.

60. "Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife." By Mrs. John A. Logan, pp. 369-370.

61. *Ibid.*, p. 430.

The County Seat Battles of Cass County, Illinois.

BY J. N. GRIDLEY.

Cass County lies in the central portion of the State of Illinois, immediately south of the Sangamon River, and immediately east of the Illinois River. It is bounded on the north by the County of Mason; on the east, by the Counties of Menard and Sangamon; on the south, by the County of Morgan; on the west, by the Counties of Brown and Schuyler. Its east line is sixteen miles in length, and its south line is thirty-one miles long; its area is three hundred and seventy five square miles. The State of Illinois contains one hundred and two counties; if all were equal in size, each would contain five hundred and fifty-five square miles; therefore, Cass is but two-thirds of the area of the average Illinois county. In 1910, the population of Cass County was 17,372; the population of its towns was as follows: Beardstown, 6,107; Virginia, 1,501; Chandlerville, 884; Ashland, 1,096; Arenzville, 518.

Morgan County, Illinois, was organized by Act of the Illinois General Assembly, on January 31, 1823, from the northern part of Greene County, and comprised all the territory between the present Greene County on the south, and the Sangamon River on the north, being bounded on the west by the Illinois River, and on the east by Sangamon County, (of which Springfield is the county seat), which included the present Scott and Cass Counties. The county seat of Morgan County is Jacksonville, which was platted in the year 1825.

During the winter of 1836 and '37, petitions were circulated in the northern part of Morgan County for a new county. The proposed county was to be made from the northern part of Morgan, which laid north of the line dividing townships



CASS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS

16 and 17, running from the Illinois River east, to the Sangamon County line. These petitions were signed by some five hundred voters in Morgan County, which then contained, and at the previous August election had polled, about 3,600 votes. Acting on these petitions, the Legislature passed a law conditionally creating the County of Cass, making the line not where the petition called for viz: the line dividing the township 16 from the township 17, but locating it through the center of the township 17, thus cutting off a strip from the entire south end of the proposed territory three miles in width, and more than thirty miles in length. The condition of this law was, that, at the time appointed in the law, an election should be held in Morgan County, which then included the present Counties of Scott and Cass, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposed county. At that time Morgan County was represented by Wm. O'Rear, Wm. Thomas and Wm. Weatherford in the Senate, and Newton Cloud, Stephen A. Douglas, Wm. W. Happy, John J. Hardin, Joseph Morton and Richard Walker in the lower house. Of these, only one, Richard Walker, lived within the territory sought to be erected into the new county. This three-mile strip was composed of very choice land, which these gentlemen did not care to see cut off from their county; another reason for their act was, that the town of Virginia had been laid out by its proprietor, Dr. Henry H. Hall, in May, 1836, in the geographical center of the proposed new county, and he and his friends, Archibald Job, William Holmes and others, were urging, not only that the new county be created, but that Virginia be designated as its permanent county seat. But Virginia was but fifteen miles directly north from Jacksonville, and this influential Morgan County delegation did not care to see a county seat so near; Beardstown laid out on the bank of the Illinois River in 1826 by E. C. March and Thomas Beard, was twelve miles west and four miles north of Virginia, or thirteen miles distant therefrom by following the Beardstown and Springfield State road that connected the two; and these gentlemen decided, that if a new county seat was to come into existence,

the farther from Jacksonville, the better, and they resolved to leave the selection of the site to the voters, believing, that as Virginia was then a mere hamlet, and Beardstown quite a growing place of ten years in advance, that the latter town would be chosen; in this they were right, as the sequel will show.

The act for the formation of Cass County was enacted on March 3, 1837. The first section described the boundary of the proposed county, which description eliminated the three-mile strip mentioned. The second section provided for an election to be held on the third Monday of April, 1837, by the people of Morgan County for or against the formation of the new county. The act further provided that if the returns should show that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the creation of the proposed county, then the clerk of the County Commissioners Court should transmit a certificate of that fact to the secretary of state of the State of Illinois to be filed by him as the evidence that the new county had been created, and in that event that an election should be held in the new county on the first Monday of May, 1837, to choose the county seat for the County of Cass; that if the owner of lands where said county seat should be located, shall donate and convey to the County of Cass at least fifteen acres of land, where said seat should be located, to be disposed of by the County Court and the proceeds used in erecting a court house and jail; but if Beardstown should be chosen, then that town, within a year should donate not less than \$10,000 for the erection of such buildings; that the seat of justice should be located at Beardstown, until the public buildings were erected; that in case Beardstown failed to make the payment of \$10,000 within the year, then the County Court should locate the county seat at the point where the fifteen acres should be provided.

At the appointed time an election was held under this act; many of the voters within the proposed new county were so enraged because the three-mile strip was omitted that they refused to go to the polls; others did vote for the new county for the reason they believed a subsequent Legislature would

add this strip. Of the 3,600 votes that were polled the previous fall, only one thousand were cast at this special election in April; and of the voters within the boundaries of the proposed new county there was an actual majority of 48 against the proposition, but by rejecting the returns from Lucas Precinct which was within the proposed new county and Meredosia Precinct, in what is now and then was Morgan County, it was declared that the election had resulted in favor of the formation of Cass County; the returns from Meredosia Precinct were thrown out because they were returned by a citizen who was neither a clerk nor a judge of the election; and the returns from Lucas Precinct were rejected for the reason that they were sent in by mail, instead of having been delivered by one of the election officials. The election held the following month, to choose the seat of justice of Cass County, resulted in a majority in favor of Beardstown.

On July 21, 1837, the Legislature passed an act in relation to Cass County, Illinois, in which it was recited that under elections held under the former act that a majority of the votes were cast in favor of the creation of the new county, and that Beardstown had been chosen as the county seat; that some doubts had been expressed as to the legality of the proceedings, and therefore this act declared that Cass County was one of the counties of the State of Illinois; that the county seat shall be located in Beardstown, provided said town paid the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of the public buildings; that said sum might be made in three equal annual payments, etc.

Beardstown having failed to pay any portion of the \$10,000 for the erection of the court house and jail within the time mentioned in the foregoing act of July 21, 1837, the County Commissioners proceeded to locate the county seat of Cass County at the town of Virginia, as Dr. Henry H. Hall, the proprietor of the said town had conveyed to the county a tract of fifteen acres, immediately west of and adjoining the plat of the addition to the town. The County Commissioners then appointed Dr. Hall as a special commissioner to lay off the said

tract of fifteen acres into a block for the new court house and lots, streets and alleys, and sell and convey the same in behalf of the county; acting under this power, Dr. Hall platted a three-acre tract three hundred feet wide and four hundred and fifty feet long for the "Court House Square," and the remainder of the donated tract was platted as ordered. Dr. Hall had no sooner begun the sale of lots in this addition which was called "The Public Grounds of Cass County," than the County Commissioners proposed a new contract, which the Doctor accepted, under which Hall agreed to erect the court house and jail according to plans agreed upon, and in consideration thereof the County Commissioners reconveyed to Hall all the lots aside from the three-acre tract aforesaid, and repaid to him the moneys he had received from the sale of the lots. The building of a very respectable two-story building for a court house was begun in the fall of 1838, and rapidly finished; a sufficient jail was built nearby, both buildings of brick.

On the 2nd day of March, 1839, the State Legislature passed an act to provide for the location of the county seat of Cass County; in the preamble to this act it was recited that the corporation of Beardstown had failed to pay the \$10,000, and had not agreed to comply with the provisions of the former act in relation to such payment; that the County Commissioners of said Cass County had located the county seat at Virginia and had contracted for the erection of a court house and jail in said county; that doubts were entertained as to the authority of the commissioners to so act, therefore it was enacted that the county seat of Cass County be and remain at Virginia, and the courts of said county shall hereafter be held at that place; and the several officers of said county who are required to keep their offices at the county seat are required to remove their respective books and papers, etc., pertaining to the same to Virginia, on or before the first Monday of May, 1839, and any one of them failing to comply to be liable to indictment and removal from office.

It appears that the buildings were not fully completed by May, 1839, and therefore the first term of the Circuit Court

of the county was held at Beardstown, beginning on November 13, 1837, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presiding, who appointed N. B. Thompson clerk of the Circuit Court, Lemon Plaster was the sheriff. The next term of said court was held in Beardstown May 21, 1838, in October 1839, Hon. Samuel H. Treat, presiding as judge; at Virginia, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood presided at the next term in April, 1840.

In the meantime steamboat transportation upon the Illinois River had greatly increased, to the great benefit of Beardstown, which began a rapid growth of population and business enterprises; the people of that town much regretted that they had failed to retain the possession of the county seat, and resolved to procure its return from Virginia. Accordingly they procured the passage of an act by the Legislature, which was enacted on March 4, 1843, providing for an election to be held for the purpose of selecting a permanent seat of justice for Cass County. The act further provided that the citizens or proprietors of the place selected by the majority of the votes cast at the election, shall, within eighteen months after the said election, convey, or procure to be conveyed to the said County of Cass a suitable lot or lots of ground for the purpose of a public square, with a suitable building thereon erected for the purpose of holding courts therein, and a suitable lot or lots of ground with a suitable jail thereon erected, the suitability of such buildings to be certified by the presiding judge of the Circuit Court of said county, by his certificate in writing, to be filed in the office of the clerk of the County Commissioners Court of said county, and if the provisions of this act be not complied with, then the county seat of the County of Cass shall forever thereafter be and remain at the town of Virginia, in Cass County. Should the town of Beardstown be selected as the county seat, the president and trustees of the said town are authorized to convey to the said county any lot or lots of ground, the title to which to be vested in the inhabitants of said town, in order to carry out the provisions of this act.

Under this law, an election was held in the County of Cass, on the first Monday of September, 1843; 741 votes were polled

at that election, of which 426 were cast in the Beardstown precinct, and 236 were cast in the Virginia precinct; the result was a majority of 165 in favor of removal. Immediately the people of Beardstown proceeded to procure a location for the proposed buildings; a lot was selected at the southeast corner of the public park upon which a commodious two-story court house of brick was erected, in the rear of which a safe and secure jail was built; these buildings were erected in the year 1844.

The records of the Cass County Commissioners Court show the following order:

“February called term of the County Commissioners Court. This day, (February 8, 1845,) the court met in pursuance to a call made on the 3d instant.

Present, Henry McHenry, Jesse B. Pearce and George B. Thompson.

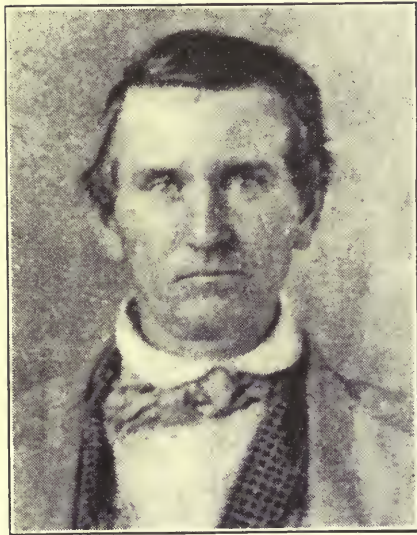
This day Henry E. Dummer, Esqr., on the behalf of the Corporation of Beardstown, presented to the court a deed from Thomas R. Saunders to the County of Cass for Lot Number One in Block Number Thirty-one in Beardstown in said county. Also a receipt from B. W. Schneider, contractor for building the court house on Lot One in Block Thirty-one (31) in the town of Beardstown in Cass County, for the payment in full for erecting said building; also a like receipt from Thomas Beard, contractor for building the jail on said lot, to the trustees of Beardstown; and also the certificate of the sufficiency of the court house and jail at Beardstown from the Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, presiding judge of the Circuit Court of Cass County which papers were ordered to be duly filed.

Court adjourned to meet at Beardstown on the first Monday in March, 1845.

H. McHenry,
J. B. Pearce,
G. B. Thompson,”
Commissioners.



CITY HALL, BEARDSTOWN, ILLINOIS, FORMERLY CASS COUNTY COURT HOUSE



JOHN W. PRATT

This loss of the county seat seemed like a death blow to the little scattered town of Virginia, only a hamlet of some 200 population. The center of population for the county then being at Bluff Springs, but four miles east of Beardstown; the eastern end of the county was very sparsely settled at that date. Acting under that belief, a number of the business men of Virginia left the place to settle at Bath, twenty miles or more to the northeast, located on the Illinois River and then a flourishing town and the county seat of Mason County; but a few residents of Virginia, led by N. B. Thompson, refused to acquiesce in that view of the matter, and, with the spirit that animated the Crusaders to recover the Holy Sepulchre, they dedicated their lives to the sacred cause of regaining the county seat. They bided their time with patience, awaiting the eastward moving of the population's center by access of immigrants in the eastern part of the county to favor their object.

In the meantime very strenuous efforts were put forth to recover the three-mile strip, which the citizens of Cass believed they were entitled to have as their own. The county was ably represented in the State Legislature by John W. Pratt, a citizen of Virginia, who had held the office of county clerk of the county. Mr. Pratt made an able speech in that body as early as the 7th day of February, 1843, in favor of his bill to extend the limits of Cass County. The members from Morgan County, led by the Hon. Newton Cloud, strongly opposed the measure. The Legislature adjourned within a month from the time Mr. Pratt made his speech in favor of his bill, and in that short time he was not able to overcome the strong opposition made by the Morgan County members. His constituents, recognizing his ability, returned him as their member at the election held on August 5, 1844, by a handsome majority, and on the 2nd day of December, 1844, he again took his seat as a member of that body. The Morgan delegation then consisted of John Henry, senator, and Francis Arenz, Samuel S. Matthews, Isaac D. Rawlings and Richard Yates, representatives. The last named later became the great war

governor of Illinois. Newton Cloud was clerk of the House. The proposition to extend the limits of Cass County was again brought to the attention of the law-makers of the State; Mr. Pratt, with his persistent ability, aided by his former experience and more general acquaintance with the public men of his day, with right and justice upon his side, was successful in obtaining the passage of his bill on the 26th day of February, 1845, which submitted the question of adding the three-mile strip to Cass County by a vote of the residents upon the territory in question, which election was held on the first Monday in May, 1845, and resulted in favor of the proposition by a large majority; 246 voting for annexation to Cass County and but 78 voting against it.

On the 11th day of February, the State Legislature passed a law entitled an act to re-locate the county seat of Cass County, which provided for an election to be held on the first Monday in November, 1853, to determine whether the present seat of justice of said county shall be removed to Virginia; in case the election shall result in favor of such removal, then it shall be the duty of the County Court of said county to provide suitable public buildings, etc. Under this act an election was held which resulted in the defeat of Virginia by a vote of 609 votes for removal, and 886 votes against removal.

In the spring of 1857, John Mathers, Elmore Crow, James L. Beggs, Richards Yates, Newton Cloud and others, organized the Ashland Land Company, and laid out the town of Ashland, in the southeast corner of Cass County on the line of a recently incorporated railroad, then in course of construction, from Jacksonville to Tonica, in La Salle County, to be called the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad; a short time later the plan was changed and the road switched into Bloomington; it is now a branch of the Chicago and Alton system. The right of way of the Illinois River Railroad had been secured from Havana in Mason County to Virginia in Cass County; the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had established a college in Virginia, and to accommodate the people who were moving in to educate their children, the Hall and

Thomas' addition to the town had been laid out, many of the lots purchased by those who were erecting homes thereon. The very rich prairies about Virginia were being fast settled, and it was thought that the outlook favored another trial to remove the county seat from the Illinois River on the extreme west to the geographical center of the county, where the town of Virginia was then flourishing.

On the 16th day of February, 1857, the Legislature of the State passed another act for the re-location of the county seat of Cass County, which provided for an election to be held in November, 1857; that it should be lawful for the citizens of Virginia, or any other persons, before or after the election, to enter into bonds to pay such sums for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and if a majority of the votes were cast for removal, then such bonds should be legal and binding. This election was held on the 3rd day of November, 1857, and Virginia was again defeated. The interest and excitement incident to that election were most intense, and arrayed the citizens and partisans of the two towns against each other in bitter personal animosity. The people of Beardstown, determined to overcome the increased vote of the eastern portion of the county, resorted to unstinted frauds, even to importing the hoop-pole cutters and stave-splitters to vote for them. For that purpose a steamboat plied all day to and from points in Brown and Schuyler Counties; and all aliens and non-residents in reach were brought in to vote for Beardstown, and to vote often. By such means, there were polled 1,606 votes against removal, a larger number, by nearly 200 than all the legal voters of the county at that time. In all other parts of the county, 986 were cast for removal; a goodly portion were obviously also fraudulent. At the same election the proposition submitted to the people of Cass County to subscribe \$50,000 to the Keokuk and Warsaw Railroad, (a Beardstown project) was rejected by the vote of 636 for, and 792 against. The Virginians did not appeal to the courts for a recount of the ballots and expurgation of frauds, but sul-

lenly acquiesced in the result as shown by the poll-books, determined to try it again at a later day.

By the end of the next decade, the name of the Illinois River Railroad had been changed to the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, and was completed between Pekin and Virginia, and the Tonica Road through Ashland was running as far north as Petersburg; a national bank had been organized in Virginia, and the town was in a very healthy condition; the numerous railroads through the country had caused the river transportation to almost disappear; Beardstown had been at a standstill for a long time and was then decreasing in business importance, and so the Virginians thought the time had come to engage in another battle for the long coveted county seat. They, therefore, procured the passage of another act by the Legislature on February 14, 1867, for another election which they hoped would bring victory to them at last. By this act it was provided that the question should be submitted to the voters on the second Tuesday in April, 1867, and in case the result was in favor of removal, then it was provided that Virginia must pay over to the County Court of the county the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be used in constructing county buildings; it should have been stated, that in 1845, after the seat of justice had been removed to Beardstown, the county authorities, without objection, conveyed the ground and building which had been built for a court house by Dr. Hall in 1838-9, to the school trustees of the Virginia township for school purposes, and the ground and building was thereafter converted to that use.

Fully expecting that the Beardstown managers would have recourse to the same frauds they practised so successfully ten years before, the Virginians foolishly determined to "beat them at their own game," and did—very much so—by adopting the same wretched tactics. In fact, they largely overdid it, the poll-books showing that all the poets and philosophers of ancient times, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as a host of Union and Confederate heroes of the late war, had voted for Virginia. The result was 3,940 votes were

recorded for removal, of which 2,820 were polled in Virginia alone. The votes against removal numbered but 850. The entire legal vote of the county was then, approximately, about 1,600. Beardstown contested the election in the Circuit Court, the case was heard by Judge Smith, of Galesburg, who came to Beardstown to try the case; among the lawyers for Virginia was Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, then of Peoria, Illinois, and Samuel L. Richmond, of Lacon, Illinois, a circuit judge; of counsel for Beardstown was Hon. U. F. Linder, a noted lawyer of southern Illinois. The poll-books kept by the election officers at Virginia were rejected, and Beardstown was again triumphant.

Among the delegates chosen by the people of Illinois to prepare their new constitution of 1870 were two eminent lawyers, Hon. Alfred M. Craig, of Knox County, and Hon. John M. Scholfield, of Clark County; both these gentlemen later were elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. The makers of this new constitution agreed that all special legislation should be prohibited in the future, which included acts for the removal of county seats. The members from Knox and Clark had county seat troubles of their own, and united in the framing of the following section to be included in the article entitled counties:

“Section 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people.”

It may be believed that the Virginians were closely watching the proceedings of this convention, and when it was learned that this Section 4 was practically agreed on, knowing it would forever blast their fond hopes of some day seeing the

court house again in Virginia, they resolved to do all in their power to prevent the adoption of this section, as the task of getting three-fifths of all the voters of Cass County to agree that the county seat be removed to Virginia was a hopeless one. The trustees of Virginia sent two citizens to Springfield to act as "lobby members" of the convention; one was Samuel H. Petefish, a wealthy farmer and banker, and the other the writer of this sketch, who was a young man just beginning the practice of the law in Cass County. They first appealed to Judges Scholfield and Craig to agree to a change of this section, but found them invulnerable; they believed the section was as good as adopted already. They then began to interview other members of the convention, whom they hoped might be so influential as to be able to defeat the passage of this odious section. The writer interviewed Judge Underwood of St. Clair County upon the subject; the judge very plainly said that the previous county seat elections had been most disgraceful, and he should use all his influence to prevent any more of them. There had been other contests of this sort in Illinois, conducted very much on the plan of the Beardstown election of 1857 and the Virginia affair of 1867. Even the restrictions that were finally adopted by the makers of the constitution of 1870 did not close the door against a repetition of those former disgraceful scenes. At an election held in Knox County, the home of Judge Craig, in a contest between Knoxville, then the county seat, and Galesburg, a city that desired its removal, the election was contested and a history of it is to be found in the 63d volume of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois; the title of the case is *The Board of Supervisors of Knox County, and others, against George Davis, and others*; in this opinion the court said, that stupendous frauds were committed at Knoxville; the election officers boarded up the windows so as to be unable to see each person who presented his ballot, there only being a small opening through which ballots could be passed; persons were permitted to vote many times; even young boys voted, and a vote for a dog was received; the poll-books showed a vote of over 1,500,

when there had never been polled there before one-half so many; the clerks of the election refused to testify that the poll-books had not been changed.

Although Judge Underwood flatly refused to assist the suffering Virginians, an appeal to his colleague, Hon. Wm. H. Snyder, of St. Clair County, was successfully made. This gentleman was a member of great influence in that body, later he became a judge of the Circuit Court in his district, to which station he was re-elected. Judge Snyder gladly took the lead in the attack upon this objectionable section because he saw the rank injustice of it, but for the additional reason that his brother, Dr. J. F. Snyder, was a resident of Virginia, and, of course, much interested in the welfare of his town. The Doctor has since served our State Historical Society as its honored president, and has made many valuable contributions to our records. The able and powerful attacks made by Judge Snyder against this fourth section appealed very strongly to many other members, who joined the Judge in the objections to it. Judge Craig became alarmed at the situation and approached our Virginia lobby members to ascertain whether he could make terms with them. A compromise was soon agreed upon by adding to the section as it had been framed these words:

“But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.”

As Knoxville was nearer the center of Knox County than was Galesburg, and as Virginia was within a few rods of the geographical center of Cass County, Judge Craig was satisfied and Mr. Petefish and the writer went home, and the people ratified the constitution with Section 4, Article 10, as above set forth.

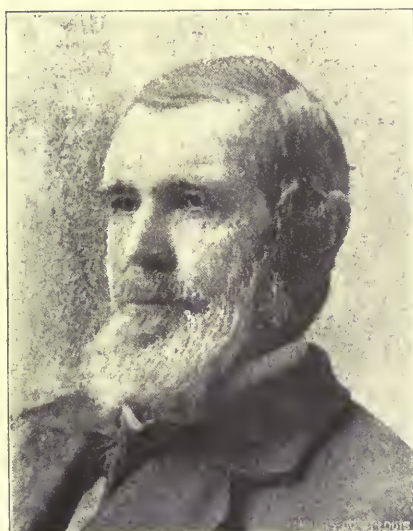
The next step on the long and weary road to the removal of the Cass County seat, was to watch the Legislature to see that a proper law regulating county seat elections should be written into the statute book. Accordingly, Virginia sent up a strong force to look after this, to them a most important mat-

ter. Among those who went was Dr. J. F. Snyder, who took an active part in this business. Colonel William R. Morrison, a life-long personal friend of the Doctor, often gave this account of it. He said the Doctor interviewed Gus Koerner, representative from St. Clair County, and a member of the county seat committee, and was very persistent in impressing upon him the advisability of a carefully constructed law relating to county seat removals. "Rest assured, Doctor," said Gus, "that we will make a fair county seat law." "That is what we want," replied the Doctor, "but we don't want it so d—d fair that it will let Beardstown beat us."

The general law for the removal of county seats, now in force, was passed by the Illinois Legislature on March 15, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. This law provided that all elections for removal of county seats must be held on the second Tuesday after the first Monday of November, at the usual places of holding elections; and the same persons who were judges and clerks at the next preceding general election, in their respective election precincts, shall act as judges and clerks of such county seat elections. It was by this law made necessary to circulate petitions throughout the county for a vote upon the removal of the county seat, and it was also necessary that as many as two-fifths in number of the votes cast at the preceding presidential election should be signed to the said petition by legal voters outside of the two contesting precincts. It was required that this petition be filed by the clerk of the county court of the county, and it was the duty of that court to examine the petition and determine whether the law had been followed.

The Virginians entered into this contest with brighter prospects than ever before. The establishment of the Farmer's National Bank in the town in 1865 has been referred to; the managers secured the services of John H. Wood as cashier; Mr. Wood had been connected with one of the banks in Jacksonville, Illinois, for a number of years, and was an excellent man for the position; Edward T. Oliver was employed as an assistant; he was a native Virginian, and a young man of ex-

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SAMUEL H. PETEFISH

emplary habits and of very good business ability. A large number of wealthy farmers of Cass County had previously transacted their banking business in Jacksonville, and, as a matter of convenience, had done their trading there. All these transferred their accounts to the new bank in Virginia. Barden and Wood laid off an addition adjoining the plat on the southeast, and at once lots were sold and houses began to grow upon them. In 1871 Samuel H. Petefish, a wealthy and enterprising farmer, who had recently moved in from his farm to Virginia, organized the banking firm of Petefish, Skiles and Company, composed of Samuel H. Petefish, Ignatius Skiles, William Campbell and Jacob A. Epler, all of whom were prosperous farmers; Mr. Epler had retired, and was then living in Virginia. They employed Mr. Richard Elliott, a son of Edward R. Elliott, one of the most solid and successful bankers in central Illinois, a member of the firm of Hockenhull, King and Elliott of Jacksonville. Fine brick store buildings were erected around the public square; people who believed the county seat would soon be located in Virginia came in, and a boom was on. On the other hand, Beardstown was in a sad condition. The town was laid out in 1826; Thomas Beard came to Illinois in the year 1817, when he was but 23 years old; he found General Murray McConnel at Edwardsville, Illinois. The general was attracted to the young man, who told him that his ambition was to locate a ferry on the Illinois River. McConnel had previously explored the valley of that river and described to the young man the famous Kickapoo Mounds a short distance below the mouth of the Sangamon River, and offered to go with him to inspect that locality. They set out on horseback to travel the distance of 100 miles; Beard was charmed with the prospect and resolved to remain there; he soon made friends with the Indians and established his ferry at that point, as the east bank of the river was an eligible site for an Illinois city. It was named in his honor; as soon as he was able he erected a fine building and established a hotel therein. His ferry enterprize prospered; it was not long until his daily receipts were large—sometimes \$100 per day.

When settlers began to fill up Iowa, hundreds of them crossed the Illinois ferry at Beardstown. The river navigation rapidly increased; for years all the supplies needed in Springfield were shipped by the river to Beardstown, and carted across the country to Springfield in wagons, a distance of fifty miles. Thousands and thousands of hogs were driven to Beardstown, coming for a distance of nearly fifty miles to be slaughtered and packed for shipment to New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities. The town grew rapidly; flouring mills, saw mills, distilleries, and other business enterprises were there established and did a thriving business. In the '50's Horace Billings erected the Park House, a three-story brick hotel, a palace in those days, and even today widely known as one of the best managed hotel properties in the middle west. Henry E. Dummer came there in an early day from New England, a young lawyer; he became probate judge, a State senator, built a fine brick law office on the public square and prospered; Garland Pollard, another bright young attorney, came from the east and settled in Beardstown in 1860; he also flourished, known as a lawyer of distinguished ability. But, alas, for Beardstown, railroads began building; the river traffic began failing, and the city began to languish; no railroad, hundreds of fertile acres immediately near, still annually overflowed, the days of drainage had not yet arrived; Leonard's bank went to smash; Judge Dummer became discouraged and went to Jacksonville, where he soon built up a fine law practice; Mr. Pollard quit in disgust and went to St. Louis where his ability was soon recognized and he was made attorney in chief of the great Baltimore and Ohio railroad system; the large and well appointed Park House was turned over to Andy Maxwell, furnished for one year rent free, the following year he paid as rent the beggarly pittance of three hundred dollars. Judge Douglas, of national fame, had purchased a large number of lots in Beardstown; he allowed them to sell for taxes; the writer of this sketch owned a number of lots, now very valuable, for which he was glad to get \$75 each; no one now visiting the beautiful and pros-

perous city of Beardstown, one of the very best little cities in Illinois, can easily believe this doleful account of her condition in those "hard times." The railroad now owned by the Baltimore and Ohio system had been extended into Beardstown about 1870, but seemed at that time to be of no benefit or advantage to her. It was like the razors that were made, not to shave, but to sell. That with many other roads was built to bond, and then allow the bond-holders to foreclose and lose their money; that class of railroads are now owned by the great railroad systems of the country, bought for a beggarly price and used as feeders.

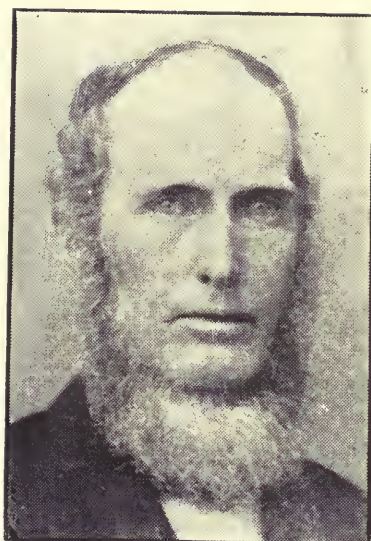
And so Virginia thought that to get the county seat would now be an easy task; they reckoned without their host, as the sequel will show.

The first necessary thing to do was to make a *city* out of the little town of Virginia, and to do that it was necessary to find at least one thousand people within the corporate limits. For that work a census-taker was chosen. A boy was once sent out into a farm-yard to count the pigs; he returned and reported that he had counted all but one, and that one had run so fast that he could not count him; perhaps our census man found so many in the outskirts running so fast that he counted them more than once; but, at least, he reported one thousand, and who was there to dispute it? The Bible says that once on a time the disciples were all in one place, with one accord, and like them, there was no dissension among the Virginians in the beginning of this contest. The next move was to employ Hon. Cassius G. Whitney of Pekin, Illinois, a talented young lawyer who then was the state's attorney for the circuit containing Tazewell, Mason, Menard and Cass Counties. Later he was a partner of Hon. Charles M. Tinney, a well known Illinois republican politician, now living in Springfield. Mr. Whitney prepared the preliminary notices under the law, and the Virginia party was soon made aware of the fact that the opposition to their plans was to be strong and bitter. Mr. Whitney with some of the more zealous Virginians, among them Ignatius Skiles, Morrison Graves, Chas. Crandall and

others, made a school house campaign all over the central and eastern portion of the county, urging the people to remove their county seat where justice demanded it should be situated.

No sooner was the campaign inaugurated than Jacob Dunaway unfolded his plan to win the county seat election. This man became a resident of Virginia about 1849; he came as a stage driver; soon he owned the stage lines between Virginia and Jacksonville, and Virginia and Beardstown; soon he purchased the Virginia hotel; he was a man of but little education, but of great natural ability; had he been properly educated, he might have become a famous lawyer. He had been in the thickest of the fight in the various county seat elections held after his advent into Cass County; he knew what Beardstown had done, what she could do, and what she would be likely to do. He saw that a majority of *all the voters in the county* must be obtained to win; that all the sick, all the absentees, all the supremely indifferent would be counted against Virginia, and so he declared that the only way to win the county seat was for the town of Virginia to build a respectable court house on the public square before the election. His plan, at first was ridiculed; the objectors exclaimed, "Virginia has no authority to build a court house." To this Dunaway replied, "Virginia can build a city hall and turn it over to the county." The answer to this was, "Virginia already has a two-story brick city hall that is still unpaid for, and if we begin on your plan an injunction will be issued to stop us." But Dunaway persisted; he hammered away, and, at last, it was agreed that the building should be erected. If the plan of Jacob Dunaway had not been adopted, the county seat would never have been removed to Virginia, as the reader will see before he finishes this account. If Virginia had derived one-half the expected benefit the removal of the seat of justice was to bring, then it would be the duty of their citizens to erect a monument in the public square to the memory of Jacob Dunaway. There could not have been another election before 1882, and by that date Beardstown was on the high road to her present degree of prosperity, and an effort then to take the county seat would not have been made.

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JACOB DUNAWAY

The plans for a neat two-story building of brick with stone trimmings, conveniently arranged for a court house, were arranged to cost more than twenty thousand dollars; Jobst and Pierce of Peoria, were awarded the contract to build it, and immediately the work was begun upon the public square and was rapidly pushed forward. The dedicatory services were attended by a large concourse of people, but not many came from Beardstown. The argument of Jacob Dunaway was this: A large number of tax-paying citizens, living half-way between the towns, finding that Virginia has paid for a court house to be given to the county, will not vote for Beardstown, knowing that if Beardstown wins, she will tax us to build a set of county buildings that will forever settle this county seat question. Virginia will be as convenient to us as Beardstown, so we will vote for removal to accept a court house ready for use. This argument without doubt was effective with not a few of the voters who lived near the "divide."

On the 5th day of November, 1872, the election for county officers was held in Cass County, and to show the bitterness that then existed between the two contending factions, let me here say: Previous to that time for many years, Cass County had been a democratic stronghold; the county could be depended upon to roll up a democratic majority of several hundred, but, at that election, two candidates upon the republican ticket, George Volkmar for sheriff, and Albert W. Arenz, for circuit clerk, were elected by good majorities for the reason that they were residents of Beardstown, and both active workers against Virginia. For some years after that election the county was divided into two hostile camps, in bitter warfare; the Virginians made up mixed Virginia tickets composed of both republicans and democrats, and fought for them and elected them until such time as the hatred wore away.

The 12th day of November was an ideal day, a beautiful Indian summer day, and in what land can more entrancing weather be enjoyed than that of the Indian summers of the middle west? Challengers came up from Beardstown provided for by the county seat law to attend the election at

Virginia, and challengers went to Beardstown to see the election was a fair one. The nooks and corners of the little county were carefully explored; the bushes were beaten, and every effort was made to get all the voters to the polls. The battle was very quietly fought and fairly conducted on both sides. The result, as shown by the count, was 1,458 votes for the removal, and 1,330 votes against the removal, a majority of 128 votes in favor of Virginia, and there was great rejoicing in the center of the county. But the good people of Beardstown did not believe in surrender, and prepared to fight to the limit. The service of able lawyers was arranged for; Garland Pollard, then of St. Louis, and Isaac J. Ketcham of Jacksonville, were at once retained, with Hon. Thomas H. Carter, an old lawyer of Beardstown, who was selected for local counsel. They promptly prepared a bill to contest the election, claiming that many persons had voted for removal without right; that more than one hundred legal voters had not voted either way; and that there was not a majority of all the legal voters of the county who had voted for removal.

Cass County never adopted the township organization plan of county government, but retained the old system. The three county commissioners were originally called the County Commissioners Court, and later were styled the County Court; the Probate Court had recently been granted common law jurisdiction, to a limited extent, and that tribunal was also called the County Court. In the fifteen sections of the act for the removal of county seats, the County Court was named in seven of them, and there was some doubt which of these two "courts" was meant in these several sections. This defect was recognized by the Legislature of 1873, which amended the act by providing that the words "county court," or "court," as they appear in the original act shall, except in Sections 12 and 13 be held to mean the County Court for the transaction of probate and judicial business; and the word "county court," as used in Section 13 of the act, shall be held to mean the county court for the transaction for county business. As the law was blind on this important point, Mr. Whitney had to

make a guess at it, and, of course, the attorneys for Beardstown, no matter what they really believed, pretended to believe that the Virginians got into the wrong court and therefore the whole proceedings were void, and no valid election had been held. Before November was ended, a large delegation from these two contending cities were in Havana, Mason County, before Charles Turner, the judge of the Circuit Court, in a struggle over this disputed question. The judge held one session in Havana and continued it to a later date to be finished at Pekin. Hon. N. W. Green, an excellent lawyer of Pekin, was retained by the Virginians to aid Mr. Whitney; Beardstown was there, represented by Messrs. Pollard and Ketcham. The judge held that Whitney had guessed right, and that ended that contention.

An injunction had been granted in the case for the contesting of this election, restraining the removal of the county records, until the final disposition of the case, so Beardstown was in no hurry to reach the end of the action. After a long conference, it was agreed that Mr. James A. Hall, then in the employ of Judge Kirby of Jacksonville, in his title abstract office, should be chosen as the special commissioner to take the testimony in the case. A part of the testimony was taken at Virginia, but the greater part at Beardstown, where this writer was engaged more than two hundred days. The examination of witnesses dragged on for many weary months; hundreds of those who had voted were called upon to testify; some were sent for several different times, to their discomfort and disgust. Under the county seat election law, the residence qualification required that the voter should have resided one year in the State, six months in the county, and ninety days in the election precinct, whereas, in other elections, but ninety days' residence in the county and thirty days in the election precinct was necessary; the difference was designed to discourage the colonization of voters for the special purpose.

At one stage of the battle, the Beardstown attorneys found it necessary to amend their pleadings, and a judge was applied to for consent so to do. In preparing his order, the writer of

it neglected to provide for the continuance of the injunction. This failure was noticed by Mr. Whitney, and he prepared to give the good people of Beardstown a surprise. As before stated, the Virginians had combined to nominate a Virginia non-partizan ticket for use in the election of county officers; this ticket for the election of November, 1874, named James B. Black, a republican, for county clerk, and John W. Savage, a democratic-greenbacker, for county judge, and William Epler, a republican, for sheriff. These three gentlemen, of course, were strong partizans on the Virginia side of the battle, and they were elected, and at this time were holding their respective offices in the court house in Beardstown. The time was in the winter of 1874-5. In the darkness of the night, two teams and wagons, accompanied by a goodly number of horsemen, all armed, left Virginia. About midnight they arrived in the suburbs of Beardstown; two of the horsemen rode quietly to the court house, and found that Judge Savage and Mr. Black had boxed up all the records of the county clerk's office ready for removal. The two messengers rode back to their confederates and reported that "all was quiet on the Potomac." The teamster drove through the streets of Beardstown, which were then in deep sand, now well paved. The teams were halted by the side of the building; the precious boxes soon loaded into the wagons, and the procession moved out of the city in the darkness, undiscovered. About three the next morning, the sleepers in Virginia were aroused by the firing of guns and shouting; they could not imagine the occasion. The contents of the wagons were carried up into the second story of the new court house and put under a guard. Early in the morning, it was discovered that the office room of the county clerk was an empty one. A dispatch was sent to the Beardstown lawyers, who at once patched up their pleadings and obtained an order restraining the runaway officials from transacting any official business in Virginia until the end of the case; consequently, Mr. Black and Judge Savage enjoyed a vacation for several months, and important probate matters were cared for by the judge of the Circuit Court in vacation.

At length, the parties announced that they were ready, and

the cause was heard by Judge Lyman Lacey, one of the judges of the judicial circuit. The trial occupied the greater part of two weeks, filled with bloodless skirmishes. Judge Lacey found the issues for Virginia, and Beardstown promptly obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. In that court Beardstown was most ably represented by Judge Anthony Thornton, for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and by Garland Pollard of St. Louis, and I. J. Ketcham of Jacksonville, Thomas H. Carter of Beardstown and the law firm of Hay, Greene and Littler of Springfield. Virginia was represented by the Chicago firm of Lawrence, Winston, Campbell and Lawrence, the senior member being Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, for many years one of the judges of the Illinois Supreme Court; also by C. G. Whitney of Pekin, and Isaac L. Morrison of Jacksonville, and the writer of this sketch, of Virginia. The case was heard at the January term, 1875, twenty-six months after the election. The opinion was written by Judge Sheldon and is reported in the 76th volume of the Illinois Reports at page 34; the title of the cause being *The City of Beardstown, appellant, vs. The City of Virginia, appellee*.

Among other important questions passed upon by the court was this one: Were aliens, who were minors on April 1, 1848, made voters by the Constitution of Illinois adopted in 1848. By the adoption of that instrument, all male aliens above the age of 21 years residing in Illinois on April 1, 1848, were made legal voters, without the necessity of their taking out naturalization papers. The question was: Did the minor sons of these aliens become voters upon their arriving at the age of 21 years. The appellants in this case contended that this class of the people were entitled to vote for this reason: The naturalization law provided that if the alien father became naturalized, his minor sons became legal voters at the age of 21 years by operation of law, and by analogy it should be held these " '48 minors," as they were called, became legal voters at their majority. As there were forty-four in this class, ten of whom had voted for removal and thirty-four against, it

was very important that Beardstown should win on this contention. Judge Thornton, in his argument in this case, used nearly half of its printed pages strenuously insisting that these "'48 minors" were made voters by the constitution of 1848. He burst out in these strains of eloquence:

"The noble boy, who witnesseth with a deep interest the annual return of the day of election, looks forward to the time, when he can be a participant, although he can not use it, the privilege is secured to him; the constitution has guaranteed it, and he only awaits the rapid passage of time, to deposit his ballot, as an American freeman. He is in truth, in the broad sense of the term, an elector. The enfranchisement of the father is the enfranchisement of the child."

In replying to this choice bit of eloquence, Judge Lawrence first examined the record of the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1848, of which Judge Thornton was a distinguished member and has this to say:

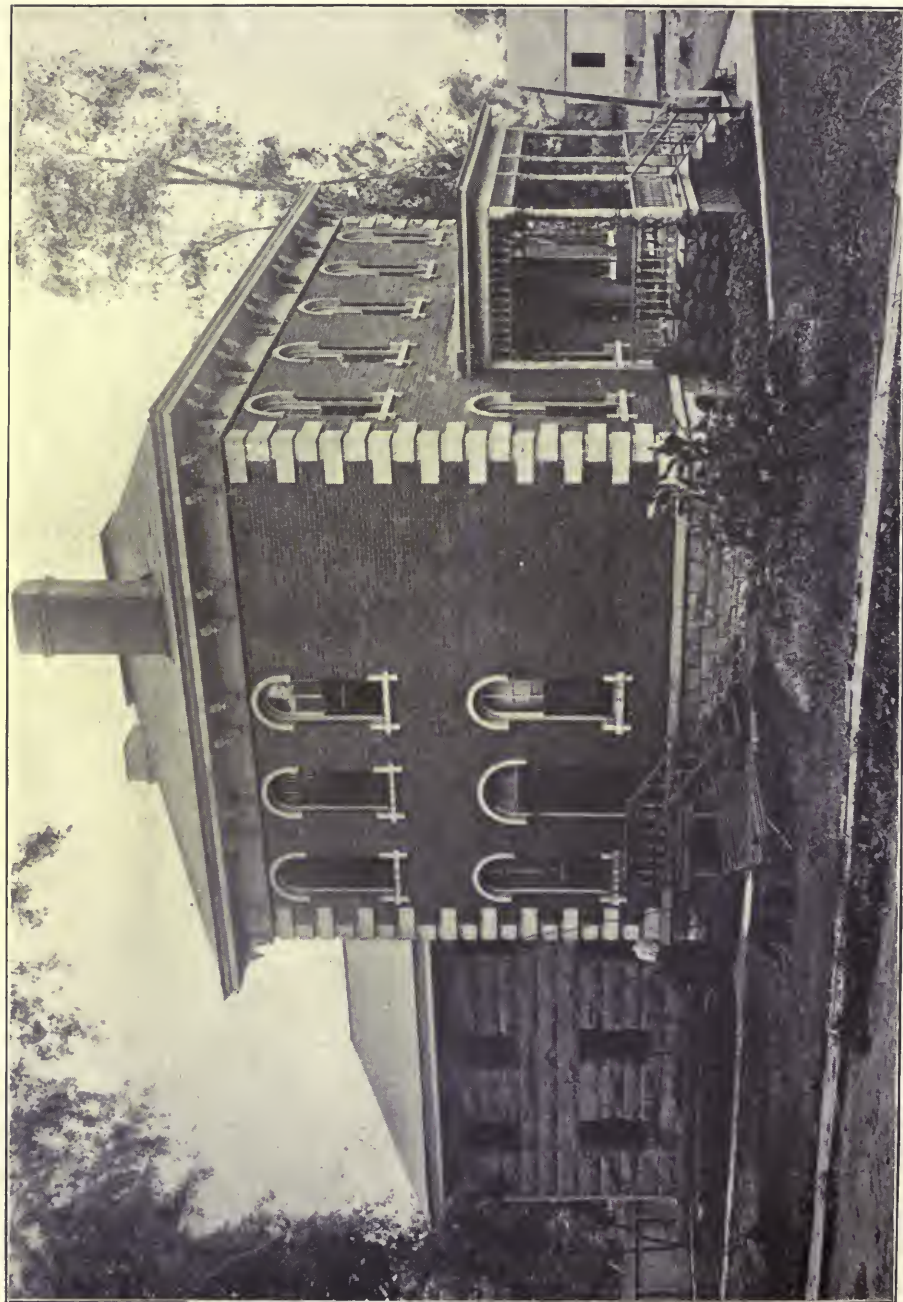
"We confess to a great degree of surprise, when we read that '*Mr. Anthony Thornton, of Shelby*, argued against the power of this State to pass any law allowing foreigners the right of suffrage. He thought such laws were unconstitutional, and challenged a precedent in the Union. In Ohio the constitution was in the same words as ours, yet they have never interpreted it as we have. He would vote against the amendment."

"It is difficult for us to realize that this was the language of the learned counsel for the appellant, who now argues so strenuously to convince the court that the article, as originally drafted, and as finally adopted with his vote among the '*Yeas*', was understood *by him* to invest any unnaturalized foreigner with the right to vote, though he had not already exercised that right under the constitution of 1818."

Judge Lawrence then quotes the passage referred to concerning the "noble boy," and then adds:

"We must be permitted to doubt whether 'the noble boy,' then present to the sight of '*Mr. Thornton, of Shelby*,' bore

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CASS COUNTY JAIL, VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS

the same aspect as the one now present to the imagination of the learned counsel for appellant."

" 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.' "

The opinion in the case was written by Justice Sheldon. The court held with Judge Lacey who heard the case below, that these minors of 1848 were not entitled to vote. It was found that the majority for removal as found by the returns was 128; that the numbers of the illegal votes cast against removal was 129; votes illegally excluded by the judges of election but received by the court, 2; making an aggregate of 259 votes. Votes for removal found to be illegal, 102; legal voters of Cass County who did not vote, 149, making a total of 251; which left a majority for the removal of eight votes.

The court proceeded as follows:

"We find a number of cases on each side where we would be inclined to find differently from the court below; but on a balancing the one against the other, we fail to find an excess of erroneous rulings against the appellant enough to overcome the majority in favor of removal."

In the case the court found in favor of the right to vote by certain persons who were naturalized in the county courts.

This opinion reached the parties in mid-summer of 1875, and therefore the remaining officials came up from Beardstown with their records and established themselves in the new court house in Virginia, and it was believed that the county seat case was at an end.

In the case of *The People ex rel, etc. vs. McGowan*, reported in the 77th Illinois, page 644, the court reversed their ruling upon the right of county courts to naturalize aliens, whereupon the attorneys for Beardstown obtained a rehearing of the case. It came up again at the term of January, 1876, and is reported in Vol. 81 at page 541. By the revision of their findings to accord with the McGowan case, they found the result was a tie vote between Beardstown and Virginia. The court must have found it was in a dilemma, for the county business was proceeding in a very satisfactory manner in Virginia. There was no other course to pursue, except to

dig down deep into the case, and wade through the swollen record. This the court proceeded to do, overhauling the testimony at a great rate. Just what they found in the many cases would not interest the reader of this sketch; suffice it to say, that when the work was ended the court found there was a majority in favor of removal of just three votes, and two of the judges, Justices Craig and Dickey, dissented to that finding.

So the reader will agree that if the plan of Jacob Dunaway had not been adopted and carried out, Virginia would have not won this hard-fought battle.

The Virginians, now victorious but utterly exhausted, sat down to wait for the establishment of the county seat to make for them a great and populous city. Merchants came from Jacksonville, Chandlerville and Beardstown, and Virginia found it had more dry goods stores than were in Jacksonville—a city ten times its size. But the people and the trade did not materialize as expected and these newcomers silently folded their tents and stole away. The Burlington Railroad system acquired the ownership of the valuable line of road extending from Rock Island to St. Louis through Beardstown, and established their extensive shops in the former county seat of Cass County. The trains were made up at Beardstown, one set of their trainmen going north and the other south; a large sum of money was weekly paid out to the numerous employees there and Beardstown began its healthy growth; it increased from 4,226 in 1890 to 4,827 in 1900, and to 6,107 in 1910; while Virginia declined from 1,602 in 1890 to 1,600 in 1900, to 1,501 in 1910. It would be hard to find 1,600 there today. This is a poor showing—a gain from 1,000 in 1872 to 1,600 in 1914—600 in thirty-two years, or but nineteen per year. I dare say many other small towns in Illinois can make a better showing without a county seat. Virginia expended in these numerous battles at least the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; half that sum would have provided an abundant supply of excellent water from the Sangamon valley, and the remainder might have been well expended in the es-

tablishment of factories which must be had to make a city out of a town. And the people of Beardstown must see how foolish they were to make such a terrible fight to retain what was of so little value. They now have a City Court there, held in the solid old court house built in 1844, still in excellent condition, which has been reconveyed to them by Cass County. They have three daily trains each way to and from Virginia, but thirteen miles away. The State road between the cities is now being paved by the State, county and city authorities; a trip in a motor car can be made when the roads are dry in thirty minutes, and Beardstown would be foolish if they offered thirty cents for the county seat's return, and why? Because Beardstown has paid a large part of the cost of two expensive additions to the original court house building in Virginia to accommodate the county offices; it has helped build an expensive jail there; it has helped to pave the street in front of the jail and the entire court house square; why should they wish to tax themselves to build another set of buildings in Beardstown? Why should they care to begin another season of turmoil, to cause the sections of that now peaceful little county to again begin hating each other as do the Germans and French in Europe?

Very nearly all the active workers in behalf of Virginia have passed over into the spirit world. Jacob Dunaway, Ignatius Skiles, Morrison Graves, John H. Tureman, Dr. Goodspeed, C. A. Crandall, S. H. Petefish, John A. Petefish, Edward T. Oliver, John M. Epler, Z. W. Gatton, A. G. Angier, W. W. Easley, R. W. Mills, J. H. Wood, Allen Dunaway, R. W. Rabourn, all are numbered with the dead, and many others. There are very few left, Dr. Snyder, Robert Hall and Frank M. Davis, and perhaps a few others, are yet on the shores of time; Wm. Epler, who was elected sheriff in 1874, yet survives; of all the attorneys engaged in all those battles only the writer is left, except that Judge Henry Phillips of Beardstown, who helped to represent his city in the trial before Judge Lacey, still lingers. If all those well remembered Virginians were permitted to return and look the ground over, see the

present conditions, count the cost and foot up the results, might they not agree that the title to this sketch might well be borrowed from the plays of Shakespeare and appropriated, "Much Ado About Nothing."

NOTE: The foregoing sketch was prepared by the writer at his present home in Pomona, California. For copies of statutes and records, and valuable matter sent out to him from Illinois, he is indebted to Miss Georgia L. Osborne, assistant librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, and to Dr. J. F. Snyder of Virginia, Illinois, ex-president of the Illinois State Historical Society, and to Hon. Charles A. Martin, county judge of Cass County, and to Mr. Charles Parry, deputy county clerk of Cass County.

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois.

LIST COMPILED BY MRS. E. S. WALKER.
SANGAMON COUNTY.

Three years ago on the 19th of October, through the efforts of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of Springfield, a tablet was placed on a column of the court house in honor of twenty-four soldiers of the Revolutionary War buried in Sangamon County. On the 19th of October, 1914, three additional names were placed on a second marker, thus making twenty-seven in all. The exercises were informal in character, consisting of invocation by Rev. E. S. Combs, brief remarks by the president of the Sons, Col. Charles F. Mills, and the regent of the Daughters, Mrs. Cornelius J. Doyle. The history of the soldiers was given by Mrs. E. S. Walker. The tablet was presented to the county by Hon. C. L. Conkling, and was accepted by Charles W. Byers, the county clerk, representing the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Jacob Frisch. Inspiring music was rendered by the High School Glee Club. It is hoped that every county in our State where Revolutionary soldiers are buried will thus honor their memory. At least seventy counties are thus honored. Six counties have already placed bronze markers in memory of the "Roll of Honor" men.

The additional names are:

BAZEL CLARK, whose record was given in the Historical Journal of April, 1913.

AQUILLA DAVIS was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was early taken by his parents to Fauquier County, Virginia. He enlisted March 19, 1781, under Lieutenants Robert Craddock and Luke Cannon, with Colonel Thomas Posey, in the Virginia line of troops.

Aquilla Davis and his wife, Isabella Briggs, came to Illinois in 1820, settling near Elkhart; they removed to Fancy Creek township, then back to Elkhart, where he died August 15, 1831. From the family record, it appears that he was buried in Wolf Creek cemetery in Sangamon county.

JOHN STRINGFIELD was born in North Carolina about 1760. He served in the North Carolina troops, and was in the battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780.

He came to reside in Sangamon County in December, 1821, but only lived nine days, dying January 5, 1832. He lies buried nine miles northeast of Springfield.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

To Hancock County belongs the credit of erecting the first tablet in the State in memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in that county. On July 2, 1910, the Shadrach Bond Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Carthage, unveiled a tablet bearing the name of seven soldiers. The regent, Mrs. John Lawton, was chairman of the day. After the invocation, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by an address by Hon. Charles S. DeHart; then "Illinois" was sung. The tablet was presented to the county by Mrs. Lawton and was accepted by Mr. John MacKelvie, president of the Board of Supervisors. A lineal descendant of David Baldwin, Miss Phoebe Ferris, unveiled the tablet. The singing of "Hail, Columbia," closed the exercises.

DAVID BALDWIN was born in Dutchess County, New York, May 5, 1761. He enlisted when a mere lad, being but fifteen years of age, serving as private in the Third Regiment, under Colonel John Field in the New York line of troops. He was in the service ten months, from February to December. He died April 29, 1847, and is buried at Carthage.

CHARLES BETTISWORTH was born in Virginia in 1761. He enlisted when only eighteen years of age, three years after the battle of Lexington, and served until the close of the war in the Virginia line of troops. He came to Illinois at an early date, settling in Hancock County, where he died June 12, 1842; is buried in the Bethel cemetery. He was pensioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL was a native of Virginia, born near Wheeling in 1749. He served in the Virginia line of troops, being chief of scouts. He came to Illinois after the close of the war, settling in Hancock County, where he died in 1850 at the advanced age of 101 years. He is buried on the Brenne-man farm, between Chili and Stillwell, Hancock County. He was pensioned.

JOHN LIPSIE was born in 1732 and died in Hancock County in 1835, being 103 years of age. He is buried in the Belknap cemetery. No record of service has at present been ascertained, though his name appears on the tablet.

RICHARD ROSE was born in 1754. He was pensioned. He died in Hancock County, February 14, 1842, aged 83 years, and is buried in Lot 9, Range B. in Pulaski cemetery, near Augusta.

ALEXANDER K. PATTERSON was born in New York, date not known. He served in the Orange County militia in the Fourth Regiment, under Colonel John Hathorn. He died in Hancock County, and is buried on the Cozard farm, south of Elvaston, Hancock County. Paterson, New Jersey, is named for a son of Alexander Patterson.

ASA WORTH was born in Leicester, Mass., August 25, 1763, and died in Hancock County, Illinois, February 15, 1845; is buried in Nauvoo. No record of service is yet ascertained, though his name is placed on the tablet.

BOND COUNTY.

Through the effort of Mrs. C. E. Davidson and the Benjamin Mills Chapter of Greenville, the following list of Revolutionary soldiers has been established and several graves marked.

CHARLES JOHNSON was born in North Carolina in 1757. After the outbreak of the war, he joined the State militia and participated in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House. In 1817 he became a resident of Illinois Territory, settling in Bond County. He died in 1821 and is buried in the Old Grace cemetery, near the village of Pocahontas. His grave is marked

by a United States tombstone, upon which is engraved his military service.

HEZEKIAH ROW was a native of South Carolina, born June 17, 1759. He served as a private in the South Carolina troops, and was pensioned. He died in Bond County, Illinois, in 1835.

JOSEPH McADAMS was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1759. He enlisted from Hawfield, Orange County, North Carolina, serving under Colonels Armstrong, William O'Neale and Robert Melone, also with Captain Carrington and Captain Hodge; he was also a pilot under Colonel Lee; was in the battles of Stono, Hillsborough and Holts' Race Paths. Joseph McAdams came to Illinois with William McAdams, who lived in Madison County, and who was also a Revolutionary soldier. Joseph McAdams lived to be very aged, dying in Bond County.

PETER HUBBARD was a native of South Carolina, born about 1747. He served three years under Captains Samuel Wise and John Carraway Smith, with Colonel William Thompson. He served at various times until the close of the war. He was made lieutenant, and was in the battle of Sullivan's Island. He removed to Tennessee, and from there to Bond County, Illinois, where he died.

THOMAS WHITE was a native of Pennsylvania. He served as lieutenant in Colonel Bull's Regiment, Flying Camp, Pennsylvania troops. He was first lieutenant in Captain William Armstrong's company; was taken prisoner on November 16, 1776; was taken to New York where he endured great suffering. He escaped from the British, June 27, 1777, and enlisted in Colonel William Montgomery's Regiment. Thomas White came to Illinois, settling in Bond County, where he died and lies buried near Greenville, Bond County.

WILLIAMSON PLANT was a native of Virginia; was born in the county of Louisa in 1763. He early enlisted in the war in the Fifth Regiment, under Captain Richard Clough in the Virginia line of troops. He again enlisted in the militia, serving at various times until the close of the war. He came to Illinois, settling in Bond County in the town of Pocahontas,

where he died in 1830, and is buried in the old grave-yard there.

Bond County will doubtless add names to this honor list of soldiers. Their record of service will be given in a future issue of the Historical Journal.

LOGAN COUNTY.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Lincoln, Logan County, have recently marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier:

HENRY KIMES was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He served as private in Captain Edward Vernon's company, Chester County militia, in 1780, also in Captain James Denning's company, in 1781 and 1782. Henry Kimes came to Illinois, settling in Logan County, where he died and is buried near Lincoln.

HUMPHREY SCROGGIN was a soldier from the Carolinas. No official record has been obtained, but a grandson makes affidavit that Humphrey Scroggin was in the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House, and fought to the close of the war. The importance of having official records was not considered among many of the early families. It is hoped that further research may establish his claim officially. He is buried near Mt. Pulaski, Logan County.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

In a recent issue of the Historical Journal, the record of service of Edward Fitz Patrick and Basil Meek, both buried in Woodford County, was given. In June last the Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marked their graves by invitation of the Woodford County Historical Society. Appropriate exercises were held in the opera house in El Paso. Hon. J. V. Graff gave an address on "Patriotism and Child Welfare." The regent of the Peoria Chapter talked of the work and object of the organization. Sketches of the lives of the soldiers were read, concluding with the singing of "America," "Illinois" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

On August 25 a marker was placed on the grave of Elliott Gray in Tazewell County.

A Short Sketch of the Life of Jules Leon Cottet, a Former Member of the Icarian Community.*

BY HIS DAUGHTER, FELICIE COTTET SNIDER.

Jules Leon Cottet was born at Troyes, France, May 4, 1835. His father, Ambrose Napoleon Cottet, was a prominent teacher and scientist, a pupil of Leannier, succeeding him; and vice-president for many years of the Geological Society of France, of which Cassimer Perier, father of the late president of the Republic, was president.

To understand aright the character of Jules Cottet, one must know a little of his father, and his early life with this teacher.

The elder Cottet was a deep thinker, so lost in his books and calculations that he had little time or inclination for other affairs, being peculiarly incapable of handling money. The mother was seldom spoken of by Jules, evidently the home life was not a happy one. She did indeed desert her family, leaving a baby, Charles, for the father and Jules to care for. One older brother had been killed in infancy by the careless handling of the nurse. There was another brother, Pierre, and two sisters, Hannah and Felicie. The girls were taken by relatives and the father kept the baby. The care of this brother fell largely upon Jules. The little fellow must have had a very eventful babyhood, according to his brother's description of his raising. Jules once saved this brother from drowning, but a number of years after while in swimming at the very same place, Charles was drowned in full view of a number of his companions.

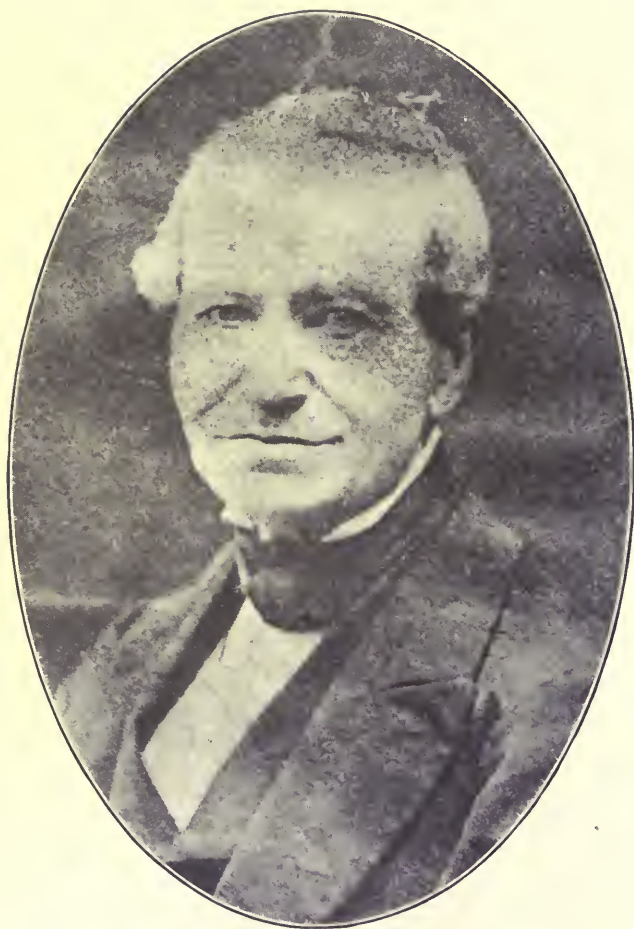
*For an account of the Icarian Community of which Mr. Cottet was a member and at one time secretary, written by Mrs. I. G. Miller, see Publication No. 11, Illinois State Historical Society, 1906, p. 103.

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JULES LEON COTTET

200 B.



AMBROSE NAPOLEON COTTET

Jules was in every way his father's helper, companion and, one might say, business manager. When the father was paid for some finished work, he gave the son the money to be used for household expenses. That is, if he could arrive home safely with it, without having to pass a book-stall. His passion was books. If he saw one that he desired and had money in his pocket, forgotten were such humdrum things as food and clothing. The book became his, and the money slipped easily through his fingers. One time he arrived home, bubbling with joy and elation over a recent purchase, displaying with much pride several bulky volumes. The son eyed him severely, asking, "Father, where is the money you were to receive today?" The father flushed guiltily, displaying the few remaining pieces of money.

"And what do you expect us to buy bread with?" demanded the son. "I never thought of that," was the meek rejoinder, and so it was always.

The father was a man with a wonderful scientific mind, a big heart, a gentle, simple child-man. Jules fairly worshiped him. He went everywhere with him on his expeditions. One who often accompanied them was Casimer Perier himself. He was a man of wealth, but he would don a blouse, and together they would set forth in search of geological specimens. The future president of the French Republic was then but a little child, and Mr. Cottet often laughingly referred to the times when he and his father dined with the elder Perier and he rode Casimer upon his foot. For this friendship, Perier when president, aided Mr. Cottet to obtain a pension from the Republic, and provided a source of income for the one remaining sister, Felicie.

The success of the great artesian well at Grenelle, near Paris was indirectly due to the efforts of A. N. Cottet. The well was started in 1834 and after reaching a depth of 1,254 feet, the drills broke and fell to the bottom of the hole. Much time was lost in recovering them. The French government finally decided to give up the work. Dominique Francois Arago consulted with Cottet, whose calculations proved con-

clusively that the location of the bore was correct. Arago, a firm friend and believer in the elder Cottet, prevailed upon the authorities to continue the work. Mr. Cottet went back to his work confident that the water would be found. Drilling to a depth of 1,800 feet proved the correctness of the theory. In February, 1841, the water suddenly spouted upward at the rate of six hundred gallons a minute, with a temperature of 82° Fahrenheit.

A messenger was dispatched to Cottet with the news. To the man's excited words, "The water has come! The water has come!" Cottet quietly answered, "I knew it would."

For his contribution to science and his splendid work in educational advancement, A. N. Cottet was awarded a medal by the French Government. Three medals were struck to be presented to those three men who had contributed the most toward the advancement of science and learning. A. N. Cottet was awarded that of silver, which medal is still in the possession of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jules Cottet.

Mr. Cottet's people were naturally all Catholics, except the father. They even boasted of two prominent churchmen in the family. It was the ambition of one of these, who was a bishop, for Jules to devote his life to the church. So Jules served his time as altar boy, but his father's scientific instructions, together with a very enquiring mind often plunged the boy into heated discussions with his uncle. He demanded explanations of unexplainable religious subjects, his persistence earning him many a punishment. Many doubts took form in the boy's mind at this time. Doubt soon turned into disbelief, and soon the boy was following his father's footsteps, and became a firm agnostic. An incident in connection with the Church was responsible for a tragedy in their family that did much to turn the boy violently against the Church. A relative entered a convent. Soon after taking the veil, Jules' father received word that she was ill. He immediately went to the convent to see her,—and was denied admission. Soon came the news of her death. None of her family were permitted to see her, and she was supposedly buried in the convent, as was the

custom at that time. Naturally that, and other acts of the Church, discriminating against his father because of his unbelief, turned the boy bitterly against the Mother Church, which attitude he held throughout his life.

Jules' grandfather, a veteran of the first Napoleonic wars, wanted the boy to become a sailor, but it was of no use, he could never find his sea-legs, being constantly sick on board any vessel, to the disgust and disappointment of the old gentleman, who had spent many hours teaching the boy fencing. His instructions, however, were not wasted, as it made a splendid swordsman of the boy, giving him grace and suppleness and a wonderfully strong and quick wrist.

At the age of twelve he entered Chalons-Sur-Marne, a school that still enjoys much distinction. Here his mechanical genius was given splendid training; it was here he received the foundation for his skill as a machinist and engineer. While attending this school he met with his first adventure.

On September 18, 1848, a revolutionary uprising occurred at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the object of which was the establishment of a German national assembly and a German republic. Mr. Cottet and a number of other boys of the school went to Mainz. There they found all in confusion, no head, no leader, to the uprising. They wanted to return to France,—the Prussians were between them and their home land. Also, they feared arrest in France. So they made their way down the Rhine to Switzerland. There they met Garibaldi's recruiting officers, and enlisted under his banner.

By that time the liberal movement in Rome had become too strong for the Pope to control. Count Rossi, an avowed antagonist of the liberal movement, was appointed to the head of the ministry. The Roman people were indignant. On November 15, 1848, Rossi was assassinated on the steps of the assembly house. Republican volunteers under Garibaldi proceeded to the Pope's palace; a hand to hand encounter with the papal guards ensued. Mr. Cottet and his comrades were engaged in this fight. Jules found himself fighting desperately with one of the guards. In the struggle, they fell and rolled into the

trench. Jules found himself on top and proclaimed his captive prisoner. After the fight Garibaldi pinned upon his coat a medal taken from the breast of the captive. That was the only way he could acknowledge service rendered under his flag.

The Pope fled on November 23. He appealed to the Roman Catholic powers for aid. Republican France responded in April, 1849, with General Oudinot and four thousand men. During the siege of Rome, Garibaldi escaped. Not much choice was there for the boy soldiers. If they remained in the city, and were taken by French soldiers, it would go hard with them; also it was almost certain death to try to escape. For days Mr. Cottet was kept in hiding by a kind family, but finally escaped and made his way back to France and home. His father and the family doctor swore to the authorities that the boy had been ill in bed all the time, and thus the evil results of the escapade were avoided. He returned to school, but not for long.

Already the plans for Napoleon's coup d'etat were fast nearing completion. On the night preceding the 2nd of December, 1851, Napoleon ordered all Republicans to be arrested in their beds. Mr. Cottet and father were of this number, also the sister Hannah and her husband. Pierre, the older brother, then about twenty-one, was killed behind the barricades. Felicie was in a convent, so escaped.

Without trial of any kind, the prisoners were numbered and thrown into the casements at Fort Bicetre, to await death. The casements were built of stone, resembling large cisterns. They had been built to serve as storerooms for ammunition. The suffering in these prisons became awful. Soon they became foul and many men fell sick.

On the 2nd of December, 1851, in the morning, Napoleon proclaimed himself president for ten years; in the evening proclaimed himself emperor. The court of commissions, for trying the prisoners, consisted of three officers, Espenais being one, appointed by Napoleon. Mr. Cottet saw the companion who had been chained to his wrist, dragged away, and heard the report that killed him. Many years later, in peace and prosperity, when Mr. Cottet became ill, his mind would wander

back to those days of horror and the companion of his misery. "Berg" would be the first name on his lips. With delirium racking him, he would call "Berg! Berg!" then listen intently as if waiting for the sound of guns, and then fall back upon his pillow weeping and moaning, "They've killed him! They've killed him!" So do such fearful times impress themselves upon the brain!

When the authorities found it politic to cease shooting their prisoners, the court of commissioners held a trial for the remainder. The trial consisted of one question, "Are you a Republican?" Upon answering "Yes," the prisoner was ordered, "deporte to Africa," "deporte to Corsica—to Cayenne," etc. Mr. Cottet and father were sent to Africa, the sister Hannah and husband were deported to Corsica.

Camp Biercadem, a detention camp near Algiers, received the prisoners. Here again the suffering was fearful. The food given them was unfit to eat. They drank water from stagnant streams. Cholera broke out, and scores succumbed to the dread disease. The well were forced to care for the sick. The boy Jules, with many others, was put to work sewing the bodies in sacks for burial. Trenches were dug and the bodies tumbled in. Often, many a poor wretch was consigned to this common grave before life was quite extinct. Cholera passed by the boy Jules, but from drinking the foul water, poisoned by the heavy growth of oleanders along the bank, he succumbed to and almost died of dysentery. A kindly and influential Arab, who had taken a liking to the boy, took him to his tent and cared for him, feeding him entirely on Barbary figs and purified water until his complete recovery. Mr. Cottet always spoke with deep feeling and gratitude of this Arab. After cholera had desperately thinned the ranks of the prisoners, they were given the town of Algiers for a prison. This was an advantage, for they could obtain employment and thus buy better food. Every prisoner was marked by having to wear a blue coat, on the back of which was a large white circle containing the words, "Political Prisoner."

Despite the fact that he was a prisoner, Jules found much enjoyment in his new surroundings. Once he obtained permis-

sion to go with his father and others into the Atlas Mountains. There he had his first experience of being above a storm. The reverberating thunder in the mountains made an impression never forgotten.

He often spoke, too, of the natural race course upon the Plain of the Metidja, that vast level situated between the north slope of the Lesser Atlas and the Sahel. It varies from three to five leagues in breadth, forming a semi-circle of about fifteen leagues, touching the sea at the Fort of Maison Carree, a little to the east of Algiers and just below Scherschell. Several Roman roads used to cross it, and it was doubtless one of these that was used for the races. Mr. Cottet never enjoyed watching a horse race on a modern track. He always said there was no sincerity in modern racing, and would add, "You should have seen the Arabs race upon the Plain of the Metidja. No mile tracks there, but for many miles we could see the white robes of the Arabs and the eager, splendid horses, each interested on being first."

Upon receipt of news of fresh trouble in France, the prisoners were again confined, this time in Fort Bab Azoun, a fort built straight up from the sea, and located two-thirds of a mile from Algiers. It is a single rectangle of masonry, with an elevation of fifty feet. Here again agonies were endured from improper feeding and unclean surroundings. It was from this place that Mr. Cottet, bidding his father farewell, leaped into the sea in company with several others, and was picked up by a small smuggling vessel and taken to Spain. He never saw his father again.

Across Spain they needs must walk. Mr. Cottet often told of the extreme religious fanaticism that prevailed there at that time. On their tramp they passed many shrines, set up at street corners.

Jules, bitter and sarcastic against the Faith, was tempted to laugh, as he saw many Spaniards kneel before these shrines. One who was with him gave the warning, "Don't laugh, Jules, or you will have a knife in your back. They are quick to resent any ridicule of their faith."

The fugitives finally reached San Sebastian. Near there, at another small port, they found a sailing vessel flying the stars and stripes, just ready to set sail. They went aboard and were safe from pursuit.

Then followed a long voyage, not one day of which passed without Mr. Cottet being violently seasick. One day, the captain was playing a game of chess on deck. Jules lay on the deck near by, deathly sick. He finally managed to crawl over close to the players so he could see the board. The captain, noticing the lad's interest, asked him if he could play. With pencil, Jules answered in writing, that he loved the game. This interested the captain in the sick boy, and he did all he could to help him. He was surprised that Jules could write English but could not speak it. The boy explained that he had learned the reading and writing in school, but had not learned to converse. At last the long voyage came to an end, and after fifty-four days, the ship reached New Orleans, October 24, 1854.

Mr. Cottet often told with a grim smile that he had just four cents in his pocket with which to start his life in America. None of the escaped prisoners had any money, but went into a restaurant kept by a Frenchman and explained their plight. He gave them a good meal with pleasure. However, he came to Jules while he was eating and said, "Really, young fellow, don't think I don't want you to have the food, but I fear you are eating too much after the siege you have just passed through." But the famished boy heeded not the warning. He ate until his hunger was appeased and luckily no harm came of it.

He stayed in New Orleans only a few days, then made his way up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo, Illinois, where Etienne Cabet had founded his Icarian Society. He became a member of this society, serving for much of the time as secretary. The Icarians were a communal society. Every one worked for the common good,—no man having more or less than another. According to Cabet's idea, there could be no wealth, but there could also be no poverty. They supported

trades of all kinds, selling outside of the community all that which could not be used. There was a saw-mill, a distillery; they raised fruits and vegetables, and had great numbers of hogs. They all ate together in a common dining-room, the cooking being superintended by a head cook, under whose management the women took turns about doing the work. There was a large assembly hall where all subjects pertaining to the good government of the society were discussed. It is noteworthy to add that the women had the right of voting as well as the men. On Sundays this assembly hall was the scene of much enjoyment, that being the time when all could meet together and enjoy music, theatricals, dancing, etc.

Mr. Cottet's voice was often heard in debate in the assembly; often he argued with Cabet on the impossibility of the society long existing; his argument being that all men are not equal and nothing can make them so. In a society of this kind, the laggard may shirk work and responsibility, to shift the burdens upon his more ambitious brother. The ambitious one will finally become discouraged, as he sees no encouragement for greater effort and loses the incentive to do better work. His theory proved correct, for the society did disintegrate, to Cabet's great grief and disappointment.

During his stay at Nauvoo, Mr. Cottet had another experience with cholera. The branch of the Icarians still in Texas, started by boat to join those in Nauvoo. While on the way cholera broke out, and when the boat reached Nauvoo, many had already died. They landed at night, and smuggled off the sick so the authorities did not know. The dead were buried back of the partly dismantled Mormon temple.

While at Nauvoo, Mr. Cottet married Irma Jouxiaux. When the society disintegrated they went to St. Louis, Missouri. As he could not speak English, he found difficulty in obtaining employment. He even worked for a time on the levee, carrying heavy sacks and barrels on his back, up the levee from the boat—hard, killing work, with little pay. Finally he found work in Gaty and McCunes' machine shop. While there he almost succumbed to stomach trouble. He wrote to his old



ETIENNE CABET

physician in France, and was advised to move to the country. So he moved to a farm on the Illinois River. Naturally they were very poor. Mr. Cottet hunted and sold his game in St. Louis markets. They suffered great hardships while on the farm, much arising from the fact that they were in a vicious community. His brother-in-law was murdered and doubtless they would all have been if they had stayed.

A cyclone unroofed their log cabin the night that his wife gave premature birth to twins. Finally, almost dead of chills and ague, they left the Illinois bottoms to come to Springfield, Illinois.

When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Vaughn's Independent Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, and went south with that organization.

On March 10, 1864, Mr. Cottet was promoted by Major General Steele from sergeant of Battery A, Third Illinois Light Artillery, to first lieutenant of Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment of United States Colored Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. B. Morrison. He was mustered out July 13, 1864, by virtue of promotion to captain in Company K, same regiment.

Mr. Cottet was a very able soldier. His thorough knowledge of military tactics and the use of the sword brought him forward as a drillmaster. Many a soldier in the ranks, as well as officers and superior officers, will remember with respect for his ability the "French Yankee," by which name he was usually known. Although Mr. Cottet never was sent to the east, where the most of the big battles occurred, he saw plenty of fighting and had many narrow escapes from death in the Arkansas and Tennessee region. Once, when commanding a gun, a shell exploded so close to him that a piece cut away the ring of his scabbard. Another piece killed a comrade, and another fragment passed almost through the man at his side. This man was considered beyond hope of saving, but did recover, and lives yet, I believe. Another time his horse was shot while in full gallop. Mr. Cottet was hurled over a fence as his horse dropped, and his arm was shattered. He often spoke of the

misery of the people of the south who had lost everything. He was strictly just, and his men knew it and loved him. But for the lawless soldier he had no mercy. His men must forage for food, but he admitted of no theft of other property. Once a soldier brought to him a silver mug he had taken. Mr. Cottet ordered him to return it. The soldier refused. Thereupon he was forced to go back to the house where there were only women. They were all weeping bitterly. Nearly everything they owned had been taken. Now this cup was an heirloom. It was hundreds of years old. Mr. Cottet's anger was aroused by this scene. He ordered the man to return the cup and beg pardon. He would not do so, but instead, flung it to the floor and stamped upon it.

Mr. Cottet was peculiarly able in handling colored troops. They loved and respected him, for the reason that he treated them as men and not as animals, as many officers did. He not only drilled them in military knowledge, but took all the time possible to teach them to read and write. He often said he would much rather command colored troops than the lower class of white men, ("the poor white trash"); they were much more obedient and braver.

Mr. Cottet could not admit of the practice prevalent in the south during the war of snuff-chewing by women. At one time they were quartered at Memphis, Tenn., and the officers were invited to a ball. The best people of the city were present. Mr. Cottet was presented to a number of ladies with whom he was expected to dance. During the conversation he was amazed to see a beautiful girl produce a small box, and a stick with a rag tied around one end. The snuff sticks were moistened, dipped in the snuff and then chewed, the stick moving grotesquely up and down as the girl laughed and talked and chewed. Mr. Cottet watched this for a short time, his amazement quickly turning to disgust, and soon he took his departure, unable to conceal his dislike for such a habit, and refusing to dance with those indulging in it.

Mr. Cottet's ability as a soldier is best told in the words of his superior officers, in letters written to Governor Yates,

at the time of the former's resignation. Copies of the letters follow:

Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division.
Seventh Artillery Corps.
Department of Arkansas.

Devall's Bluff, Arkansas, Aug. 28, 1864.

To His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

Sir: I beg leave to offer my testimony as to the fine abilities and efficiency as an officer, and the high character and standing as a gentleman of Captain Jules Cottet, late of the Fifty-seventh United States (Col'd) Infantry.

During a personal acquaintance of more than a year I have ever esteemed Captain Cottet as a high-minded honorable gentleman and one of the best officers, within my acquaintance in the army.

I am Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

William H. Graves,

Colonel Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers,
Commanding Brigade.

Headquarters Battery A,
(Springfield Light Artillery.)
Little Rock, Ark., August, 1864.

Hon. Richard Yates,

Governor of State of Illinois:

Sir—Allow me to introduce to your favorable notice the bearer, Captain Jules Cottet.

Captain Cottet enlisted in this battery at the original organization in Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1862, and served with it faithfully as artificer, corporal and sergeant, until the 8th of March, 1864, when he was promoted to first lieutenant of the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, and was soon after promoted to captain. He has now resigned for reasons which he will explain.

Captain Cottet fully understands the bayonet and sabre drill, is well posted in light artillery and would make an excellent officer. He is brave and energetic and possesses qualities which are rarely found in the army.

Expressing the wish that you may be allowed to raise more batteries and that I may soon see him in command, I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

T. Vaughn,
Captain Commanding.

Headquarters Post of Huntersville.
Huntersville, Arkansas, August 23, 1864.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the very superior soldierly qualities of Captain Jules Cotette, late of the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Infantry.

Captain Cottette was sergeant in Vaughn's Battery until last winter, when he was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, afterwards for merit was made Captain of Company K. But preferring the artillery service, he tendered his resignation, with a view of going into that arm of the service.

I part with Captain Cotette with much regret, and am free to say, I have yet to find in the service his superior in military knowledge, zeal, soldierly and gentlemanly bearing and conduct, and with pleasure commend him to any military authority he may call on for assistance in his new enterprise.

The service ought not to be deprived of the services of such an able man.

Respectfully,
A. B. Morrison,
Colonel Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Comdg. Post.

Mr. Cottet suffered until his death with an affliction contracted while in the army, namely a form of partial paralysis. He had been for many days and nights in the saddle on a forced march, and when he finally reached Little Rock he had

to be lifted from the saddle, his entire right side was paralyzed. In after years he had many of these attacks, sometimes so severe that his family thought the end had come, other times the stroke would last but a short time, soon yielding to prompt treatment with hot applications and massage.

After the war Mr. Cottet had for many years a locksmith shop on North Fourth street, Springfield, Illinois, just back of the old High School. He conducted his business strictly on a cash basis. It mattered not to him whether his customer was rich or poor; the money must be produced before the work left the shop. In that way he built up a good business, and won respect from even those whom he angered by his business methods. He was absolutely honest in all things, many times having been left alone in the vaults of the banks where he was working. He was quick tempered, but a man of his word in every particular. An incident connected with his work will show this. One of the banks had been endeavoring for many days to open a safe. They had had an "expert" who had failed to open it, so they called upon Mr. Cottet. He examined it and in answer to their question, said he would charge them ten dollars to open it. They told him to go ahead. He went to work and in ten minutes the door swung open. When he applied for his pay, he was told ten dollars was too much for the short time he had worked. His answer was, "You paid the other man ten dollars and he did not open it?" "Yes." "And you refuse to pay me what you promised?" "Yes, it is too much for such easy work." "Very well," was his rejoinder, as he slammed shut the door of the safe, "if it is so easy, open it yourself; you owe me nothing!" And he walked out.

The bank officials were frantic. The safe must be opened. They finally swallowed their pride and went to Mr. Cottet's shop. They found him calmly engaged on other work. They apologized and asked him to come back and open the safe and they would pay him the ten dollars.

"Oh, no," was the quick answer. "You'll pay me the ten dollars now for the work I did. Then I'll open it again and you'll pay me ten for that,"—and they did.

He was impervious to graft or bribery in any form. He served the city many years as engineer at No. 2 engine house on Jefferson street between Third and Fourth streets. He could always get more work out of the Silsby engine than any one who handled it after him. As he was an expert mechanic, he did all the repairing, thus saving the city much expense, as otherwise the engine would have had to be shipped away. He gave his time and his skill for this extra work, but as is often the case, the city he served faithfully and honestly, never recognized that service. To illustrate how immune he was from questionable dealing, when the Silsby engine was purchased, the city authorities left the buying of it in his hands, knowing he was entirely capable of making the right purchase. When the representative of the firm called upon him to fix the price "they would charge the city," he found he had a very different man to deal with than any other in his experience. Mr. Cottet absolutely refused to accept any money for the transaction. He told the agent he wanted that engine at the lowest figure they could make it, and there was to be no "extras" tacked on for the city to pay. The representative was disgusted, but he sold the engine on those terms, thus saving the city much money.

This is only one incident of many in Mr. Cottet's life, but it shows the character of the man who had suffered so much.

As though he had not endured enough trouble, Mr. Cottet was doomed to suffer much grief in his domestic life. One child died while he was away during the Civil War. His wife was an invalid for many years. When she died she left two children, Eugene and Leonie.

Mr. Cottet's second marriage was with Clara Wolpert of Belleville, Illinois. To this union were born two girls, Julie and Felicie.

In 1884, when the youngest child was a year old, Mr. Cottet purchased a fruit farm west of Springfield, Illinois, living there until 1904 when, on account of failing health and inability to longer work the farm, he sold it and moved back to town, purchasing a home at 810 Park avenue.

April 27, 1913, Mr. Cottet, his wife and daughter Julie left for Los Angeles, California, hoping the change of climate would benefit him. He was in California only three days, just long enough to see again the ocean, and revive his memories of the dearly loved Mediterranean, when he was stricken with cerebral hemorrhages and died, May 24, 1913.

Mr. Cottet's life was full of great mental and physical suffering. It made of him a man of much strength of character. To many he appeared hard and unfeeling. That was only the outward shell, the mask, that he had schooled himself to wear to hide his inner feelings from those who persecuted him on account of his religious disbelief, and other reasons. He made himself hard, for his was a hard life and many times, no doubt, he missed the sweetness and content that might have been his had he allowed the tender, inner self of him to be revealed.

He was a clear, deep thinker; his father had laid a good foundation; he was well read and a good conversationalist. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, a lover of hunting and fishing. When on account of physical disabilities, he was denied those pleasures, he sought out those who could play with him a game of chess. He enjoyed other games for recreation, but no one could ever persuade him to play for money. Though averse to the theory of total abstinence, he was violently opposed to drunkenness, gambling and all sorts of vice.

To show his remarkable will power when yet a lad is this incident: The boys of his school were discussing the inability of anyone to stop using tobacco. Jules was smoking with the rest. He spoke quickly, "I can stop any time I want to." They laughed at this. He tossed away his cigar, "That's the last time I touch tobacco." And it was. As he grew older it even became most obnoxious to him. It was so with all things, great or small. What he said could be done—must be done. There were never two ways out for him.

This is a very incomplete sketch of Mr. Cottet's life. Only he himself could have written it completely. Before he went to the war, he had written everything connected with his experiences in France and America up to that time. When he re-

turned he found the papers destroyed. He always said he could never rewrite it. He started several times, but always said it brought back so many bitter memories he could not do it.

So his family have tried in this to erect a little memorial by gathering together the few facts with which they were familiar. It is difficult to have a connected account, for Mr. Cottet was very reticent about giving details that are so necessary to a complete sketch. Mr. Cottet always expressed the wish to be cremated. His wish was carried out.

Mr. Charles T. Sprading, president of the Los Angeles Liberal Club, conducted the funeral services. He used these words of Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll:

"My friends, I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world, where life and death are equal kings, all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of earth, patriarchs and babes sleep side by side.

"Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that death is not good. We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life, or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms, before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch.

"Every cradle asks us 'Whence?' and every coffin 'Whither?' The poor barbarian, weeping above his dead, can answer these questions just as well as the robed priest of the most authentic creed. The tearful ignorance of the one is as consoling as the learned and unmeaning words of the other. No man, standing where the horizon of a life has touched a grave,

has any right to prophesy a future filled with pain and tears.

“May be that death gives all there is of worth to life. If those we press and strain within our arms could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. May be this common fate treads from out the paths between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate. And I had rather live and love where Death is king, than have eternal life where Love is not. Another life is nought, unless we know and love again the ones who love us here.

“They who stand with breaking hearts around this grave need have no fear. The larger and nobler faith in all that is, and is to be, tell us that death, even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life—the needs and duties of each hour—their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to them a place of rest and peace—almost of joy. There is for them this consolation: The dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will surely be as good as ours. We have no fear. We are all children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: Help for the living; hope for the dead.”

Letter of Abraham Lincoln to Charles R. Welles.

Springfield, Illinois, October 9, 1914.

Illinois State Historical Society,

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,
City.

My Dear Mrs. Weber:

I herewith, through you, present to the Society a letter dated Washington, February 20, 1849, from A. Lincoln to C. R. Welles. With this letter I send some explanatory notes with reference to the persons named in the letter and some of the circumstances referred to in it.

The whole of the letter is in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting.

I also enclose you a note of invitation dated February 21, 1863, to Mr. James C. Conkling to dine informally with President Lincoln. You will note the black border upon the envelop and the note. The frank upon the envelop is in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting.

My father, Mr. James C. Conkling, had occasion to visit Washington in February, 1863, on behalf of the State of Illinois. It was difficult in those days to secure a hearing before the heads of the departments, and especially so with Secretary Stanton. Mr. Lincoln desired to facilitate as much as possible the business and so gave to Mr. Conkling, among other cards of a similar nature, the enclosed directed to the secretary of war. The whole of the writing on this card as well as the signature is in the handwriting of Mr. Lincoln.

I also enclose you an original letter in the handwriting of Senator Stephen A. Douglas. This is written to General James Shields, familiarly known as "Paddy Shields." Judge Douglas writes about his first experiences as a judge and the

letter has some political interest in view of the bitterness of those days and of that especial election. With this letter I send a memorandum referring to several of the persons mentioned in it.

The fragment of an order dated July 22, 1846, and signed by Colonel E. D. Baker, has no particular interest that I know of but I send it to you for what it may be worth.

All of the above papers were for many years in the possession of my father, James C. Conkling, and passed from his possession to mine, and I now take great pleasure in presenting them to the Illinois State Historical Society.

Yours truly,

Clinton L. Conkling.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO C. R. WELLES.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1849.

C. R. Welles, Esq.

Dear Sir:

This is Tuesday evening, and your letter enclosing the one of Young & Brothers to you, saying the money you sent by me to them had not been received, came to hand last Saturday night— The facts, which are perfectly fresh in my recollection, are these: You gave me the money in a letter (open I believe) directed to Young & Brothers— To make it more secure than it would be in my hat, where I carry most all my packages, I put it in my trunk— I had a great many jobs to do in St. Louis; and by the very extra care I had taken of yours overlooked it— On the Steam Boat near the mouth of the Ohio, I opened the trunk, and discovered the letter— I then began to cast about for some safe hand to send it back by— Mr. Yeatman, Judge Pope's son-in-law, and step-son of Mr. Bell of Tennessee, was on board, and was to return immediately to St. Louis, from the Mouth of Cumberland— At my request, he took the letter and promised to deliver it—and I heard no more about it till I received your letter on Saturday— It so happens that Mr. Yeatman is now in this City; I called on him last night about it; he said he remembered my giving him the letter, and he could remember nothing more of it— He

told me he would try and refresh his memory, and see me again concerning it to-day—which, however, he has not done—I will try to see him to-morrow and write you again— He is a young man, as I understand, of unquestioned, and unquestionable character; and this makes me fear some pick-pocket on the boat may have seen me give him the letter, and slipped it from him— In this way, never seeing the letter again, he would, naturally enough, never think of it again—

Yours truly,

A. Lincoln.

EXPLANATORY NOTES CONCERNING LETTER DATED FEBRUARY
20TH, 1849, FROM A. LINCOLN TO C. R. WELLES.

Mr. Charles R. Welles was a lawyer and land agent in Springfield, Illinois. He was agent for John Grigg of Philadelphia, a capitalist and western land owner of that day and after his, Welles' death, James C. Conkling succeeded to that business and was agent for the Griggs for many years. From him the letter passed into the hands of his son, Clinton L. Conkling. Mr. Welles was one of the best men that ever lived. He resided where the Bettie Stuart Institute is now located, on the northwest corner of Jackson and Fourth streets. That was the old home, and he lived in a little white house back by the railroad, where he died in about 1855. There was a little stream running through the grounds in front of the house and a foot-bridge over it.

Young Bros. were wholesale clothing merchants in St. Louis in 1856, and were a very prominent and responsible firm.

At that time it was a very common occurrence for travelers to take letters for their friends and deliver them in St. Louis. Persons going to Philadelphia or St. Louis used frequently to carry letters or packages, especially to the ladies, as there was no express in those days. This service was a regular nuisance.

Travelers used to go from Springfield to Washington in the early days by railroad to Naples and thence by river to St. Louis, then by boat up the Ohio to Wheeling, where they would take the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Washington.

Mr. Yeatman, son-in-law of Judge Pope, was named James E., and was at one time a director in the Merchants Bank of St. Louis, then cashier, and finally president. He was one of St. Louis' most substantial citizens, and was head of the house of Yeatman, Robinson & Company, commission and forwarding.

Judge Pope was Judge Nathaniel Pope of the United States Court at Springfield, and was succeeded in that office by Judge Samuel H. Treat. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Cornelia P. Bowen of Springfield.

Mr. Bell was Senator John Bell of Tennessee, and was on the presidential ticket of Bell and Everett in 1860, the same year in which Mr. Lincoln was elected president.
October 9, 1914.

C. L. C.

Letter of Stephen A. Douglas to Gen. James Shields.

The original of the following letter was presented to the Illinois State Historical Society by Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, who has added an explanatory note to it:

Lewiston, April 2nd, 1841.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed I send you a letter from Mr. Maguire of St. Louis, containing a Certificate of Deposit upon one of the New York Banks which I hope you will find it convenient to arrange according to his letter of instructions. I hope you have found no difficulty in obtaining the money on the order I left with you for my salary with which to pay Mr. Maguire the ballance due him towit \$300.00. I have informed Mr. Maguire by letter of the arrangement with you to attend to his business and referred him to you.

Business aside, I have a few words to say on the score of friendship. I have entirely cleared the Dockett in this county the first time for seven years, having disposed of between 300 and 400 cases. The members of the bar and the people generally have received and treated me with great kindness and courtesy, and seem to be entirely satisfied with the judicial change. In this respect have been agreeably disappointed, particularly with the Whigs, from whom I have a right to expect some opposition; but have experienced none. I shall leave here in the morning for Rushville where I shall expect to have the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. You will excuse my neglect in writing to you and place it on the ground of great pressure of business, which could not be postponed. Present my respects our friends Doyle, Eastham, Tyler, Wal-

ters &c &c, and tell them that absence strengthens the ties of friendship. I remain truly your friend,

S. A. Douglass.

Col. James Shields,
Springfield.

NOTE—The person referred to in the letter from Judge Douglas as Eastham was “Marvellous Eastham.” He was a financier and politician here in those days; was a bachelor and died in this county. Antrim Campbell is said to have been administrator of his estate. In the signature book of the Old State Bank of Illinois, now in the possession of William Ridgely, appears the signature of John Duff & Co., a firm consisting of John Duff, John Taylor and M. Eastham. They are said to have been contractors. It is probable that the Taylor referred to in Judge Douglas’ letter was this John Taylor.

C. L. Conkling.

Letter of Andrew Jackson to Governor John Reynolds of Illinois

The following original letter was found in the archives of the State of Illinois and was deposited by the secretary of state in the Illinois State Historical Library. It was written a short time previous to the Black Hawk War and relates to the threatened Indian uprising in Illinois.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1831.

Sir,

Your favor of the 15th ulto (postmarked 22d) has this moment come to hand, apprising me of the measures taken by you on being "informed that a band of the Sac Indians had actually invaded the State near Rock Island, and that the citizens were in imminent danger." Various rumors on the subject have reached here within a day or two past, through the papers and other channels; but this is the first official intelligence I have received.

I lose no time in requesting, that you will, at your earliest convenience, make a report on this invasion, stating the number of Indians, their deportment, pretensions and acts; and showing the necessity for calling out the Militia, and the number ordered, in addition to the Regular Force on the frontier. A copy of your correspondence with Genl. Gaines is also desired.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Yr. obt. Servt.

Andrew Jackson.

His Excy. John Reynolds,
Governor of Illinois.

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McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN

M. H. Chamberlin, A. M. LL. D.

BY HIS SON, CLIFFORD D. CHAMBERLIN.

McKendree Hypes Chamberlin was born in Lebanon Illinois, November 17, 1838, in the original building of the McKendree College, over which his father, Rev. David Chamberlin, was then steward, and his mother, Susan R., was matron.

He died July 27, 1914, at the age of 75 years, in comparative obscurity, in Los Angeles, California, where he was living with his wife, Helen D., his son, Clifford D., and grandson, Vincent.

At the funeral services, held in Los Angeles, on July 30, Prof. Alfred Ewington, of the Los Angeles High School, who graduated from McKendree College, when Dr. Chamberlin was president, said, in speaking for the students who knew him during the fourteen years of his service at the head of that college: "President Chamberlin had much in common with his students. A sweet, cheering influence was cast in every direction from his life—an inspiring friendship given not alone to the cultured youth, but to the uncouth, the slow, the uncultured, the man of but one talent. Such was the contagiousness of his good qualities that when you went out of his presence you too, were 'contagious'—far-sighted, courageous, unwearied; you had some of his rare power to take the discordant elements of life and adjust them to the joy of men and the glory of God."

Dr. J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Illinois, an old McKendree College student, and one of the founders of the State Historical Society of Illinois, with which Dr. Chamberlin and

himself were together identified for several years, in a private letter of condolence upon the death of his friend, said: "My home was in Belleville, Illinois, twelve miles southwest of Lebanon, when my two brothers entered McKendree College in 1841. They there roomed in the college boarding house, conducted by Rev. David Chamberlin and wife, and there I frequently visited them until their graduation. I early made the acquaintance of 'Mack,' as the future president of McKendree College was familiarly known, a robust, alert, and active youngster three years of age. In 1845, when I was myself enrolled as a student in the college, he was a precocious lad, bright and intelligent, with sunny, happy disposition, six and a half years old, the pet of all the students, the faculty, and the villagers. Through all the years since that time, notwithstanding our different environments and the broad variance in our convictions concerning many matters of public policy and individual judgment, our mutual confidence and affectionate friendship never wavered. I esteemed him highly, and his death now, as the shadows of life's evening are lowering about me, fills me with inexpressible sadness."

Before the lad "McKendree" had left the public school of Lebanon he had become quite a "politician," keeping posted on the topics of the day, and when he entered McKendree College, in the same town, he was well fitted as a brilliant leader among the students.

While in college he became greatly impressed with the fact that his mother and father, long before his birth, as well as afterward, had given their lives, their time, means, energy, to McKendree College and its students, that it might be tided over periods of financial stress. He knew that they had "kept themselves impoverished" that the college might thrive. Now entering manhood he could appreciate what they had done and contemplated with admiration the self-sacrificing devotion of other families—the Hypes, Deneens, Horners, Rankins, Rig-gins, Peeples, and many others.

Mr. Chamberlin's conversation and correspondence from his college days to his death, showed that at that time he was

possessed with an ambition unaccountable for a boy of his age; it was to make McKendree College the greatest educational center in this country. His private records tell of his determination to make the money to endow the college himself. Another resolution that he seems to have made during his college days was to devote his life to the blessing and helping of every one with whom he should be brought into contact. This second resolve proved a sort of hindrance to the first, for in always "giving" of both time, sympathy and means, he could never hoard the desired fortune to bestow on the college.

While in college as a student he must have studied into its history with diligence, because he was so familiar with it when he without means was forced into the presidency many years later, when he laughed and said: "Well, maybe Providence has thus decreed I shall endow McKendree as a pauper rather than as a Croesus." To show how he must have kept in touch with old-timers, we quote from a letter which will also throw light on the circumstances which formed the basis of young Chamberlin's youthful dreams of some day memorializing McKendree. This letter was from one of the pioneers, Thomas Casad, then living at Westport, Missouri, and thus read, in part:

"The chrysalis of what is now McKendree College was first started by a subscription of the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity to be paid in work mostly, in preparing material for the building (1828).

"My father drew up and circulated the instrument, and hewed out with his own hands a considerable portion of the timbers for the building, and I well recollect that he kept me busy for most of a year hauling the materials together. The timbers were large, ten and twelve inches square; these of course were unnecessarily so, but it was the custom of the times. The floors of the building were of oak, and were hauled from what was called Pickering's Mill on Canteen Creek—as I well recollect. This creek must come into the Mississippi bottom somewhere between Caseyville and Collinsville. It has been near forty years since this timber was sawed and

hauled; the mill was owned at that time by one Isaac McMahan, a crazy kind of a Methodist, who afterwards, I believe joined the Mormons. He was a contributor to the seminary.

"There are but few in Lebanon now who were there at the time the seminary was started; Nathan Horner, Joseph Hypes, T. W. Gray, T. and A. Williams, John and Charles McDonald, are all that are left who were grown men at that time, and were living in and about the place. I believe all these men contributed to the seminary. The McDonalds, I know, assisted in getting out timbers. There lived in Lebanon and vicinity at that time Colonel Clemson, Dr. Witter, Adam Vineyard and three sons, grown men; Deacon Crocker with a large family of sons, mostly grown men; Wm. Farris, Wiley Graves, a man of the name of Mowry, Andrew Christy, now of St. Louis; Thomas Ray, James Riffin, and a few others, who have all, or nearly all, paid the debt of nature. Your father came to Lebanon about this time, and no man suffered more and sacrificed more for the college and the cause of education than he. In the vicinity of Lebanon lived Nicholas Horner, with two sons and a daughter; the Murray family, a large family, mostly grown up men and women; the Bradsbys, John Dew, S. H. Thompson, T. Peeples, the Moores, and many others, who felt and took an interest in the seminary.

"While the institution went under its first name, E. R. Ames (now bishop) came to Lebanon from the State of Ohio to take charge of the infant seminary, and I believe taught one or two years; he was a professor of religion, and a faithful teacher, as I can testify from personal knowledge.

"I think John Dew then had charge of the seminary for a year or two. I do not recollect when the institution took the name of McKendree; it was, perhaps, in 1833 or 1834.

"I have always felt an interest in the institution, perhaps from the fact that I had some hand in and assisted at its commencement as a seminary near forty years ago. I saw the first stick of timber put in. It was on the site before the primitive forest was taken off the ground. I am conscious that it has done good, but am not prepared to say that more good

might not have been done, in a utilitarian point of view, with the means there expended."

This "fire shut up in his bones," as he often expressed it, to make the oldest college in Methodism a broad and liberal educational center, was an inspiration to him all his life. As some one has lately said, "A proper history of McKendree Chamberlin would be a history of McKendree College."

While a student in college, he has been heard to tell of how his young mind was aroused over the subject of "woman's rights." It was then unpopular to advocate equal suffrage for both sexes, but he was an ardent believer in the doctrine, and prophesied that he would live to see the day when women would preach in the pulpits and cast ballots for presidents of the United States. Both came true, for, before his death, women were admitted as lay delegates to Conferences, and allowed to preach from Methodist altars as evangelists, and during his residence in California, he and Mrs. Chamberlin went to the polls together three times. "Quite a change," said he, "from the time that my mother, for protection from the mob, had to have a card to admit her to class meetings in Lebanon, because it was known that the Methodists were beginning to allow their women to speak in meeting."

Young Chamberlin was often urged to prepare for the ministry. His theologically inclined friends noting his zeal and familiarity with the Scriptures, annoyed him considerably, reminding him of the "woe" pronounced upon those who refuse to preach when called. But he steadfastly held out against such a position in the church, because he believed that "Every man and every woman who becomes a Christian should preach." They forced an exhorter's license upon him, but he went no further than to take active part in both church and Sunday School work at home, at law school, in Boston during his railroad and political, and subsequent life, when he endeavored to let his light shine not only on Sundays but every day in the week. The delightful, impressive, but inoffensive manner in which he witnessed to his faith among his business associates, called forth their admiration and in some cases, a

relation of affectionate friendship. These mutual companionships, based upon a genuine love which true and undefiled religion begets, continued up to the time of his death, when the minister, Mr. Harrington, who spoke at his funeral, testified to the life of Dr. Chamberlin, he said: "There has been but one other death, in all my experience, which has touched my heart strings as this one. The association of himself and wife has been a honeymoon of forty-five years."

While a student in college Mr. Chamberlin joined the Philosophian Literary Society. His brother John, two years older, belonged to the other—the Platonian. Both boys were leaders. John (still living in 1914) was a bright student, loving and self-sacrificing, but less active in school because much of his energy was given toward help in making a living for the widowed mother and family. He was a prosperous merchant in Lebanon, many years, and treasurer of McKendree College. He wished to be a physician, but as there was not means enough to give both boys a technical training, he gladly helped McKendree to go to Harvard Law School, after the latter had graduated at McKendree with highest honors—valedictorian of the class of 1859.

His law course began in 1860 and was finished the next year. He did a vast amount of reading. He heard stirring speeches, in Boston, against slavery, for the war had begun. He kept up correspondence with old students and professors in the west, which helped him to develop that delightful, wide-awake style which marked everything he wrote.

After receiving the degree of LL. B., in 1861 from Harvard, he returned to Illinois and for five years engaged in various activities which contributed to that all-around education which made his life so practical, and increased his executive capacities. Part of the time he was in commercial lines, and for a while he was at home helping to build a house for his mother and beautify their Lebanon property.

In 1865 he opened a law office in Kansas City, and for about four years rose in his profession, making a name for himself, refusing all cases, however, in which he saw graft and dis-



McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN
Picture taken at the time of his graduation
from McKendree College

honest motives. He met Miss Helen Dana there, and on June 8, 1869, they were married. A month later they moved to Beardstown, Illinois, where he had previously been engaged in newspaper work in association with an old college chum, Mr. J. S. Nicholson, editor of the "*Beardstown Illinoisan*."

Chamberlin was in demand in public functions. His grasp of Greek and Latin roots, dry and tasteless as they are to most students, made it possible for him to use a flow of language which comes only from study, and gave him appropriate words for extemporaneous speech. This caused many to marvel at his readiness to talk without previous preparation.

He took part in local and national political campaigns, stumping for others, but never thought of office for himself, until his friends forced him to the front later.

His only son, Clifford, was born in 1870, and five years later a daughter, who died in infancy.

All the years he was away from Lebanon he was not forgetful of his Alma Mater—McKendree College. He kept posted as to her financial sorrows which seemed to be perennial. One year when the college debt had reached \$30,000, he determined to find some way to abolish it and place the college in the lime-light, improve its curricula, and draw a large attendance. He devised an "educational convention" for its fortieth anniversary in 1868. Fortunately, Dr. Allen, president at that time, reduced the debt to \$15,000, and Chamberlin laid his project before him, promising to do the labor of working up an interest. A meeting of resident students was held in Lebanon on December 12, 1867, and a committee of eight appointed to plan the celebration for February 20, following. The committee were Judge W. H. Snyder, A.M., John M. Chamberlin, A.M., R. F. Cunningham, A.M., M.D., W. H. Hypes, A.M., Hon. Thos. A. Parker, A.M., M.D., H. H. Horner, A.M., Hon. Alonzo Thompson, A.M., and M. H. Chamberlin, A.M., LL.B. Chamberlin drafted a circular in which he put forth every bright side of the college. It had 150 students, the buildings were valued at \$65,000 and the endowment was \$25,000. He called upon all lovers of higher education to meet

and discuss university education, the co-education of the sexes, the importance of the classics and the extent to which mathematics should be pursued. Enthusiastic replies came from all over the country, old professors, students, governors and prominent citizens of other places who could not attend. Among those who did come to the convention itself much enthusiasm was engendered. While the debt was not paid off, an advance step was taken for the institution, and most important of all, Mr. Chamberlin was adding to the inspiration which he found useful years later.

After the Civil War the entire country took on new life. Mr. Chamberlin began the study of railroads. The Union Pacific was opening up the West, and the field of money-raising for the construction of roads was inviting. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Company were looking for some one to overcome the prejudice which prevailed among small towns, and farmers along their proposed extension, especially between Monmouth and Galesburg, Illinois. Nicholson, the senior member of the Beardstown paper, recommended Mr. Chamberlin, and the company, somewhat dubious, thought to try him.

He hatched a plan absolutely new in the field of railroading—one which afterward was used all over the United States to some extent. In brief it was this: First, solicit help, or local aid, from the people along the proposed line, issuing to them "transportation" instead of "stock." Second, let the subscribers pay for their subscriptions when the cars are running. Third, as each person pays, issue "certificates" entitling him to both passenger and freight transportation privilege equal to his subscription. Fourth, let these certificates be negotiable—a first lien on the road. Fifth, the holder of certificates to pay one-half his bill in cash, thus creating an operating fund till the certificates are exhausted. This helps to build the road, and he gets his money back.

Chamberlin argued thus: "It will be an improvement on the old stock basis which is the established custom for agents to use while soliciting money for a projected road. They dazzle

the farmer's mind with the idea of becoming part owner in a great corporation and "getting rich" quick. "I will show them," said Chamberlin, "that they will get their investment back in the form of freight or passenger service, a better inducement than stock."

The *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis, commenting on the scheme, said: "It is certainly an improvement over the old stock basis. Intelligent subscribers to railroad stock, outside the 'ring,' turn their money in as a donation and receive stock as a matter of form. The 'ring' always manages a foreclosure by which the stock is wiped out and the stock certificates are used to embellish the walls of country houses in places where an engraving looks better than a hole in the wall.

"The holder of certificates is to pay, each time he uses his certificate, one-half his bill in cash; the fifty per cent to form a fund to operate the road until the transportation certificates are exhausted. This is feasible. It encourages the people to aid in building railroads and will encourage capital to take this method of developing localities where railroad communication is needed."

On this basis the enthusiastic Chamberlin proceeded with horse and buggy and a transit man or two across several counties, calling mass meetings of farmers, laying before them his certificate plan. There was but one result. They all wanted to invest. They wanted the road.

In Bushnell a monster demonstration was held. Young Chamberlin roused the people to white heat. The president of the road had sent him orders not to try to solicit money there—simply deliver his speech. He said they must have \$25,000 from that town, and a special agent would be sent to follow him up. Innocent of his orders which reached him *after* the occasion, he raised \$50,000 himself.

After his remarkable success with this road, his services were in demand in other parts of the United States. He received passes from most of the railroads of the country. He seldom used them, but remained in his native State—Illinois.

In 1871 he was called to finance the Muscatine Western Rail-

way. Later the projectors of the Keokuk, Galesburg & Chicago Railway made him their general manager. The projected line included, beside the towns given in the title, Berwick, Quincy, Pittsfield and Louisiana, Missouri.

The beginning of Mr. Chamberlin's political career was during the Grant-Greeley campaign in 1872, when he was placed on the Republican electoral ticket. He was chosen to open the campaign in Springfield at the Wigwam, an immense auditorium. Hon. Milton Hay, chairman of the Grant and Wilson Club, introduced him. "At first," said the Virginia Gazette of August 16, "the speaker started out as though he mistrusted his own ability and showed signs of diffidence which is a natural weakness of his, but warming with his subject he held that immense gathering spell-bound with his eloquence, and at every pause he was greeted with deafening bursts of applause. His arguments in defense of the government and its measures, was a perfect and complete vindication of the administration, and his arraignment of liberals, such as Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Palmer, and others, was a just rebuke to those men whom he clearly convicted of conspiring with such men as Frank Blair to turn over both the Republican and Democratic parties to a combination formed on the basis of mutual greed for office. Several times the speaker attempted to close his speech but was as often greeted with cries of "go on, go on," from all parts of the house, and after two hours of as earnest and eloquent an effort as we have ever listened to, he finally closed with a peroration that was received with the wildest demonstrations imaginable. The stage was immediately crowded with distinguished men warmly congratulating the speaker on his effort, which was universally conceded to be the ablest speech made at the State capital during the campaign."

Here he made a name as an orator in national politics, and the Republicans of the Twelfth District, at a loss to know where to turn for a candidate for Congress to oppose Jim Robinson, decided that Chamberlin was the man who could beat him, and they, with much difficulty, prevailed upon him

to run,—rather they printed his name on the ticket and planned his program against his definite protest.

The district had never been under 5,000 democratic majority. Chamberlin insisted that a stronger man than he should undertake the fight. He was running a Sunday School convention in Cass County the day the committee met, and they sent an engine and special car from Springfield to get him. They had a brass band aboard. The band played and they waited for his decision. He turned to his wife and asked her advice. She replied: "You have done everything you could to prevent this; now, having been nominated, there may be something providential in it."

He took her suggestion and went into the campaign, making two speeches a day. Robinson, strong in his security, was speaking out of the State. His friends wrote him to come home and take care of his fences. But Chamberlin was too far ahead when he arrived, and he called a consultation of his friends. "Bill" Springer and Rheuna Lawrence afterwards informed Chamberlin that when the Democrats were sure Jim Robinson would be beaten by not less than 500 votes, they decided that it would take \$10,000 to save him. "Every Irishman in the district was shouting for 'Mike' Chamberlin." Mr. Chamberlin's first name being McKendree, he was nick-named "Mack," which the Irish changed to "Mike." When John M. Palmer appealed to the Democratic National Committee for the \$10,000, the reply came back: "If Robinson can't beat a new man, with 5,000 majority and his record, he deserves to be beaten."

Some one then went to New York and made a personal appeal to the committee. The money was secured. When the votes were counted Chamberlin was just 829 votes short, and was defeated.

Shortly after this political campaign, Mr. Chamberlin was urged by a staunch admirer to go to a southern railway and prove to the owners that he could finance their road, which was then going behind. He went to investigate. He met with the board of trustees in the office of a bank. While waiting in

the vestibule he overheard the old general manager, who evidently feared they might let him out of his job, making a plea to let him try out the Chamberlin plan himself. There was considerable heated discussion. Enough of the talk escaped to Chamberlin's ears to decide him to "wash his hands of the affair before it should begin." He was then called in. There were no introductions. The little general manager sat rubbing his hands nervously. The president, a fleshy distiller, whose stomach "rested on the mahogany table" (as Chamberlin expressed it whenever he told this amusing story) said, in rather insolent manner: "So you propose to build an extension to our road and you have'nt got a cent of your own money!" The stranger arose, and for probably thirty seconds looked at every member, square in the eye, began a withering rebuke against the way he had been treated, and then told them something of his success in the north, and that he knew he could build their road on the "certificate" plan. The men were clearly ashamed. Their attitude was changed. They asked him to meet them again and go into details. It was late in the afternoon. The little general manager was very polite and invited Chamberlin to his house for dinner. While there he pumped and questioned him till he had gotten the chief features of the Chamberlin plan from the author himself, whereupon the general official informed his guest that his company was going to let him try the new idea if he could prove to them that he could. This he felt he could now do since getting the help from Mr. Chamberlin himself. The latter arose, taking his hat in hand, and thanking the gentleman for his supper, told him he knew he had been invited there to be robbed of his plans, and gave away his secrets knowingly, but that he knew they could not build the road. The company tried to carry out the scheme, but failed.

In somewhat similar manner, during his business career, Mr. Chamberlin has been robbed of other plans and ideas, and the fruit of his thought and labors—either through ambition, intrigue or selfishness. This is ever the experience of those who work for others and not for self.

If Mr. Chamberlin had a weakness it was that of not claiming what was properly his. If he saw others were being injured he was "up in arms" to defend them. When practising law he would not charge unfortunate persons for his services even when he won the suits for them.

Occasionally prominent persons would come to him for help in writing up speeches. He never charged for this, even if it required some time for research and writing. He did many valuable professional services for others, and made the mistake of not charging. A very few, however, made him take pay, others thanked him, and others did not think to do either.

In 1877, Mr. Chamberlin's reputation for ability in railway matters induced Governor Oglesby to call him to the secretaryship of the Illinois State Railway and Warehouse Commission, with offices at the State Capitol. He served there three years, accomplishing a vast amount of work and introduced methods of value to his successors.

In 1880 the "mining fever" overcame him. He resigned his position with the Railway and Warehouse Commission. "We will never get rich here," he said to his wife, "and if I am to endow McKendree College, I must find a mine." Using one of his passes, he went to Denver. The wife and child soon followed. He studied mining and mineralogy, and before long became an expert, secured options on mines, wrote up his own prospectuses, and made a number of deals in New York and other cities.

At first he operated in Colorado chiefly, but later he went from Idaho to New Mexico, in search of larger properties. Sometimes he was "grub-staked," and on other occasions he went prospecting on his own account. Once, his associates in a mining camp, rebuked by his temperance principles, determined to force him to drink whiskey and get him drunk. With that delightful tact and presence of mind he always showed under all tests, he talked them out of their scheme and made them ashamed. As life progressed, he added to his fund of entertaining and instructive anecdotes. His stories were largely taken from his own life's experiences. He made his

listeners laugh or cry at will. And his stories always stood out in contrast to the ordinary tales and accounts told in groups of men, because his were not embellished with obscene or vulgar features. He could mimic the voices and looks of prominent people and many of his friends, which greatly amused. He would have made a good comedian. As he grew older he was mistaken sometimes for Joe Jefferson, at a distance, and when still later he was fleshy, he resembled William Jennings Bryan slightly.

In 1883 he struck out for the Black Range country in New Mexico, and there found a copper-silver prospect known as the "Midnight." He determined, after careful examination, that this would give him the desired fortune to endow the college. The owner, Mr. Drake, was induced to sell it to him and a man named Turner (who afterwards became wealthy). His family came from Denver to Chloride, New Mexico. Two years were spent in development of the property on a small scale. Then going to St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Chamberlin, in order to put the mine on a paying basis, organized a company having Judge Leo Rassieur of that city, for president. Examination was made, and the claims of Chamberlin as to the values in the mine, more than verified. Work had not progressed very far, however, when the silver market began to slump. The demonetization of silver in 1873 was beginning to be felt by silver mining companies, and the Midnight mine closed. Silver dropped from over \$1.00 to 60 cents. Had it remained at \$1.00, Mr. Chamberlin would have become rich from his share in the mine.

In 1885 the Apache Indians went on the "war path" in the Black Range, and the Chamberlin family returned to Denver, and two years later to St. Louis, which proved to be a more favorable location for the reaching of capital, as well as for the securing of coal and timber lands in the south, which Mr. Chamberlin had added to his promotion business.

The son Clifford was now of college age, and entered McKendree, but after a year quit to assist his father in business, though later he went back and stayed till graduation.

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McKENDREE COLLEGE. Original Building Destroyed by Fire, January, 1856

From 1887 to 1894 Mr. Chamberlin continued to handle lands and mines, making a small deal now and then, till he had established a good name among some London firms. His London agent succeeded, at last, in placing the sale of a large tract of railroad lands. The first payment, in fact, was made—about a million dollars—and Chamberlin received a telegram from the bank in New York that the money had been cabled to him from London, and was in the New York bank at his disposal. It was night, and he put off the reply till the next morning, for some reason, and during the night the failure of the Baring Brothers was announced. Both North and South America suffered in a panic, and Chamberlin's money was quickly withdrawn by the purchasers and the deal lost. The reverse was bravely borne. Mr. Chamberlin went ahead with his work, and a few years later saw another big deal ruined by a similar calamity.

Undaunted, his pluck and energy still strong and buoyant, and two or three more small deals on the way to successful issue, when a committee of gentlemen from Lebanon called at his office in St. Louis to propose his taking the presidency of McKendree College. The persons on the committee were Alex. Morriss, Dr. E. L. Waggoner, T. A. Wilson and John M. Chamberlin.

With McKendree College seriously in debt, buildings dilapidated, property going into decay, interest in real college work at low ebb, and what little revenues had been taken in the year before had, to a considerable percentage, come from commercial and common school studies, there was a feeling of utter discouragement on the part of the executive committee. They had nothing inviting to offer Mr. Chamberlin and, to make the situation more gloomy, the one who had been last elected, Rev. Dr. Thomas Parker, had been to Lebanon, looked over the situation and resigned. With the summer of 1894 nearly half gone, no catalogue out, no solicitation made for students, Mr. Chamberlin pointed out to the gentlemen that since it was customary to place some one of the clergy in the president's office there might be a prejudice were a

layman chosen. He therefore refused to take the step. A few days later he was called to Lebanon for another conference, but again declined, even though it was pointed out that a business man was needed—one with energy and ability, together with scholarship and dignity; that he was fitted with these qualities. Yet, he felt that he was about to make some good financial turns which, being foreordained to McKendree, would be of more practical help than his moneyless service. A few days later, for a third time and in desperation, the committee appealed to him, saying that unless he would take the almost forlorn hope, the mortgage would be foreclosed and the grounds sold within nine days to pay for overdue interest on mortgages, and McKendree's career would come to a close, as had been true with Augusta College in Kentucky, also a Methodist institution, two years older than McKendree, which burned down never to be rebuilt. "Elect me!" exclaimed Mr. Chamberlin. "I can almost hear the bones of my mother leaping in her coffin, as you hint at such a fate for McKendree College."

He lost no time in taking up the problem. He abandoned his mining and land business, moved to Lebanon immediately, and with the aid of his wife in various ways, and his son as typewriter and advertiser, put his whole soul into the task of the resurrection of McKendree. In his funeral oration, Prof. Ewington added: "The years devoted to the rehabilitation of McKendree were long and weary, fraught with self-denials and a succession of shattered hopes and answered prayers. Many a night when the lights of the little town of Lebanon had been extinguished and the people lay sleeping, there were still two lights shining, one in the home where the wife and mother kept her vigil, the other across the campus, in the college office, where the president and his faithful son were working, preparing the correspondence to win back the alienated friends of McKendree, and gain new ones."

Those who were in close touch with President Chamberlin remember that he had soon formulated a program to cover years of labor, and that he followed it out with remarkable

closeness up to the time of his removal from the office. This was his ambition:

First—To effect a large increase in attendance of students, his first year.

Second—To then make small repairs, and paint the buildings.

Third—To raise the debt, if possible, in Lebanon. By this he thought to agreeably surprise the Methodist Conference of Southern Illinois, who had been taking up collections for the college for many years.

Fourth.—To make larger repairs, such as removing huge dead trees, installing a steam heat plant, re-roofing, etc.

Fifth—Then to strike out for one hundred thousand dollars endowment.

Sixth—Next, raise a fund for the erection of buildings to house and board students on the grounds to cost say, \$100,000.

Seventh—Then, carry out a campaign for \$500,000, going to the strongholds of fortunes in eastern States, laying before the Rockefellers, Goulds, Sages and others, the claims of McKendree as the most sturdy, romantic, and logical center for a great and unique university.

Eighth—Following such a victory, he built his hopes on the endowment (if not before) of chairs to the various old families who had helped save the college and in other ways serve its interest in pioneer days, at the same time continuing the winning of millions more which would naturally become available.

For him there was no working fund available. He had to create one and he did so. The first year about one-half of his income (which was \$619) was thus used.

The faculty partook of the spirit of optimism which possessed his every speech, letter, and action. The attendance that first September was the largest for many years, despite the fact that the commercial and elementary studies were subordinated or left off the program.

The small repairs, painting and paper-hanging, were begun as students arrived, and there was the appearance of thrifty

commotion which was stimulating. Mrs. Chamberlin, in a buggy, went about town collecting the small sums which had been subscribed by the townspeople, who seemed glad to help in the plans for the college.

During that year, the president again struck the Lebanon people—a little harder this time—for money to pay off the debt. This was a heroic move, a surprise. Why could not the Methodist Conference take care of its own college, as they had been doing? President Chamberlin explained that they must make it grander, broader, and more hospitable, and not allow it to remain with the repute of a narrow, sectarian school. “You Lebanon people pay off the debt, and I’ll endow the college from outside!” He did have to get some help from other towns, but the Lebanon people responded nobly to President Chamberlin’s efforts to solve the debt problem, and within a year, for the first time probably in its history, the college was entirely free from all encumbrances. There was much rejoicing and serenading of persons who had helped do “the impossible.”

The president then said: “We are not yet ready to raise an endowment. We must dress up a little more, even if it takes another year!” He proceeded to raise several thousand dollars from old college sympathizers to modernize the ancient buildings as far as possible, beautify the grounds and install a steam heating plant. While the year was spent in making visible changes to the property, the chief was at work also strengthening the courses of study, “weeding out” as he called it, those studies which did not contribute to the dignity of a high grade institution. The catalogue was revised and brought near to the standard of other universities of the country.

Then was the president ready to “plow the high seas” in search of his first \$100,000 for endowment. He was thus far sticking close to his program. He had some critics. Some thought he did unwisely to ask for aid from local persons, others thought it unwise to cut out revenue-producing commercial studies. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, then editor of

the *Central Christian Advocate*, hearing the comment made that President Chamberlin was "visionary," wrote an editorial in which he said that because President Chamberlin had outlined such an "impracticable" task, he was visionary. "It pays to be visionary, to believe and hope and work in anticipation of things which are to be brought to pass. The men who dream dreams and who see visions are the builders of new eras, the founders of new institutions, the pioneers of a new civilization. It is like ozone to be with this young man of seventy, and hear his story of what has been and will be."

President Chamberlin had learned of Dr. D. K. Pearsons and his gifts to small colleges. He determined to see him and lay the claims of McKendree before him. We find among Dr. Chamberlin's letters and papers a penciled account of his interview with Dr. Pearsons. Enough is herewith given to show his inimitable and unobtrusive manner of approaching busy people of affairs:

In July, 1895, I called on Dr. Pearsons, armed with a letter of introduction from Judge Horton of the Appellate Court, secured through the instrumentality of Hon. Chas. S. Deneen, afterwards Governor.

On entering his office, I inquired: "Is this Doctor Pearsons?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "I like your face; I think you are an honest man. Draw up that seat."

I being seated, he continued: "What do you want?"

"If you will kindly read that letter it will give you an intimation of what will follow," said I.

After reading, he commenced: "How many students did you have last year?"

"One hundred and sixty-two."

"How many professors?"

"Seven."

"How much endowment?"

"Thirty-five thousand dollars."

Thus Dr. Pearsons proceeded to propound questions about the college, asking where Lebanon was and why St. Louis did

not help, to all of which President Chamberlin seems to have given prompt answers. Dr. Pearsons then told of how he was besieged constantly by colleges and institutions, some of which were already well endowed.

"For which reason," observed President Chamberlin, "it is embarrassing to me to come to you, for I feel as if such calls can prove none other than irksome to you."

"No, no, you go on; I like to hear you talk," was the reply.

"Ah, but my case does not come within the category of your benevolence. We are out of debt, have some endowment. I want to thank you in the name of education for the immeasurable good you have done for other colleges in need of help," said President Chamberlin.

"Sit down!" commanded Dr. Pearsons, as the visitor arose to leave. "How do you pay your professors?"

Here President Chamberlin continued to give detailed information about the college, and his plans for the future; how he had paid all debts, and remodelled the buildings to some extent. He wished to bring the present endowment up to \$100,000. As he rose to leave the second time, Dr. Pearsons proposed: "Well, I'll tell you what I will do. I don't believe in odd numbers. You want a clean \$100,000. I will give you \$20,000 and you raise \$80,000," whereupon he wrote out a simple agreement to pay M. H. Chamberlin, for endowment, the sum named when the terms were fulfilled, and he gave him a year's time.

Handing over the paper, he said, "Come in and see me when you are in town. See here, I'll make a prediction. If you die they'll dissipate all your labors."

"No, Doctor," he replied, "they will fill my place with a better man."

With this sum, President Chamberlin began his campaign. The first part of the year he took only large contributions, toward the last many small sums were subscribed.

The announcement of the raising of the \$100,000 was made to the students in the chapel service on the morning of May

17, 1905. A holiday was declared and the town joined in a noisy celebration of the victory.

The indefatigable president then said, "We want \$500,000, or \$1,000,000, but first, we must be patient, and erect dormitories for the housing of students," and he proceeded to start another campaign for this purpose, not failing, however, at the same time, to take his bearings for the future endowment.

He got Dr. Pearsons again for \$10,000, and through his friend, Mr. Haines of East St. Louis, gained audience with the bankers Clark of Philadelphia, who gave \$25,000; and, winning audience at the Carnegie estate, secured another \$25,000. A railroad friend in Illinois promised him \$10,000, but did not write down his subscription. These sums aggregated \$70,000, \$60,000 of which he had on paper. This left only \$30,000 to be raised at the close of the college year, 1908, when he was surprised by being relieved of his task to satisfy the convictions of some that the old custom of placing a clergyman in charge, should be resumed.

The last two years, and more particularly, the year of his retirement, he had made such successful preparations in the east that he felt confident of securing from large benefactors the money which would enable him to realize his eighth goal, "Millions for McKendree."

In 1896 President Chamberlin was honored with the degree of LL.D.—Doctor of Laws—from the Ulysses S. Grant University of Tennessee, and ten years later, with the same honorary degree from the University of Illinois. While president of McKendree College, he was sent several times to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as lay delegate, and was delegate-elect to the Ecumenical Conference, London, 1901. He served on the Rhodes Scholarship Commission, for Illinois from 1904 to 1908. He was also a trustee for the Illinois State Historical Library, and a director of the State Historical Society.

Dr. O. H. Clark, for a long time president of the Board of Trustees of McKendree, once remarked: "I never saw any-

thing like the smooth system with which Dr. Chamberlin prepares his reports to the Board. We go up each year to the college and find everything mapped out, in detail, statistics, committee suggestions, etc. His reports and recommendations were typewritten in triplicate and cut up in parts to distribute among the various committees. He assigned a good reason for everything he did and proposed. All we had to do was to take up, examine, and recommend."

President Chamberlin vowed there should never be a cent of debt again on the college while he was in command, and for fourteen years he kept his ideal—for he was fourteen years president.

He was called upon to give many addresses, both at the district and annual conferences of his church, and at educational and other meetings. He said things which were new, and sometimes radical and startling.

After raising his first \$100,000, he received invitations to go to the head of other institutions, State, religious and military, with larger and guaranteed salary, but he preferred to "remain with the old ship." One Indiana tramway corporation was so insistent that he finance their extensions that they were going to have him be part of the time at McKendree and the rest of the time at their work, but he answered to the effect that "ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

For nearly two years after his retirement, President Chamberlin and wife lived in their beautiful home, just opposite the college, which had been the gift of townspeople and college friends in 1906.

In April, 1910, Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, disposing of their Lebanon home, moved to California to be with their son. As president emeritus, he received a small annuity from the college.

In an editorial of the *Los Angeles Times*, July 31, 1914, appeared a tribute, from which we quote:

"McKendree Chamberlin had not resided here long enough to have a wide local acquaintance, but his fame as an educator, writer and lecturer had reached this city years ago. He was

one of America's grand old men of letters. Profound in learning and gifted in expression, he brought to the world a flaming vision. * * * His message had the background of a truly great character and one as simple and sincere as it was great and good. He never lost his mental enthusiasm, and the end came suddenly, leaving the light undimmed."

His death came after a third attack of "cerebral embolism."

Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln, Quincy and the Civil War.

BY CAPT. WILLIAM H. GAY, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

It was on the 9th day of April, 1865, forty-nine years ago, that the military history of the Confederacy was concluded in the surrender of Lee and his army; and four years from the date that the rebel commissioners gave formal notice to the Federal Government that if any attempt should be made to provision Fort Sumter, that it could not be done without the effusion of blood. It was on the 12th day of April, 1861, fifty-three years ago, that South Carolina opened fire on Fort Sumter; and exactly four years later, the army of Northern Virginia laid down its arms and vanished as an organized menacing force, virtually closing the war. Forty-nine years ago, Abraham Lincoln, the beloved of our nation, died from a shot fired by the hand of an assassin.

I never can approach the name of Lincoln without a feeling that I am drawing near to divinity. I am not a man worshiper, but if there ever was a man that I came near to worshiping, it was Abraham Lincoln. For years after his tragic death, I could not talk about him without breaking down; the nature of the man so appealed to me down to the inner depths of my being.

Every one in this our new-born nation, whether soldier or citizen, cannot but feel the moving impulse of the highest and noblest patriotism at the mention of that great name. No other name is so uniquely linked with the life and destiny of our nation. No other name is more profoundly revered by all the people of this country. The world has never produced a type of man so supremely great in all things. A physical

giant that was never worsted; a mental power that was never defeated; a composite force, shrewd and alert, ever ready to meet any emergency; a wonderful example of heroic courage and unyielding purpose; just, patient, gentle, loving and tender, he stands among men without a peer. As an eminent judge said of him: "No other man so great ever came into the tide of time."

It was my great good fortune to see and hear Mr. Lincoln at Galesburg in debate with Douglas, and the impression made upon my mind will never be effaced.

There was here revealed to me something new in the mental make-up of great men—the rare combination of mental and moral qualities that we would look for in a man to uphold and carry out the loftiest ideals of statesmanship. And how transcendently this shone out in him when he undertook the guidance of our nation through the perils of civil war!

Right here I am tempted to describe these two giants as I viewed them in this great debate. The manner of the men was without compare. Physically and mentally, they were utterly unlike. In their physical make-up, nature went very near to the extremes of great and small. In manner, Lincoln was pleasant, full of good nature and very friendly; while Douglas was haughty, tyrannical and overbearing. In debate, Lincoln met his opponent's hard hits with calm and unruffled serenity; never manifesting the least ill-temper, and always fair; while Douglas would lose his temper, rave and become unjust. I have seen him under the galling lash of sarcasm, go into a towering rage and browbeat till he frothed at the mouth. To cite an instance in point: Not long after the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, Douglas came into Knox County to explain and support his newly found doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." As soon as his coming was known, the Republicans became anxious to have this question debated and made an effort to get Mr. Lincoln to come and meet him. But Mr. Lincoln could not come. This was a disappointment to the Republicans, for they wanted their side of the question presented. In this dilemma, the students of Knox suggested

Mr. Blanchard, their president, to meet the emergency. This was agreed to, and Mr. Blanchard was invited and accepted.

Now Blanchard, though a brilliant talker with unlimited command of language, who could thrill and sway an audience as he pleased, was little equipped to meet so powerful and wily a political debater as Douglas. But he was a good historiographer, and kept track of the serpentine political record of his antagonist, and did not hesitate to meet him. He had a fine clear voice, and was a master in the use of cruel, keen-cutting sarcasm, and an adept in the art of ridicule. As against this, Douglas was no match.

The meeting was to be at Knoxville, the county seat of Knox, and at the appointed time a great crowd came from all parts of the county. When the men met, the arrangements of debate were quickly made. Douglas was to open with an hour. Blanchard to follow with an hour and a half, and Douglas to close with a half hour. Douglas' opening was satisfactory to the democrats, who were very much in the minority, and he sat down with complacent satisfaction, as they gave him round after round of applause. Blanchard now arose to take his coveted opportunity. After a few words explaining how he came into the situation, he took up the political record of Douglas and brought to light such a mass of incongruities, showed up his changing processes for self-aggrandizement, pointing out his selfish purposes in words of such torturing ridicule and scathing sarcasm, that the great crowd went wild with laughter and derision. For a short time, Douglas maintained a seeming composure. But as Blanchard went on with his avalanche of merciless lashing, "fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell," doubling him up so completely in a mesh of absurdities, he lost his temper; anger took complete possession of the man and he champed his teeth, frothed at the mouth, showing in every line of his face how deeply he was stirred. It was a castigation I never can forget.

When he arose to make reply, the whole outer man was distorted by the storm of passion within. I have never seen such an exhibition in any other public speaker before nor since. He began by saying, in his big, measured staccato tone of voice:

“Fellow Citizens—You have listened to what the reverend gentleman has said, and I will leave it to your judgment whether he has honorably met the question and made answer to the great principles I have laid down, or has made an infamous attempt to villify me.” He then went on a tirade of browbeating, unreasonable in asperity, and interpolating the phrase, “the reverend gentleman,” so frequently that it seemed undignified and foolish. In reply to Blanchard’s charge of his changing political attitude he said, “A wise man sometimes changes his mind, but a fool never.”

But to return from my digression. Lincoln and Douglas both had far-reaching voices. Lincoln’s was high-keyed, penetrating and very distinct, while that of Douglas was deep and bellowing, and sometimes after long speaking, hoarse and indistinct. Lincoln was broad, deep and original. Douglas could not be so classed. He had a strong, forceful intellect, with great capacity to gather up from others and make use of the material in his way, to the greatest advantage. In supporting a question, he sought to discover all the weak points as well as the strong, so that he was rarely ever caught by a surprise. Long training and experience had made him one of the most formidable debaters of his time. So well did he understand every art of plausibility, every mystifying subtlety, and so familiar was he with every avenue to obscurity, that Lincoln once compared him to a cuttle-fish, which has no way of defense when pursued, save by ejecting a dark fluid, which so blackens the water that its enemy cannot see and it escapes in the darkness. No man in the country was so able to meet Lincoln as Douglas; and no man was better equipped to meet Douglas than Lincoln.

Mr. Douglas cannot be called a great orator, for he had none of the requisites in him to make one. But he was a great debater, a strong forceful man, and a leader of wonderful persuasive power. When rebellion brought into peril our unity, Stephen A. Douglas stood steadfastly loyal to his country and the last act of his life proved his uncompromising patriotism for which history will give him enduring honor.

Mr. Lincoln's oratory was winning and convincing, and the simple style of it unique and effective. It opened to my understanding a new kind of oratory, whose propelling force moved on a higher plane of reasoning and eloquence. There was an invincible power in its searching order, that cut right through the cunning sophistries of his opponent, upsetting every prop to his position. It was an overmastering oratory, that delighted and convinced.

This power of Mr. Lincoln to convince was accentuated in him to an amazing degree. His sure insight led him to see into and through every possible condition of every question presented to his mind. There was no subtlety or obscurity in the argument of his adversary that he could not penetrate. His mighty grasp of things and comprehension of them, with his divine gift of imagination, enabled him to clearly see the future and courageously point out the aspirations and needs of humanity. It was this power which led him to see the coming of the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, and to forecast the destiny of this nation.

As time went on it began to appear that this man was the pilot who was to steer our nation over the shoals of threatening dissolution. The irritating threat of secession had been the whip of the South, to drive the North to yield to the demands of the slave power; and the patient North had conceded much. But now the time had come to call a halt.

The great Union leaders of the country met and called the convention of 1860 to nominate a man most sure to meet the impending crisis. The convention met in Chicago May 16. Here came together the most distinguished men in the Republican party, to deliberate and act in an emergency that called for the wisest statesmanship. The life of the nation was at stake, and the man who took the helm to guide and direct must be great in intellect, full of wisdom, far-seeing, patient, firm and of undoubted loyalty and patriotism; a man every way best fitted to fulfill this mission.

It was my great privilege to attend that convention, be present at all of its proceedings and see so many of the great Union leaders of the North, and hear them speak upon the

vital questions of the hour. Here the initial move took root to sweep human slavery from the register of the nation.

At the appointed time, the nominations were made. Lincoln and Seward were the leading favorites. It was a tremendous moment when the balloting began. Every one in that great "Wigwam" came under an oppressive burden of anxiety. All was still as a house of death; flesh, blood and muscle were writhing under the intensity of the strain. Then a voice calling the vote of states was heard. The first ballot resulted in no choice, and sent dismay into, and brought gloom over the Seward forces, for they had felt sure of the nomination of their candidate on the first ballot. Hope now manifested itself in eager action by the friends of Lincoln. The second ballot was called and passed without result, save that Lincoln was gaining. When the third ballot began, you could almost discern in the loaded air that "the hour had come." The stillness and attention was profound. As the call of states proceeded and it became more and more apparent that Lincoln was the coming man, ripples of satisfaction could be heard. When the last state announced its vote, Lincoln was two short of the nomination. Instantly Ohio changed four votes to Lincoln and his nomination was made. Then the pent-up energies of that vast assemblage burst forth in a whirlwind of acclaim. The scene was without compare—indescribable. Strong men wept, wrought up by an overpowering tempest of feeling. It left an impression never to be forgotten.

Abraham Lincoln was elected by the anti-slavery vote and the loyal Union voters of the North. Anticipating grave trouble, because of the inflammatory state of the Southern mind, the meeting of Congress in December, 1860, became an event of extraordinary interest and solicitude. On its assembling, the black spirit of secession began to show its disloyal attitude and brazenly to assert itself and unblushingly give utterances to treasonable designs. This unreasonable attitude of the South only served to bind together more closely the loyal North. It was deeply stirred, and the secessionists were warned that the day of compromises was passed, and that any

attempt to secede would be opposed by all the power of the government; that secession meant war. But notwithstanding this warning, the more violent advocates of secession began their leave-taking.

Soon the disloyal states, one by one, began to secede. It was indeed a trying time for all the loyal people of the country. Quincy took note of it, and responded, as I find on the records of the First Congregational Church the following entry in the handwriting of the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery:

“January 3rd, 1861. This day, appointed by proclamation of President Buchanan, as a day to be observed by the nation for fasting, humiliation and prayer in view of the secession of several of the Southern States from the Union, was religiously observed, by this Church in the lecture room, morning and evening. A day of solemn interest.”

September 26, 1861, the following is entered upon the records of the church:

“This day was observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of President Lincoln; being a time of Civil War. The pastor preached from Isaiah 58:6, ‘Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?’ ”

This was a very appropriate text when the life or death of a nation hung in the balance, and the freedom and rights of an oppressed race were at stake. This sermon was delivered by the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, then pastor of the church.

When Abraham Lincoln entered upon his high duties as chief executive of the nation, there lay a task before him that might well appall the stoutest heart. An empty treasury, a scattered navy and our southern forts and defences practically made useless by the hand of treason, all this and more, confronted him. Lincoln at once saw the magnitude of his work. While many believed that the struggle would be short and even Seward had said that the rebellion would be over in ninety days, Lincoln knew better; and realized the full measure of his task and the tremendous responsibilities laid upon

him, and went courageously and comprehensively to the work. Once when the burden bore him near the point of breaking, he said to one of his generals: "You have no idea of the terrible weight of the care and sense of responsibility of this office of mine. If to reign in the lower regions is as hard as what I have to undergo here, I could but find it in my heart to pity even Satan himself." What disappointment and anguish he underwent in the earlier months of the war, because of the failures of his commanding generals, is a matter of history. McClellan worried him most of any. Meade won a splendid victory at Gettysburg, but his failure to annihilate Lee's army before it got across the Potomac, nearly broke his heart. Meade's opportunity was there to destroy the rebel forces and make himself one of the greatest generals of the age. Lincoln, in the flood of his disappointment, wrote him the following letter:

"You fought and beat the enemy. At least, his loss was as great as yours. He retreated, and you did not, as it seems to me, pressingly pursue him; but a flood in the river detained him till, by slow degrees, you were again upon him. You had at least 20,000 veteran troops directly with you and as many more raw ones within supporting distance, all in addition to those who fought with you at Gettysburg, while it was not possible he had received a single recruit, and yet you stood by and let the flood run down, bridges be built and the enemy move away at his leisure without attacking him. To have closed upon him would, in connection with our other late successes, have ended the war. As it is, the war will be prolonged indefinitely."

But Lincoln, with his great generous nature to plead against this severe arraignment, could not, after reflection, find heart to send the letter to his general—and did not. But when a few days later he saw Meade, he did say, after congratulating him upon his great victory: "But, Meade, it seems to me, you shooed the geese over the river!"

Among the men of Quincy not in the service behind the guns, no one man, I may say, was more conspicuously devoted

and so actively helpful among the soldiers during the dark days of the rebellion, especially the unfortunate ones, than the Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery. As I look through the records of his activities in those years of our struggles in that war, I am amazed and wonder how flesh and blood could accomplish so much without breaking.

Mr. Emery became pastor of the First Congregational Church in 1855, preached his first sermon November 4, and was installed on December 12. Mr. Charles H. Bull was clerk at the time. In May, 1860, Mr. Bull resigned, "and the pastor (by his consent)," so the record reads, "was elected to fill the place vacated." Mr. Emery kept the church records from this time on through the war. Everything of interest connected with the church and its work, including its activities in the war, were faithfully recorded. It shows that forty members of the First Congregational Church and Society gave their services to the cause of their country. Every name is entered in the record book, in the handwriting of Mr. Emery, giving rank, company and regiment, with this notation: "No records (of the church) to be inserted (on these pages,) appropriated to the roll of members of the church and congregation, enlisted in our country's service to crush an unhallowed rebellion." In this list are many names of prominent men, well known in the early history of Quincy.

In his annual sermon for the year 1864 Mr. Emery made the following statement:

"I attended seventy-seven funerals, of these thirty-two were soldiers, twenty-four outside of my congregation, twenty-one my accustomed hearers or belonging to families waiting on my ministry." Added to this was his other church work, and the trying labors in the soldiers' hospitals. The death of every soldier was recorded, and the conditions and circumstances surrounding this earthly rite were placed on record with his own hand. For example, I quote an entry made February 21, 1862:

"This day, attended the funeral of Mr. William J. Dobson of the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment, from Viola, Richland

County, Wisconsin, whose parents, brothers and sisters reside there. His mother is a professor of religion. A brother, member of the same company, walked with me to the grave. He and another military comrade were my only attendants. Sad, sad fruits of war. I was summoned a few days before to the hospital to attend a funeral, and through the carelessness of somebody, after my arrival, the body of the poor soldier, Evans by name, a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, was hurried off to the grave, the same day he died; without prayer or Christian burial. He was only a private! and no relation near."

These words and many others I find, show how deeply and tenderly his thoughts were moving him constantly to action to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate soldiers in the hospitals.

During the months of October and November, 1862, while the church was undergoing repairs, he was engaged on behalf of the Army Commission of St. Louis, in visiting the army in the Southwest, and also representing the Christian Commission of Philadelphia. At this time, he visited more than one hundred regiments; looked through fifteen general, and a large number of regimental hospitals and five large camps of contrabands at Memphis, Helena, Columbus, Jackson and Corinth. To perform all this was no light task. But his active mind and body, and his sympathetic heart made him tireless in his efforts to secure for the men in the field and hospital all good things possible for their comfort.

From January 10, 1863, to the close of the war, Mr. Emery was chaplain of the army hospital at Quincy, and was indeed the "good Samaritan" to the unfortunate inmates.

Quincy was quite a large rendezvous for troops. These were coming in and going out almost constantly. Ten regiments were organized here and sent to the front—the Sixteenth, Fiftieth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Forty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, and the Twenty-ninth United States Colored—all infantry arm of the service.

Many of the sick, wounded, dying and dead were brought here from the armies in the field; some to convalesce, some to die and some to be buried. These were indeed years "that tried men's souls." But the loyal men and women of Quincy were equal to the full measure of the task laid before them, and never faltered in their courage and devotion. The wealthy men gave liberally and freely to the cause, and the women gave largely of their time and efforts to meet the needs and make comfortable our soldiers in hospital and field.

Thus it will be seen that Quincy was very prominent in all activities of the civil war. Men of national reputation were among her citizens; and these joined hands with the loyal and great spirits of the country to maintain the sacred unity of the nation.

But the sacrifice, the awful sacrifice and the burden of it, which this monstrous, hateful war laid upon the hearts of millions of loyal and once happy people, had put the nation into the deepest sorrow and mourning. And now, just at the time when the reaction was setting in because of the final triumph of right over wrong, and the joy of coming peace was filling the hearts of all, the same unruly spirit, wanton and brutal, thrust out its loathsome hand, and perpetrated the barbaric crime of assassination. And again the nation mourned.

I was at the time of this our crowning disaster, stationed with my company at Nashville, Tennessee, where we were quartered during the winter and spring of '64-'65. Here Thomas had met Hood on the 15th and 16th of December, and well nigh annihilated his army. Sherman had marched to the sea with little opposition, making clear the weakness of the Confederacy; Grant was moving to capture Lee, all of which gave hope and promise that the end was near. And now we were hourly looking for news of surrender.

On the morning of April 10, 1865, the anxious waiting was brought to rest by the glad news of the surrender. The end had come; and the joy of it brought out wild demonstrations of delight and shouts of victory from thousands of Union

soldiers encamped at Nashville. Immediately an order to fire a salute of fifty guns was issued to celebrate this great victory, and my battery had the honor of being selected to perform this service. My company occupied Fort Negley. This fort was situated on the highest point, a short distance south of the city, and was mounted with guns of heavy and light caliber, which covered all the southern approaches to the city.

We must celebrate, was the spontaneous sentiment of the loyal army and the loyal citizens of Nashville; and Saturday, the 15th of April, was fixed as the day to give expression to the exultation of triumph that took possession of us all; for it seemed that the winter of our discontent had gone, and the glorious summer-time of peace was come.

And so on the appointed day, Nashville put on her brightest robes to shine beautiful in this hour of the nation's joy. It was a rare spectacle of patriotic splendor; well fitting the occasion. The army was to march in grand review, accoutered as for war. It was a brilliant inspiring sight to see the different commands marching to take position in the great line of march. Bands of music, and fife and drum broke the air with soul-stirring music. The infantry and artillery were marching in separate columns. I was riding at the head of the column of artillery. When turning into College Street, to take the position assigned to us, I looked down the street and saw a horseman riding towards me at a rapid gallop. As he drew near, I recognized General Thomas' chief of artillery, and I noticed at once that he was moved by some deep and powerful emotion. When he reached my side he said, in a voice of deep intensity: "Have you heard the dreadful news?" I then realized that something terrible had happened, and halting my command, I replied excitedly, "No, what is it?" He replied, "President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were assassinated last night!" For the moment this appalling announcement so staggered me and benumbed my senses that I was speechless and reeled in my saddle, nearly overcome. It was a dreadful moment to meet, and the shock of it effected me the remainder of the day. I do not remember that

I gave utterance to a single word but rode silently down to the public square, where I met Governor Brownlow, Mr. Rodgers, president of the State Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives. "Parson" Brownlow had recently been inaugurated Governor of Tennessee. It was a gloomy meeting. The Governor was seated in his carriage, looking the embodiment of misery. His strong, honest face showed the marks of distress he felt within. In a low, faltering voice he gave me all the facts then known, and I passed on to learn more, if possible, at headquarters.

The rank and file were now getting hold of the dreadful news, and the glad acclaim of the morning soon subsided into subdued mutterings of resentful discontent. The beautiful flags, which had floated triumphantly in the breezes, were dropped to half-mast. Joy was turned to sorrow and hilarity to grief. Further proceeding in the program for the day was stopped, and the troops were sent back to their quarters. Minute guns were ordered to be fired until sundown; and the First Iowa and another battery at Fort Johnson were detailed to perform this service.

And now came a rallying from the first shock of this awful calamity, and with it a deeper sense of irreparable loss; and it awakened the deepest indignation, increasing as the hours passed on, till it reached the flood-gate of such intensity that many of the well-known southern citizens sought safety in hiding. Some, less cautious in speech, declared their satisfaction, and were shot dead on the spot by an outraged soldiery.

I remained in my quarters for most of the day, pondering over the possible consequences of this unexpected crisis at such a critical moment in the affairs of our nation.

Abraham Lincoln gone! This man of the hour! This man, who held in his hands a divine mission to humanity, to solve the problem of the unshackled bondsmen, and to finish the great task still remaining, to uplift and make a place for a ransomed people! Gone!

And this is the man, whose birthday all the people unite to honor every year. And for his deeds and for his humanity he will forever stand out the grandest figure in American history. His is the type of greatness that will endure, for he was the incarnation of human rights.

The Hero of the "Wreck of the Independence."

SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF COLONEL A. F. RODGERS,
A VETERAN OF THE MEXICAN AND CIVIL WARS.

BY W. T. NORTON.

Alton, Illinois, October 14, 1914.

There is now living in the Upper Alton section of Alton a quiet, unassuming gentleman of handsome physique and soldierly bearing whose history is one of heroic achievement and patriotic adventure rarely equaled. Yesterday was the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth and serves to recall certain leading events in his notable career. I refer to A. F. Rodgers, a veteran of the Mexican War, and late colonel of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. Of the four hundred soldiers who enlisted in Madison County for the Mexican War, Colonel Rodgers and Lem. Southard of Wanda, are the only survivors. Though on the sunset side of life Colonel Rodgers is still hale and strong, but is inconvenienced somewhat by impaired eyesight. His life partner of over fifty years still abides with him. They occupy a beautiful home on the site of the old Rodgers homestead established in 1834, where they live alone, their children having fared forth to homes of their own.

It seems fitting to recall some of the stirring and inspiring events of a career which exemplifies alike the spirit of militant manhood and patriotic service. In addition to events within my personal knowledge I am indebted to a record of incidents in her father's life made by Mrs. H. K. Barnett, Colonel Rodgers' daughter, and to later documents, for many of the facts in the following narration.

Colonel Andrew Fuller Rodgers was born October 13, 1827, in Howard County, Missouri. He was the son of Rev. Eben-

ezer and Permelia Rodgers. The former was a Baptist clergyman, a native of England, who came to America in 1818, and settled soon after in Howard County, where he married Permelia Jackson, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Captain John Jackson, who commanded a company at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. After their marriage they located on a farm, but the Rev. Rodgers devoted a part of his time to teaching and preaching. In 1834, when young Rodgers was seven years of age, the family removed to Illinois, locating on a farm that is now a part of the city of Alton. Here the Rev. Rodgers engaged actively in the laborious duties of a pioneer preacher and in advancing the cause of education, being one of the early trustees of Shurtleff College. In this environment young Rodgers grew up, alternately attending school and working on the farm. He was a student at Shurtleff where he had as classmates Hugh Murray, who became chief justice of California, and Lansing Mizner, who, also, became a California pioneer and one of its foremost statesmen.

In June, 1846, Colonel Rodgers, then a youth of 18, enlisted in Company E, Second Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel William H. Bissell, and proceeded with his regiment to Mexico where he endured many hardships and privations. He took part in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847,, but passed through that bloody contest unharmed. In this battle Lieutenants Ferguson, Fletcher and Robbins of Alton, were killed, and Captain Baker mortally wounded. Colonel Rodgers' enlistment was for one year and after further service in Mexico he was mustered out in the summer of 1847 and returned home, almost a physical wreck from the sufferings of the campaign. A feature of the home-coming which he recalls with interest was the welcome to the returned Mexican soldiers by the citizens, which was a gala occasion, including a barbecue, grand banquet with patriotic toasts and addresses, where eloquence flowed essentially unconfined.

The winter after his return from Mexico he again entered Shurtleff, but the spirit of adventure remained with him and in 1849, in company with his brother John, he joined a party

of argonauts bound for the gold mines of the Pacific coast. After a long and arduous trek across the plains, enlivened by many exciting incidents and encounters with Indians, the party arrived in California, the trip occupying three months, where the Rodgers brothers engaged in mining with varying success. Tiring, at length, of mining the colonel went to Sacramento, intending to return home, but changing his plans, became a deputy sheriff under Ben. McCulloch. In this capacity he passed through many stirring scenes in the continuous battle for law and order in a turbulent community where lynch law had previously been the method of regulating society, and where the colonel's nerve was often put to a severe test but never failed him. In the fall of 1851, the brothers decided to return home. John had \$5,000 to exhibit to his parents as the result of his mining operations, but the colonel had not been so fortunate, having lost money through generous assistance to others.

After a brief visit home the colonel decided to return to California and, accompanied by five Upper Alton friends, started again for the land of gold, going by way of the Isthmus. After crossing to the Pacific coast they embarked on the ill fated steamer "Independence," which sailed from San Juan del Sur, February 16, 1853. A few days later the ship struck a rock off the coast of Margarita Island and immediately began to sink. This occurred early in the morning when most of the passengers were asleep. At first the passengers were assured by the ship's officers that there was no danger, but suddenly fire broke out from the engine room and spread rapidly over the doomed vessel. Then ensued a panic among the passengers that baffles description. The life-boats were few and inadequate. Some that were lowered were swamped; others reached the shore with frenzied seamen and passengers clinging to the sides. Many who could find no place in the boats jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore. Soon the surface of the sea was dotted with the heads of the unfortunates. Some reached the shore and others were swept out to sea. The scene was one of unspeakable horror

and anguish. In less than an hour 150 of the 400 passengers of the Independence had found a watery grave. In this dire calamity, Colonel Rodgers proved the hero of the wreck and many owed their lives to his coolness and courage. Grouped on deck at the point farthest removed from the encroaching fire, was a company of men, women and children, including the families of Judge Tarr of California, and of a Mr. Watson, I believe from Pennsylvania, all prominent people. Fifteen feet below them, rising and falling on the waves, was the last life-boat. To leap into it imperiled not only those therein, but the persons jumping, and was a practically impossible feat for women and children. Colonel Rodgers solved the difficulty. Climbing over the ship's side on to the gunwale, he held on by thrusting one leg through a hawser hole, thus leaving his arms free. In that position the captain passed the women and children over to him and he lowered them safely into the boat. As the overloaded boat pushed away the colonel climbed back on deck. One child, almost an infant, was left in its father's arms. The colonel seized it and tossed it into the receding boat. It fortunately alighted unharmed almost in its mother's arms, who was shrieking to have it saved. It was little Elsie Watson, the youngest of a family of four daughters and a son. The eldest was a beautiful girl of sixteen, named Ella, of whom more anon. Both the Tarr and Watson families have, of late years, been connected with a series of remarkable reunions between the shipwrecked survivors. It will be noted that, during this scene, the colonel could easily have saved himself, but with the rare unselfishness that has always characterized his life, his only thought was the rescue of others. After this last boat had pushed off there remained on deck only Colonel Rodgers, Captain Sampson, Judge Tarr and son, Horace, Mr. Watson and son. The flames were all about them and the only refuge was the sea. Judge Tarr entreated Colonel Rodgers to save his son, saying he, Tarr, could not swim. Mr. Watson made the same request for his son. The one asking first had the prior claim. Taking the boy on his arm, the colonel slipped down a rope into the

water and, after a desperate struggle through the breakers, reached the shore too exhausted to pull himself and his burden upon the rocks, but his Upper Alton friends, who had landed safely and been watching for him, here came to his aid and both were saved. Of the others on deck who followed the colonel, Captain Sampson and Mr. Watson reached the shore. Judge Tarr and Mr. Watson's son were drowned. Just before Rodgers reached the shore some drowning wretch under water seized hold of his heel and pulled him under, but he was saved by the sock coming off, he having left his shoes on the ship.

The island on which the shipwrecked mariners were landed was a desolate waste, devoid of vegetation and as waterless as a desert. The beach was strewn with the bodies of the dead cast ashore. The scenes of horror were indescribable. Husbands and wives suddenly separated by death; children weeping for their parents; parents for their children. The bodies of the dead were collected by the survivors and buried on the beach, but many of the lost never came ashore, but were washed out to sea to become the prey of sharks. For three days the half-clad passengers and crew remained on the island without food, water or shelter, suffering agonies from hunger, thirst and cold until, through the exertions of Colonel Rodgers and others, relief was obtained. They tramped across the rocky island (the colonel with his feet wrapped in rags) a distance of several miles, to Magdalena Bay, where they hailed some whaling ships. The seamen at once came to the rescue. The sufferers were conveyed to the ships and a month later were landed in San Francisco. There the passengers separated, going to their several destinations. The colonel and those he had rescued lost track of each other, the former going at once to the mines. Through removals and the failure of mails they knew nothing of each other's whereabouts for nearly sixty years, until brought together again by a series of the strangest coincidences imaginable.

The colonel remained in California until 1854, when he received news of the death of his father, and returned to Alton. The Watsons remained in California for some years and then

returned east, with the exception of the oldest daughter, Ella, who married Hon. Lansing Mizner, and remained there. Mr. Mizner was a step-son of General James Semple, United States senator from Illinois. Mrs. Judge Tarr and son Horace eventually returned to their old home in Missouri, the latter being the boy with whom the colonel swam ashore.

After returning home Colonel Rodgers resumed the quiet life of a farmer and in May, 1860, was married to Jane F. Delaplain, member of a prominent Godfrey family, who still remains the loved companion of his long life. In 1862, responding to the call of his country, the colonel raised nearly three companies of soldiers in Madison County, and was assigned to the Eightieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, of which command he was elected lieutenant colonel. A few weeks later the regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville, the fifty-second anniversary of which has just been celebrated at Sparta by a regimental reunion. Owing to the retirement of the colonel in this battle, Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers was left in command of the regiment until struck in the head by a fragment of shell and thrown from his horse. He was picked up unconscious and reported dead. However, he proved very much alive. Under the care of his brother, the assistant surgeon of the regiment, he soon rallied at the hospital and recovered. Then followed a period of active service in various fields until the Eightieth was assigned to the command of General A. D. Straight, and participated in the ill-fated campaign known as "Straight's raid." After a victorious march through a part of Alabama and Georgia, inflicting much damage on the enemy, the command was finally surrounded by a superior force and compelled to surrender. The prisoners were conveyed first to Atlanta, and then the officers were transferred to Libby prison in Richmond. Here they remained for nearly a year and were then taken to Macon, thence to Charleston, where Colonel Rodgers and other officers were placed under the fire of Federal batteries. Hearing of this, our government retaliated by putting fifty Confederate officers, whom it held, in a similar position. When this was

done the Confederates had a change of heart and agreed to an exchange of prisoners. The Union officers were placed on a steamer and conveyed to New York from whence the colonel, after reporting, returned home in the fall of 1864. After a brief rest, he prepared to rejoin his regiment, but was ordered to report to General Rosecrans at St. Louis. By request of that officer he recruited the 144th Regiment and was offered its command, but declined, preferring to return to his regiment, to the full colonelcy of which he had been promoted while in prison. However, his health had been so impaired by the sufferings and privations of prison life that he was at length obliged to resign his commission.

Again taking up the peaceful life of a farmer, after his tempestuous career, he became active in civil and political life, and one of the most prominent and popular citizens of the county. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and made an enviable record for ability in the discharge of his legislative duties at Springfield. At home he was active in county fairs and farmers' institutes and other measures for the advancement of agriculture. Much of his time, of late years, has been devoted to the upbuilding of the Piassa Chautauqua, of which he was a director. He built a cottage there and has long made it his summer home. In his present hale and honored old age, the retrospect of his military and civic achievements must bring to him much of pleasure and satisfaction.

And now I come to the relation of a series of coincidences that have a parallel only in the pages of romance. I have told briefly of the wreck of the Independence and of the heroism of Colonel Rodgers in saving many lives, and of the separation of the colonel and those he had rescued from a watery grave. Separated by time and distance, by our hero's roving life after the wreck, and then by the cataclysm of the Civil War, they had known nothing of each other for nearly sixty years. He had heard, incidentally, that his old friend and comrade, Lansing Mizner, had married a Miss Ella Watson, but was not certain that she was the young girl he had lowered

into the life-boat from the burning deck. Nor did he know of the subsequent careers of the Watson and Tarr families. And here comes in the incident that led to the reunion of the survivors of the Independence. A few years ago, the Rev. Henry Watson Mizner of St. Louis, son of Lansing Mizner and Ella Watson, read in his morning paper of a meeting of survivors of the Mexican War in Alton. Visiting our city later on clerical business, he asked for the address of any old Mexican soldiers in Alton to inquire if they remembered his father, Lansing Mizner at the battle of Buena Vista. He was directed to Colonel Rodgers. When the two met and Mr. Mizner had introduced himself as the son of Lansing Mizner, the Colonel asked if it was true that his visitor's father had married Ella Watson. He was answered affirmatively, but the inquirer could scarcely believe that Mr. Mizner was the son of the girl he had last seen during the terrible scenes related above. The clerical guest was equally impressed by the unexpected outcome of his call. He had known from childhood of the wreck of the Independence and heard from his mother's lips the story of the heroic young man to whom so many owed their lives. It was hard for him to realize that the stalwart veteran before him was the "Mr. Rodgers" of whose bravery he had often heard. Needless to say that the interview was a most interesting one to both parties. Several months later Mrs. Ella Watson Mizner, on a visit to her son in St. Louis, stopped at Alton and visited at the home of Colonel Rodgers, after letters of mutual congratulation had passed between them.

But there is another strange coincidence connected with the lives of Colonel Rodgers and the young lad, Horace Tarr, with whom he swam from the wreck of the Independence. He had lost all knowledge of the boy and supposed him long since dead. But it seems that young Tarr, after the return with his mother to the States, had gone to relatives in New England. He, too, had lost all knowledge of both Colonel Rodgers and of his friends, the Watsons. At the time the war broke out he was a student at Yale University. Although under age

he had enlisted, and served through the Civil War, coming out at the age of twenty with the rank of captain. He engaged in manufacturing after the war in New York, Chicago and his home city, Philadelphia. He became a man of wealth and influence. His business required him to make frequent trips to Europe. On a late voyage he became acquainted with another son of Mrs. Ella Watson Mizner, who was a fellow passenger. Their conversation drifted one evening to the subject of California, and Captain Tarr spoke of his having been shipwrecked on his voyage to that State in his boyhood. "What was the name of the ship?" asked Mr. Mizner. "The Independence," was the reply. "Why, my mother was on that ship," exclaimed Mr. Mizner. And then came the story of the wreck as Captain Tarr knew it from experience and as Mr. Mizner knew it from his mother's relation. This revelation was as unexpected and startling as was that between Colonel Rodgers and the Rev. Mizner. Through his chance acquaintance, Captain Tarr learned that the "Mr. Rodgers" who had saved his life was still living and a resident of Alton. The news gave him immense gratification. On his return to America he immediately called on Mrs. Mizner at her residence on Long Island, and the reunion of the shipwrecked companions of sixty years previous was a most pleasant one. Captain Tarr also at once opened correspondence with Colonel Rodgers, and his letter was a beautiful tribute of gratitude and remembrance. The colonel, he said, had always, through his subsequent life, been his ideal of a hero. He wrote that he would, at the earliest opportunity, visit his rescuer and express his gratitude in person. This visit he paid last fall to the mutual gratification of the colonel and himself.

And now at the opening of his eighty-seventh year, the people among whom he dwells, greet Colonel Rodgers with renewed expressions of gratitude for the life he has lived, for the heroism it has exemplified, and the honor it has conferred upon his country. May the remaining years of his life be many and all filled with sweetness and light.

General James Shields.

DISCOURSE BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, ON THE OCCASION OF THE
UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS
IN THE CAPITOL OF MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 20, 1914.

To James Shields, the soldier, the statesman, the jurist, honor is paid by the citizenship of Minnesota. A monument to him is enthroned in the hall of the Capitol of the State, there to perpetuate his name and memory, to the intent that coming generations may know him, and, knowing him, emulate in the service of humanity and of country his deeds of noble and disinterested patriotism and valor.

No unusual occurrence is it in America that a monument be built to pay honor to James Shields. In the Hall of Fame, beneath the dome of the Capitol of the nation in Washington, there stands his figure, placed there by the State of Illinois, when it was summoned to name to America's admiring vision two of its most distinguished sons. A statue, also, has been erected to him by the State of Missouri in the public square of the city of Carrollton. Minnesota may well, without fear or peril of blame, do as its sister-states, Illinois and Missouri, have done—extol the fame of "the Jurist, the Statesman, the Soldier," James Shields—and do so, with especial joyousness, inasmuch as at one period of his career he was a citizen and a loyal servant of our commonwealth.

From 1855 to 1860 James Shields claimed Minnesota as his home. While commissioner of the Federal Land Office in Washington, he had learned of the fertility of our fields and the salubriousness of our climate, and had resolved, that, when freed from the toils of public office, he would draw hither colonists from the ranks of his fellow-Irishmen in the Eastern

States and in Ireland itself, less likely to find elsewhere than in Minnesota peace and prosperity. He became one of the proprietors and founders of what is now the flourishing city of Faribault, and thence sent far and wide invitations to settlement in the neighboring districts. The fruits of his labors as a colonizer are the townships of Shieldsville, Erin, Kilkenny, Montgomery, in our counties of Rice and Le Sueur, where reside the hundreds of industrious and wealthy farmers, of whose good American citizenship their Celtic names give sure guarantee. When the first legislature of the newly-organized State of Minnesota convened in 1858, it chose as its representatives in the Senate of the United States Henry M. Rice and James Shields—the continent-wide fame of the latter commending him to the electors in lieu of more immediate labors in Minnesota itself. As the result of the drawing of lots between the new senators, James Shields took to himself the short term of two years. This expired, the majority in the State Legislature meanwhile having changed its political coloring, he ceased his service in Washington, and shortly afterwards sought a new home in California.

James Shields was the Irishman and the American—the Irishman by birth, temper and education, the American by loyalty and service—the Irishman and the American to a typical degree. His whole career is summed up in those words, the Irishman and the American.

I give the outlines of his life. He was born in Ireland in 1806 of honorable and respected lineage. His direct ancestor, with four sons, fought on the losing side in the battle of the Boyne—one of those sons later joining the army of Spain and there rising from one honor to another until finally he was commissioned the captain-general of Cuba. An immediate uncle of our hero was a soldier in America's Revolutionary War and in that of 1812. James decidedly sprung from a family in which the fear of the battlefield was unknown. In his native isle he received, mainly through the tutorship of another uncle, a priest who had been a professor in the College of Maynooth, a liberal education. At the age of seventeen, he

emigrated from Ireland in search of fortune in other lands. Arrived in America, he first adopted a sea-faring life, afterwards serving as a soldier in the Seminole War, thence pushing westward to Kaskaskia, at the time the principal city of Illinois. There he was the school-teacher, the lawyer, and quickly the office-holder. He served four years in the State Legislature, was elected State auditor, and in 1843 succeeded Stephen A. Douglas as justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Two years later he was named by President James K. Polk, commissioner of the Land Office in Washington. This office he resigned to become the brigadier-general of volunteers, to be soon breveted major-general in the Mexican War. The war over, he was named by President Polk governor of the newly-organized Territory of Oregon—a position, however, which he did not accept—a higher distinction coming to him from the State of Illinois. Illinois chose him as its representative in the Senate of the United States, where he served the full term of six years. In 1855 he was in Minnesota, the colonizer and its representative in the Senate of the United States. The outbreak of the Civil War found him a resident of California. At once he buckled on his warrior sword, and was appointed by President Lincoln brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1863 he resigned his commission in the army, owing to misunderstanding with the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton. Missouri now became his home. Here he was adjutant-general of the State and later was chosen again to membership in the Senate of the United States, occupying the seat vacated through the death of Senator Bogy. Later he filled two terms in the State Legislature. The last years of his life were spent in cultivating a modest farm near Carrollton, in Missouri, and giving lectures in different parts of the country in aid of charitable and religious works. He died in 1879—leaving to his wife and children all that he was able to leave to them, as the pecuniary result of his many years of civil and militant office-holding—his few acres of farmland, the diamond-studded swords given him, one by the State of South Carolina, the other by the State of Illinois,—and his blessing.

A wonderful career, that of James Shields, in the picturesqueness of its varieties, in the confidences reposed in him by his fellow-Americans from Illinois to Washington City, from Minnesota to Missouri, in the enthusiasms his name everywhere was wont to evoke; and wonderful, equally so, in the talents he displayed wherever the call to office placed him, magnificently so, in the martial skill and bravery of which his sword was ever the token upon fields of gore and glory. In picturesqueness it is seldom equalled, in the fortunes of other heroes—though so many and so illustrious—in the annals of America. Only recall the chief headlines in the narrative of his career—Soldier and Statesman; Jurist and Orator; Legislator in the chief cities of two states; senator of the United States from three of its commonwealths; soldier in three American wars.

Fellow Americans, we announce a noble name, when that of James Shields is spoken: we glorify a noble memory when we fling out his figure to the gratitude and the admiration of Americans of today, of Americans of tomorrow.

To what do we attribute the manifold honors, bedecking the years in the career of James Shields?

It is plain from the record that James Shields was no intriguer in politics, no shrewd, insidious wire-puller. He was ignorant of the arts of combinations and machineries. He was the single-minded and the open-tongued citizen. He simply showed himself as he was, willing to take what was offered, unwilling, unable even, to plan for favor of preferment. He was the old-fashioned knight, without fear, but, also, without reproach. Nor, as distinction of office came, was he cunning in schemes to retain it. He did his duty, regardless of consequences, regardless of the dictates of the political party that had entrusted him with power, bidding friends and foes to judge his deeds on their bare desert. At all times, and in all stations, he was James Shields to be taken, or to be pushed aside, for what he was, for what he was believed to be.

To what, then, is due his career? To personal character and qualifications; to value of service rendered whatever the posi-

tion to which he was lifted; to the willingness of America to recognize and reward merit, wherever merit is discernible.

Shields was the good man. His private life was above reproach. No weakness was his in the use of drink; no moral stain ever darkened his escutcheon. In him deep religious conviction begot personal and social virtues, and brightened their uses and practices. I might, perhaps, blame the impetuosity of a moment which led him to the brink of a duel with a famed citizen, Abraham Lincoln. Let the false notions of honor prevailing at the time excuse the one and the other.

Shields was the gentleman, in manner polished and refined; in the maintenance of principle, the soul itself of honor and integrity. A base proposal would have at once awakened in him indignant ire. To give service, to friend or to foe, was the imperious dictate of his code of chivalry.

We read of the typical Irish gentleman. That was Shields, warm Celtic blood ever coursing in his veins, kingly Irish traditions ever ruling heart and head. He had the Celtic faults—he was emotional, maybe now and then too quick in decision, too impatient, perhaps, for his own welfare, too much of a rover and a seeker of new things. But, at times those very faults served him well, as when his sword was brandished on the battlefield. And with Celtic faults he had all the Celtic virtues. Brave he was and valorous, generous of gift and service, the high-tempered knight, whose flashing passage across the ranks of fellow-men sheds over our world of dull matter and selfish plodding the sunshine of uplifting poetry, the sweetness of the supernal life.

Shields was the scholar. His early liberal education served him well, and continuous study through the years increased its brilliancy and power. And, of course, he was the orator, holding as charmed victims of his fiery phrase and his orphic voice no less the sages of legislative and senatorial halls than the ruder and less-thinking multitude of voters of Kaskaskia, Vandalia and Springfield.

Rushed from one occupation to another, from one political office to another, he was at home, whatever the duties assigned

to him. His talents were most varied in kind. As lawyer and as justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, he had his reward in the genial companionship and the esteem of the great men, of whom Illinois was at the time the plentiful parent, and all America the proud beneficiary—Abraham Lincoln, John M. Palmer, E. B. Washburne, Stephen T. Logan, to name but the few. As auditor of the State of Illinois, he wrested from confusion and uncertainty its financial budget, and placed it on a secure and enviable foundation. In legislative halls he was the skilled debater, the magnetic speaker, the promoter of whatever was wise and just, himself the author of several useful and far-reaching measures. He was in Washington in the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Sumner, Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge. In no way was Shields below the exalted standard then set to the law-makers of America. I note but a few of the famed issues, amid which he was the consistent champion of righteous patriotism—that of allotment of free homes on the lands of the national domain to soldiers of the Mexican War, and to actual settlers; that of opposition to the extension of slavery into newly organized states; that of the preservation of the nation as one and indivisible. His own party was opposed to him on the question of the extension of slavery. The admission of California to statehood was the occasion. Shields' greatest speech entered into the debate. I quote a passage, showing not only his firmness of resolve with regard to the extension of slavery, and also his prophetic view of things to come, of things that are today. "Sir, they are laying the foundations of a great empire on the shores of the Pacific—a mighty empire, an empire that at some future day will carry your flag, your commerce, your arts and your arms into Asia, and through China, Hindustan and Persia into Western Europe. Talk about carrying slavery there, of imposing such a blight upon that people, of withering their strength, and paralyzing their energies by such an institution! No, Sir, such a thing was never intended by God and will never be permitted by man." As to the perpetuation of the Union, his voice always rose loud amid the threats of secession then thundering

through senate and chamber—always proclaiming that secession would be the blackest of crimes, the most stupid of follies, that never should America permit or endure it.

Always James Shields was the truest of patriots, the most earnest and loyal of Americans. Country was his idol. To country he gallantly sacrificed personal interest, dictate of party, hope and prospect of popular applause and approval. And his patriotism was of purest alloy. It is the undoubted and indubitable fact. From every office, of the many held by him, at one time or another, under the gift of one state or of another, Shields always went back to private life with clean hands—poor in the possession of all emoluments, save that of honor and faithful service.

But, whatever his other achievements, it is the field of war where James Shields is to be seen at his best. There his Celtic nature bursts forward in special efflorescence. Above all else he is the soldier. As the soldier, especially, we salute him, we honor him. All the virtues of the soldier are in him in plenary apportionment—skill of strategy, firmness of disciplinary mastership, magic power of control of troops, undaunted courage, a dash in attack that bewilders, an endurance of pain and fatigue that secures victory when defeat is most threatening. The vanguard is always his coveted place, there brandishing wildly his sword, compelling by sheer magnetism of example others to follow his lead. Wounded—he was wounded almost in every engagement—he still fights on, so long as strength to move remains. Compelled to retire, he frets like the caged lion, until again he had leaped into the saddle. Warriors of Napoleon, Ney, Murat, McDonald—how fittingly Shields should have ridden with them! I must not tarry in details. Let praise from General Scott suffice. In his report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, the commander-in-chief writes: "General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal and talent, is I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded." Later he says: "Shields' brigade bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and added materially in the rout of the enemy." And again: "The

brigade so gallantly led by General Shields, and after his fall by Colonel Baker, deserves commendation for fine behavior and success."

Scarcely convalescent, Shields is again on his charger in the march to the city of Mexico—always the undaunted soldier. In the battle of Contreras, "Shields," says General Scott, "by the wise disposition of his brigade and gallant activity, contributed much to the general results. He held masses of cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery, in check below him, and captured hundreds, with one general (Mendoza) of those fled from above." "At Churubusco," I still quote General Scott, "Shields concentrated the division about a hamlet and determined the attack in front. The battle was long, hot and varied; but ultimately success crowned the zeal and gallantry of our troops ably directed by their distinguished commander, General Shields." At Chapultepec, his horse was killed under him; Shields fought on foot, bareheaded, in shirt sleeves, leading his brigade, sword in hand. Yet another wound, but no cessation of rush and combat. Shields' command led the van into the city of Mexico and first planted the Stars and Stripes on the walls of the Belen Gate.

Came the great war—the war for the salvation of the Union. Shields, a resident of California, rushed across the continent; joyous to be again a soldier. He was commissioned brigadier and assigned to the Shenandoah Valley. At Winchester he met Stonewall Jackson, who was fated there to meet under the blow of our own hero his only defeat. Shields again was wounded; much of the engagement he directed from his blood-stained cot in the rear of his command; Colonel Kimball, who led the final charge, reported, after the victory, that in all details he carried out the plans and directions of his leader. Shields' division alone had confronted Jackson's much larger army, and had won the victory. If later at Fort Republic, Jackson did not receive another severe defeat, it was because orders given by General Shields to burn the bridge across Aquia Creek, for some unexplained reason, had not been obeyed. This the testimony of General Oates, an officer under

Stonewall Jackson, speaking at the unveiling of Shields' statue in the Capitol at Washington: "Had General Shields' orders been obeyed, there was no escape for Jackson." The orders obeyed, the bridge burnt, one of the most decisive victories of the war should have been gained by General Shields.

General Shields resigned from the army March 28, 1863. I take his act to have been a mistake. He and the secretary of war, Mr. Stanton, were not in accord. Shields should have borne with patience Mr. Stanton's displeasure and gone forward in spite of temporary opposition, gone whither his merits bade him go, forward to greater victories and higher rewards. It was a mistake of his Celtic temperament, to which we must grant indulgence, in view of the deeds of glory, of which elsewhere it was the generous prompter.

General Shields is the soldier of three wars. He barely missed being the soldier of four wars. While a resident of Minnesota he heard of an Indian outbreak near the southern border line of the State. Quickly his appeal echoed through Faribault and Shieldsville; a troupe of his Irish colonists rallied around him, with whatever arms they could gather together. Soon General Shields and his braves were on the field of strife, but, alas, for his expectation of a fourth war, peace had already been proclaimed.

So, when building a monument to James Shields, we have built it to the soldier, General Shields. Have you done well, Companions of the Loyal Legion, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, in setting up before the eyes of the present and future generations, in Minnesota's Hall of Fame, the man who rushed to war, in defence of country's rights, and country's honor? Most decidedly so. Peace is the ideal condition of human society; all things, even war itself, must tend to peace. But God avert from America the ruin of its commonwealth, the plunder of its territory, the dishonor to its flag from which war alone could have wrested it. Rather war, a hundred times, than evils such as those. Never do we know when menace may be nigh; never, consequently, must America's sons be void of the martial spirit, which bids America

ever be free, ever secure, ever honored and respected. The names of our military heroes are safeguards of patriotism; their memories perennial founts of its life and vigor.

Another factor in the career of General Shields was America itself. America gave to him inspiration and blessed his labor. America rewarded his merits.

General Shields was by birth an Irishman, by religion a Catholic. By life-long and most loyal service, by the oft-offered sacrifice of his blood, he was the American. Never did the Star Spangled Banner look down upon more sincere and braver patriotism than that which ignited the heart and electrified the sword of General James Shields. America put faith in the plighted troth and the deeds of General Shields; and accepted him into the fullness of sonship, according to him all opportunities, all rights, all privileges within the gift of the Star Spangled Banner. General Shields was the citizen of America, it was all that he should have desired, all that he could have needed. To himself, to fall or to stand. Right nobly did he stand.

Now and then whispers pass through the air that men like to General Shields in birthplace and in religious belief are not the truest of Americans. Such whispers are the vilest of falsehoods. In contradiction, we evoke into speech the battlefields reddened by the armies of America, the lakes and oceans furrowed by its navies; we evoke into speech the monument erected this day, within the Capitol of Minnesota, to the name and the fame of General James Shields.

Back again, General Shields, to Minnesota, back with the memories of your services to Minnesota itself, with the glories in other states of the Union—back with the triumphant flags of Cerro Gordo and of Winchester—back, the true and loyal son and servant of the Republic of the United States of America. Our welcome—the welcome of our admiration and of love—is yours.

Statue of Gen. James Shields Dedicated at Carrollton, Mo.

The statue erected in the court house yard in Carrollton, Missouri, to the memory of General James Shields, the only man who ever represented three states—Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri—in the United States Senate, was unveiled November 12, 1914, with elaborate and impressive ceremonies.

The statue was erected through an appropriation of \$10,000 passed by the last Missouri Legislature, through the efforts of State Senator William G. Busby. The governor appointed the following named Carrollton citizens as a committee to select the statue and superintend its erection: H. C. Brown, H. J. Wilcoxson and Edward A. Dickinson.

The committee selected the model made by Frederick C. Hibbard of Chicago, and let the contract to him for \$9,000. The statue is eight and one-half feet high on a base nine and one-half feet high, making a total height of eighteen feet. A monument over the grave of General Shields was erected in 1913 in St. Mary's cemetery in Carrollton. Special trains carried people from several states, including a detachment of Federal troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A statue of General Shields was unveiled October 20, 1914, in the new Capitol of Minnesota at St. Paul, it being a duplicate of the one in Carrollton.

A Revolutionary Soldier and Some of His Family.

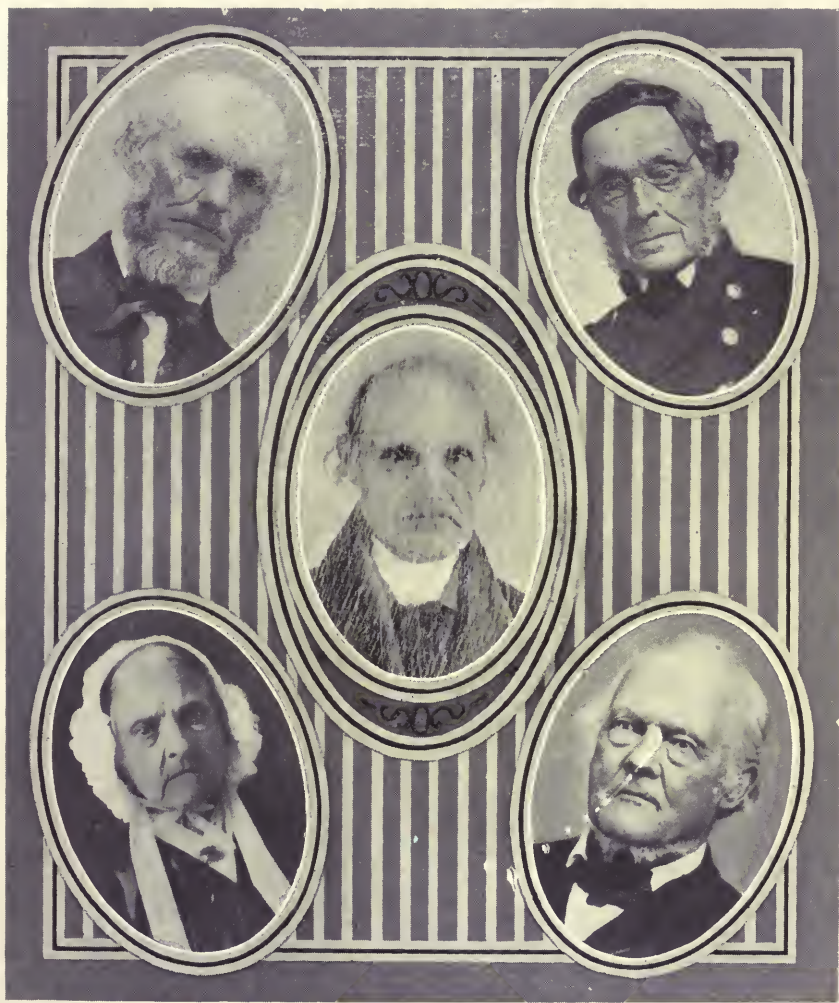
BY G. FRANK LONG.

Moses Long, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, soldier, was a son of Enoch Long of West Newbury, Massachusetts. He was born at West Newbury, October 16, 1760, and died at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, March 3, 1848. He enlisted in the Third Massachusetts Infantry, known as the Cape Ann Regiment, in 1777, served under General Gates until Burgoyne's surrender, and later with General Washington in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He endured the hardships of Valley Forge and was a member of Washington's bodyguard at Trenton. In 1780 his term of enlistment expired and he returned to his father's family, who during his absence had moved to Hopkinton, New Hampshire. On July 17, 1783, Moses Long was married to Lucy, youngest daughter of Captain Stephen Harriman, of that town.

Of this union thirteen children were born, six of whom became residents of Illinois, were prominent in her history and also in the service of the United States.

Stephen Harriman Long, the oldest son, and perhaps the most noted, was born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, December 30, 1784. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and became a teacher. In December, 1814, he entered the corps of engineers of the United States Army as a second lieutenant and soon became assistant professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1816 he was transferred to the topographical engineers with the brevet rank of Major.

From 1818 to 1824, he was engaged in the exploration and surveying expeditions which made him famous. The first of



Center, MOSES LONG.

Upper left
MAJOR GEORGE W. LONG.
Lower left
ABIGAIL LONG COLBY

Upper right
COLONEL STEPHEN HARRIMAN LONG
Lower right
ENOCH LONG



these were explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. One of the highest summits of these mountains was named in his honor, Long's Peak. An account of this expedition from notes of Stephen H. Long and other members of the party, compiled by Edwin James, was published in 1823. In 1823-1824, Major Long was in charge of an expedition to the sources of the Mississippi River, an account of which was published, entitled "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, etc.," by William H. Keating at Philadelphia in 1824.

In 1826 Major Long was made brevet colonel of topographical engineers. From 1827 to 1830 he was engaged in surveying the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and he became, in 1834, engineer-in-chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad in Georgia. During this service he introduced a system of curves in the location of railroads and a new species of truss bridges, afterwards generally adopted throughout the United States, and given his name. In 1838 Major Long was made a major in the organization of topographical engineers of the United States Army, and in 1861 he became the chief of that body with the rank of colonel. He retired from active service June 1, 1863.

Colonel Long was married in Philadelphia, March 3, 1819, to Martha Hotchkiss. Their son, Henry Clay Long, became a celebrated civil engineer. A grandson, William L. Breckinridge, also attained prominence as a civil engineer. In 1829 Colonel Long published a railroad manual, which was the first original treatise of the kind published in America. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and other literary and scientific associations, and was the author of various historical and scientific articles in their transactions.

After his retirement from the army he resided at Alton, Illinois. He was a member and an official of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Alton. He died in Alton September 4, 1864, and is buried in the city cemetery at that place.

Sarah Long, the oldest daughter of Moses Long, and sister of Colonel Stephen H. Long, married Dr. Henry Lyman, a

celebrated physician of Warner, New Hampshire, whom she outlived. She visited Illinois twice, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts. On her first visit to Illinois, about 1846, she was accompanied by her father. He was anxious to see the State which was the chosen home of so many of his sons.

Moses Long, Jr., M.D., located at Rochester, N. Y., and was eminent in his profession. He visited Illinois and St. Louis, and died at his home.

Enoch Long, Jr., captain in the War of 1812, was the first of the Long family to locate at Upper Alton (1819). He established the second Sunday school in the State. His occupations varied, being at times contractor, commercial, cooper, lumberman and lead mining. He was chosen as captain of the Lovejoy Defenders in 1837. His last home was Sabula, Iowa.

Abigail Long, second daughter, was married to James Colby of Warner, New Hampshire, and came to Illinois in 1850, locating on a farm adjoining that of her brothers on the Grafton Road, in Madison County, where she died. Her eldest daughter, Sarah L. Colby, became an eminent teacher of Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri.

Isaac Long, the fourth son, died in childhood at Hopkinton. Major George Washington Long, the fifth son, was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1824. He became a resident of Madison County, Illinois, in 1830, and died there in 1880. He was a noted engineer, and did much work, especially in the south.

Dr. Benjamin F. Long graduated at Dartmouth College Medical Department in 1829. In 1830 he located in Upper Alton, where he followed his profession about twenty years, after which he retired to his fruit farm in the western part of the county. From the beginning he was an earnest horticulturist and one of the leaders in the State, at one time president of the Illinois Horticultural Society. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Hon. Newton Bateman when the public school laws were revised, and believed them to be the surest method of making good citizens. With the deepest reverence for such men as Lippincott, Blackburn, Beecher and John M. Peck,

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DR. MOSES LONG



DR. BENJAMIN F. LONG

and an intimate acquaintance and associate of the Loomises, Edwards, Bakers, Palmers and Gillespies, he, like them, proved loyal to his State and Lincoln. At one period of his life in Illinois, before the day of railroads, he traversed the entire State on horseback, county by county, assisting in establishing local agencies for the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was chosen the first president, and which position he held for twenty-five years. He was not a politician, but always an active man. He was thoroughly devoted to the improvement of the State and its citizens, and naturally there was to his mind but one superior to Illinois: the whole country, the United States.

The following is a quotation from a letter written in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, August 2, 1826, by Moses Long to his son, Enoch, a resident of Upper Alton, Illinois:

Hopkinton, New Hampshire, August 2, 1826.

Dear Enoch:

I have not given up my plan for visiting you, in your place of business, at an early date: Going by water from Albany to Buffalo, N. Y., thence by lake to Chicago and I have no doubt that there will be some way of going by boat into the Illinois River from Chicago and the balance of the journey will be very easy, down the Illinois and Mississippi.

Your affectionate father,

Moses Long.

MOSES LONG AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

	Years
Moses Long	1760-1848 88
Lucy H. Long	1764-1837 73
(Married 1783)	
Their children—	
Sarah	1784-1784 one day
Colonel Stephen Harriman	1784-1864 80
Moses Long M.D.	1786-1858 72
Sarah (2)	1788-1859 71
Enoch	1790-1881 91
Isaac	1792-1795 3

Abigail	1794-1859	65
Lucy	1798-1821	23
Major George Washington.....	1799-1880	81
Samuel	1801-1802	1
Caroline	1803-1902	99
Benjamin F., M.D.	1805-1888	83½
Edward Preble	1807-1847	40

Grand-children bearing the name: Thomas M. Long, eldest son of George W. Long; civil engineer, Alton, Illinois. George F. Long, youngest son of Benjamin F. Long; Civil War volunteer, Springfield, Illinois.

Great-grandsons bearing family name: Stephen H. Long, grandson of G. W. Long, St. Louis, Missouri. Compton Long, grandson of G. W. Long, St. Louis, Missouri. William Long, grandson of Enoch Long, Savanna, Illinois, or Sabula, Iowa.

Great-great-grandchildren: Son of William Long, above, with whom the name stops.

There are numerous female descendants in all branches intermarried with five historic names throughout the country.

The Rock Island County Historical Society Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Campbell's Island

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary.
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Weber—The following is a brief report of two celebrations, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Campbell's Island, and the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Credit Island, respectively, both taken care of through the Rock Island County Historical Society.

As the Campbell's Island centennial fell on a Sunday, the celebration was held on Monday, the 20th of July, the day following the anniversary of the battle. The program was arranged by William A. Meese, of Moline, and was given under the auspices of our society. In the absence of S. W. Searle, president of the Rock Island County Historical Society, Mr. Meese called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Phil Mitchell of Rock Island as the presiding officer of the afternoon. An audience of several hundred was present, and the program was given in the shade of the forest trees on the site of the battle. The invocation was given by Rev. Joseph Kelley of Moline; Rev. Richard S. Haney of Moline gave the address of the day, and the United Sunday School Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, thirty in number, furnished the music for the day. An interesting visitor on this occasion was No-ko-wa-tah, a full-blood descendant from the Tama, Iowa, settlement of the Sac and Fox Indians, who were the victors in the battle here of a hundred years ago. He was introduced from the platform and though he undertook no address he had a

handshake and a smile for those who gathered about him after the program was over.

Mr. Haney said in part:

"The Sac and Fox Indians, under the direction of that famous chieftain, Black Hawk, tilled the fields and hunted the forest which covered this island. Black Hawk left for us a brief but comprehensive record of their struggle here. He also left for us a history of the battle which took place upon this spot.

"One hundred years ago yesterday, a bleak, raw day, for the wind was blowing a gale, this island was filled with the children of the forest. The day before, at the mouth of Rock River, Major Campbell and his lieutenants, with his company of United States soldiers and rangers, were entertained at the Indian village by Chief Black Hawk and his chiefs. They had friendly intercourse together and we read that as the breeze stiffened toward evening, they left with the best of feeling between them.

"Then during the night, messengers came down Rock River bringing the news that the British had taken the fort at Prairie du Chien, and called upon Black Hawk and his warriors to now fulfill their promise and make war upon the Americans.

"The boats were seen in the morning passing up the rapids which extend from Davenport up the river to LeClaire, and the sailing was good until a storm arose which drove Campbell's boat upon the shore. It was beached near where this monument now stands.

"The boats of Lieutenants Rector and Riggs were up above the island. As soon as the boat reached the shore, Major Campbell sent out sentinels and fires were started to get the evening meal. Suddenly the war-whoop of the Indians was heard and the sentinels fell dead at their posts and the battle began."

In this battle the killed were as follows: On Campbell's boat, ten regulars, one woman and one child. On Lieutenant Rector's boat, one ranger, and on Lieutenant Riggs's boat, three rangers, making a total dead of sixteen. There were

also wounded, eighteen rangers, one woman, Major Campbell and Doctor Stewart.”

Upwards of a thousand were in attendance for the evening's program, which consisted of moving pictures, showing General Jackson and the battle of New Orleans, and other stereopticon views illustrating early history in this part of the State, with patriotic music of fife, drum and bugle by the Sunday School boys.

Credit Island, now called Suburban Island, lies on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, and this centennial anniversary should perhaps more properly have been under the direction of some patriotic society of that State, but as apparently no effort was being made there, the members of the Rock Island County Historical Society arranged a fitting observance of this, the only battle of the War of 1812 which was fought west of the Mississippi, in which thirty British regulars under command of Brevet Major Duncan Graham, with three cannon placed somewhere on the west bank of the Mississippi, near the upper end of Credit Island, together with the Sac and Fox Indians from a thousand to fifteen hundred warriors strong, attacked Major Zachary Taylor (afterwards president of the United States) with his command of three hundred and thirty-four men, who in eight keel-boats, were sent to the Upper Mississippi to build a fort somewhere in this savage Indian country. The British cannoneers proved to be excellent marksmen, and this together with the overwhelming numbers of Indians, caused Major Taylor, after a heroic resistance for some time, to drop down the river, out of range of the enemy's guns, where a council of war was held and it was decided that it would be unwise to return to the battle. Eleven men were wounded, of whom three had died at the time of Major Taylor's report, written the day after the battle.

The date of the battle, as reported by Major Taylor, is September 5, which this year fell on Saturday. We had two celebrations. One on Friday evening preceding the anniversary and the other on Sunday following. The Friday evening meeting consisted of a number of the officers of our historical so-

ciety, with their families and friends, with the following program:

Music and drills by thirty members of the Sunday School Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.

Address—The Battle of Credit Island—By Orrin S. Holt, a member of the board of our society.

Indian dance—By members of the boys' band. The boys reproduced quite well the Sac and Fox dance which they had witnessed last June at the Tama, Iowa, settlement of Indians.

Stereopticon Address, illustrated with 160 slides, regarding the Sac and Fox Indians and their haunts—By John H. Hauberg.

Address—The part enacted in this locality in the great historical events of the United States—By S. W. Searle, president of our county historical society.

The program was concluded with a good display of fireworks. The entire program was given on the open beach where part of the battle was fought, and though not largely attended, was an impressive occasion for the visitors, the campers on the island and others who witnessed it.

The Sunday program was presided over by Secretary Norwood of the Davenport Commercial Club, and was held at the Suburban Island Inn. Mr. W. A. Meese, a member of our board, read an address which has cost him a great amount of painstaking work, and which without doubt is the best account ever prepared of that part of the war of 1812, which was carried on in the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Meese held his audience spellbound for an hour, and his address will most likely result in some Davenport, or other Iowa society's getting to work at properly marking this historic spot. Petersen's Band furnished the music, and following the address, Company B of the Fifty-fourth Iowa National Guards, gave an exhibition drill and sham battle. This program was attended by about two hundred.

Yours,

John H. Hauberg,

Secretary Rock Island County Historical Society.

EDITORIAL

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THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar—Paid Annually. Life Membership, \$25.00

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No. 3.

CAPT. J. H. BURNHAM HONORED BY OLD FRIENDS.

Captain J. H. Burnham, one of Bloomington's best known citizens, was the subject of a pleasant and complimentary surprise on his birthday Saturday evening, October 31, when some thirty of his closest friends in business and professional life for many years, tendered him a dinner at the green room of the Woman's Exchange at Bloomington. He had been invited to the place for dinner by his brother-in-law, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Burnham had supposed that the two would enjoy the meal together. His surprise was unfeigned and sincere when he was met by a group of some thirty of his warm personal friends, and told that they were assembled to break bread in his honor. Captain Burnham was visibly affected by the tribute.

After the enjoyment of the dinner, Mr. Charles L. Capen took charge of the post-prandial feature of the occasion, and called upon several of the guests for expressions of the feelings of the company toward their guest of honor.

President David Felmley, of the Normal University, spoke upon the relations of Captain Burnham to that institution, how he had entered its classes when they were in old Major's Hall; had gone out from its class rooms to fight in the Union Army and ever since that period had been one of the Normal School's staunchest supporters and boosters among the alumni. Speaking of the general career of Captain Burnham, President Felmley referred to his years of labor as a bridge contractor, saying that a maker of bridges always adds an important and permanent factor to the prosperity of the people of his State and nation.

Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer spoke on the army life of Captain Burnham, who had gone out as a lieutenant of Company A of the famous "Normal Regiment," and had served with valor and distinction through many of the campaigns.

Prof. Henry McCormick, vice-president emeritus of the Normal University, talked of the value of the work performed by Captain Burnham in connection with the McLean County and the State Historical Societies. But for the work of Captain Burnham and the late E. M. Prince, the local historical society would have long ago lapsed.

Mr. R. H. Carihfield, of the Pantagraph, spoke briefly of the fact that Captain Burnham had some years ago been editor of this paper, and paid a tribute to this influence in journalism, which continues to this day.

Rev. J. N. Elliott, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, to which Captain Burnham belongs, referred to his feeling of honor for the guest of the evening as one of his parishioners, whom he characterized as one who had found the true secret of life.

After the completion of the more formal part of the program of after-dinner talks, the toastmaster called for impromptu expressions from the company, and responses were made by Judge C. D. Myers, Judge R. M. Benjamin, Colonel D. C. Smith, George Knapp and T. B. Kilgore, of the Grand Army Post; E. W. Wilson, the oldest man present in point of residence in this county, and others.

Captain Burnham responded to all these complimentary and congratulatory addresses with expressions of deep feelings of appreciation and gratitude. Then he recalled in an interesting way some of the events of his life to which previous speakers had referred.

MR. JOHN F. STEWARD AND A PARTY OF FRIENDS MAKE VISIT TO INDIAN BATTLE GROUND.

Not far from Plano, Kendall County, Illinois, there is a very remarkable Indian antiquity, which is believed by careful historical investigators to be an ancient Indian fortification.

Mr. John F. Steward, son of the pioneer Steward, and a brother of the Hon. Lewis Steward, who was Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois in 1876, when a boy was deeply interested in the curious remains of Indian occupations, in this particular vicinity.

After he was over 50 years of age, he commenced to study the French language in order to fit himself to investigate French documents lying in the archives of Paris. And finally he spent much time in that city studying and translating French and American history.

He became convinced that at the place in question, a few miles below Plano, there had been a remarkable Indian fortification at the time when the French, in 1731, conquered the Fox Indians, who inhabited much of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Near this fort was the ancient Indian town called Meramech. When LaSalle passed over this region in 1684, he visited the site of Meramech, on his way from Starved Rock to Lake Michigan. The Indians reported to him and to other French explorers, that at some past time when Meramech was a great Indian headquarters, that there had been an important battle fought there between Indian tribes.

Mr. Steward furnished a paper for the Illinois Historical Society over ten years ago, quoting extracts from the French sources and fortifying it by sketches of the location in ques-

tion. He afterward added greatly to this paper and published the whole in a bound volume called "Lost Meramech."

Historical students have become deeply interested in this matter. Mr. Steward is also deeply interested in exhibiting the site and explaining its remarkable history. A few days ago, on his invitation, the company, composed of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Historical Society, Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society; Captain J. H. Burnham, of Bloomington, director of the State Historical Society, and Mrs. Sarah Raymond Fitzwilliam, of Chicago, whose early home was in Kendall County, visited this famous fort. Captain Burnham gave an interesting account of the visit. He said:

"Mrs. Burnham's birthplace was but a few miles distant from this very remarkable locality.

The site is on top of a rounded hill about 60 or 70 feet above the valley of Big Rock Creek and Little Rock Creek, which unite at the lower end of the hill, and after a few rods empties into the Rock River. There are traces of entrenchments at the top and also along one front, which is the side next to the ground occupied by the French forces, and across the intervening ravine at two different points, where were placed the two armed forts of the French.

The Fox River, once called "The River by the Rock" by the French, is barely one-quarter of a mile east, and along the valley was the ancient frontier town called Meramech. By some early settlers it was called Chichgon.

A single rock bluff on the banks of the Fox River, about a French league down the stream, helps identify the location of the fort.

Mr. Steward and his friend kindly entertained the company and the day was one of great enjoyment and of thorough investigation, which will long be remembered by the fortunate guests.

Some readers will remember that when the McLean County Historical Society investigated what is called the Indian battlefield at Arrowsmith some years ago, Mr. H. W. Beckwith,

of Danville, president of the Illinois State Historical Society, gave as his opinion that the Indian fortifications consisted of holes dug in the ground, which were the favorite method of defense of the Fox Indians, and that these were probably occupied in 1730 to 1731. At the same time the French soldiers from Fort Chartres were scouring the region on the hunt for Fox Indians.

The members of the society believe that sooner or later the great mystery of this locality will be solved and that some certain idea will be obtained as to the occasion of the use of the many hundred bullets which have been found in this locality.

Mr. Steward has become interested in the solution of this problem and from his extensive and exhaustive study of the events of 1730 and 1731 he may yet greatly assist in the unraveling of this great historic mystery.

He has purchased two acres of the site of the Indian fort and has placed thereon an immense boulder properly inscribed and has deeded the whole to the school district, with the hope that he has permanently marked this remarkable Indian antiquity."

"THE MILITARY TRACT" CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

The military tract bounty lands are situated between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. From the confluence of the streams to the northern line of surveys is a distance of 162 miles. Seventy-two miles north of the place of beginning, the fourth principal meridian touches the base line, which runs thence west to the Mississippi River. The military bounty lands extend ninety miles north of the base line. The northern boundary of Mercer County continued east to the Illinois River marks the northern boundary of what is popularly known as the Military Tract. The territory thus described includes Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, Mc-

Donough, Fulton, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Stark, Mercer, and parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam, and Marshall counties. It comprises 5,360,000 acres, more or less; 3,500,000 acres of which were appropriated as bounties in quarter section lots to the non-commissioned officers and men who volunteered their services in the War of 1812.

The city of Macomb and county of McDonough issued invitations to the Military Tract celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburg. This celebration was held in Macomb, Illinois, Friday, September 11, 1914, in honor of the heroic achievements of General Alexander Macomb and Commodore Thomas Macdonough, for whom the city of Macomb and the county of McDonough were respectively named.

A letter was read from the grandson of General Macomb. Addresses were made by United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman and Mrs. S. W. Earle, Illinois State President of the Daughters of 1812.

A monument erected in the City Park in memory of Macomb and Macdonough was unveiled and dedicated.

FORT EDWARDS MONUMENT AT WARSAW, ILLINOIS, DEDICATED.

One hundred years ago Fort Edwards was erected at this point, Warsaw, as the pioneer western outpost during the second war with Great Britain. Zachary Taylor, then a major in the Third United States Infantry, selected Warsaw's high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, and giving a commanding view far to the north and west, as the most advantageous point on which to build the stockade.

On the centennial anniversary of the erection of the fort a jubilee was planned, at which time the Fort Edwards monument, on the site of the old outpost, was dedicated. The ceremonies took place September 29 and 30 and October 1, and a general home-coming of former Warsawites was a part of the celebration. The State of Illinois appropriated \$2,500 toward

the fund for the erection of the monument. There were present at the dedication many prominent citizens who made historical addresses. Elaborate historic features, echoes of the early Indian days, were presented.

Fort Edwards was abandoned in 1824, after United States troops had been stationed there for ten years. In the pioneer days hundreds of settlers lodged at the fort until they got settled.

The monument is an obelisk built of Barre granite. It stands fifty feet in height. Bronze tablets bearing pictures of Zachary Taylor, the fort and Governor Edwards of Illinois, for whom it was named, are placed on the sides. A full account of the monument and the dedicatory exercises will appear in a later number of the Journal.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK UNVEILED
AT BANQUET BY THE INDIANA SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

An interesting feature of the eighteenth annual banquet and meeting of the Indiana Society, Sons of the Revolution, held October 19, in the Florentine room at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, was the unveiling of an oil painting of George Rogers Clark, who, when he captured Vincennes in 1788, linked Indiana with the Revolutionary War.

The unveiling of the portrait by Herbert W. McBride was followed by an address by Hiram B. Patten, who told of the life of General Clark. Others participating in the ceremony were John S. Tarkington, Robert W. McBride and William Allen Wood. Otto Stark of Indianapolis, who painted the Clark portrait, was present and he told of his impressions gained from a study of Clark's adventures.

The Clark portrait, while remaining the property of the Sons of the Revolution, will be placed in the State House, and it will represent the society's contribution to the State centennial celebration in 1916.

The election of officers was held with the result that James T. Layman of Indianapolis was elected president for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were as follows: Vice-presidents, Frank L. Bridges, Theodore W. Barhydt, Ovid Butler Jameson and Samuel C. Carey; secretary, W. S. Gilbreath; treasurer, U. Z. Wiley; registrar, Dr. S. W. Warner; historian, Hiram B. Patten; chaplain, the Rev. Lewis Brown.

The following persons were named as members of the board of managers: S. D. Farrabee, John S. Tarkington, Allison Maxwell, John T. Barnett, Charles J. Lynn, Charles F. Remy, William Allen Wood, Charles L. Barry and Robert W. McBride.

Sixteen new members admitted to the society during the year are as follows: C. E. King, Ryland A. Wolcott, Clarence B. Clark, A. Cornelius Allison, William R. Filbrich, F. W. DeHoss, Mark DeHoss, Harvey Adams Moore, John R. Carr, William B. Clark, Harry C. Carr, Elvin G. Tarkington, Hervey S. Humphrey, Captain Alexander Scott, Henry James Drapier, Jr., New York, and Henry J. Reed, Rockville, Indiana.

AWARDS LINCOLN STATUE PRIZES.

Members of Illinois State Art Commission Name MacNeil, Jaegers, Riswold and O'Connor.

Prizes awarded in the competition for statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, to be erected on the Capitol grounds at Springfield, and unveiled at the Illinois Centennial in 1918, have been announced by the Art Commission of Illinois.

In the competition for the Lincoln statue there were fifty-two contestants, three especially invited by the commission, and forty-nine in the general competition. Each of the specially invited sculptors received a prize of \$500. They were Albert Jaegers of New York, Herman A. MacNeil, New York, and Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor studying in Paris.

The bill provided for prizes of \$500 each for the best three models submitted in the general competition. The third prize in this class was divided between Paul Jennewein of New York, and Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett. The two other prizes were awarded to Gilbert Riswold, Chicago, and Charles Keck, New York.

Under the terms of the competition the commission was authorized to select four competitors to receive \$500 additional for making enlarged models from which the final selection will be made. The four selected are Herman A. MacNeil, Albert Jaegers, Andrew O'Connor and Gilbert Riswold. The final selection will be made in four months by the commission.

No prizes were awarded in the Douglas competition, but three were selected to submit enlarged models, for which the sculptors will receive \$300.

Those selected are C. H. Niehus, New York, George E. Ganiere, Chicago, and Gilbert Riswold, Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTENNIAL.

The Illinois State Centennial Commission will meet in Springfield on Thursday, December 3, 1914. This is the ninety-sixth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Federal Union and the Commercial Association of Springfield, Illinois, is to celebrate it by a public dinner to be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The State Centennial Commission which, as stated above, is to hold a meeting that day, has been invited to attend the dinner. The officers and directors of the Illinois State Historical Society have also been invited. Governor E. F. Dunne will address the meeting, and Mr. H. S. Magill, acting chairman of the Centennial Commission, and Senator Logan Hay, a member of the same commission, and several others, will make brief addresses. The Illinois State Historical Society, which had expected to hold a meeting in honor of the State's birthday, will postpone its meeting, as its officers and members

are all invited to join with the Springfield Commercial Association and will co-operate in this celebration.

It is expected, beginning with the next issue of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, to include a department devoted to information relating to the approaching State Centennial, the work of the commission, its plans and progress. The editor will welcome suggestions for this work.

In the death of Senator Campbell S. Hearn, the Centennial Commission has lost its chairman. Senator Hearn was the originator of the legislation which resulted in the creation of the Centennial Commission. He was greatly interested in the plans and worked faithfully to forward them. Senator Hugh S. Magill, Jr., has been elected by the commission its temporary chairman.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The County of St. Clair celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization by a great home-coming and historical pageant at Belleville, beginning Sunday, September 13, and continuing throughout the week. Every town in St. Clair County was represented in the celebration and took part in the trades procession on Thursday, and residents of the county, from the oldest to the children, took an active part. The St. Clair County Historical Society had a splendid exhibit in its rooms in the lower floor of the court house.

This exhibit consisted of the original documents belonging to the county, and of a loan exhibit of historic articles and relics. This exhibition was visited by hundreds of people. At the formal opening of the centennial exercises on Sunday, September 13, a sacred concert was given and Hon. J. Nick Perrin delivered a masterly address on Music and Art. The historical pageant given three evenings portrayed the history of St. Clair County and its principal cities from the days of the Indians. This was admirably done, and was a remarkable production. The city of Belleville was elaborately decorated. Many former citizens of the county visited their old home.

The Historical Society was represented by the secretary, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Miss Lottie E. Jones of Danville, and by Hon. J. Nick Perrin.

Mr. Perrin, on behalf of the mayor of the city of Belleville, delivered an address of welcome to the reunion of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which met on Thursday. An address was also delivered before the regiment by Hon. Theodore Tyndale, a former member of the regiment and citizen of Belleville, now a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. The weather was good and the celebration was a success in every particular.

LIST OF GIFTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.

The following named books, letters, photographs and manuscripts have been presented to the Library. The Board of Trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them.

A Plea for More Play, More Pay and More Education for Our Factory Girls and Boys. From the writings of Jane Addams. 24 p. 12mo. Chicago. Gift of the Chicago Association of Commerce, 10 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Illinois. Printed for private distribution.

All About Colorado for Homeseekers, Tourists, Investors, Health-seekers. Thomas Tonge, comp. 112 p. 8mo. Denver, 1913. Press of the Smith-Brooks Printing Co. Gift of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colorado.

Year-Book of the Benjamin Mills Chapter of Greenville, Illinois, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1914-1915. Gift of Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, Greenville, Illinois.

Reuben Gold Thwaites. *A Memorial Address*, by Frederick Jackson Turner. 94 p. 12mo. Madison, Wisconsin, 1914. Pub. Wisconsin State Historical Society. Gift of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at its Sixty-first Annual Meeting, Held October 22 and December 19, 1913. 238 p. 8vo. Madison, Wisconsin, 1914. Pub. by the Society. Gift of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

Genealogy of the Family of Josiah Ward. Sixth Generation from William Ward. 15 p. 12mo. Ottawa, Illinois, 1914. (Two copies.) Gift of Mr. Ebn J. Ward, Ottawa, Illinois.

Detroit in Earlier Days. A few notes on some of the old buildings in the city. By C. M. Burton. 36 p. 8vo., Detroit, 1914. The Burton Abstract & Title Company. Gift of the Burton Abstract & Title Company, Free Press Building, Detroit, Michigan.

The Illinois River. Physical relations and the removal of the navigation dams. With supplement on the waterway relations of the sanitary and ship canal of Chicago by Lyman E. Cooley. 121 p. 8 vo. Chicago, 1914. Clohesey & Company, Printers. Gift of the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Through Routes for Chicago's Steam Railroads. The best means for attaining popular and comfortable travel for Chicago and suburbs, by George Ellsworth Hooker. 89 p. 4to. Chicago, 1914. Pub. by the City Club of Chicago. The Ralph Fletcher Seymour Company. Gift of the City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.

The Railway Library 1913 (5th edition). Slason Thompson, comp. 469 pp. 8vo. Chicago, 1914. R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. Gift of Mr. Slason Thompson, 1529 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois.

First Annual Report of the Montgomery County Historical Society, 1914. 51 p. 8 vo. Hillsboro, Illinois, 1914. Gift of Mr. A. T. Strange, Hillsboro, Illinois.

Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. VII, Third Series, 1913. Royal Society of Canada, Publishers, 199 p. 4to. Ottawa, Canada. The Mortimer Press, Gift of the Royal Society of Canada.

Year Book Old Concord Chapter D. A. R. 1910-1911. 13 p. 12mo. Concord, Mass, 1910. Gift of Major J. E. K. Herrick, Springfield, Illinois.

The White Apron. A compilation of the history of Occidental Lodge No. 40, A. F. and A. M. Ottawa, Illinois, by W. L. Milligan. 367 p. 8vo. Ottawa, Illinois, 1914. Republican-Times, Printers. Gift of W. L. Milligan, Ottawa, Illinois.

A History of the Unity Baptist Church, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. By Otto A. Rothert. 61 p. 12mo. Press of John P. Morton & Company, Louisville, Kentucky. Gift of the author, Professor Rothert, who is also the author of the splendid history of Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, recently published.

Year Book of the Illinois Christian Churches. 1914. 72 p. 12mo. Minier, Illinois. 1914. Press of Cribfield Brothers. Gift of Mr. W. B. Deweese, secretary, Illinois Christian Missionary Society, Bloomington, Illinois.

Report of the International Commission to Inquire Into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars. 413 p. 8vo. Washington, D. C. 1914. Pub. by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Gift of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Register of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, 1893-1913. 432 p. 8vo. New York, 1913. Published by the Society. Gift of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York Library, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City, N. Y.

South Dakota Historical Collections. Vols. VI, VII, 1914. Pierre, South Dakota. Gift of the South Dakota Department of History.

Scottish Historical Review. Vol. XII, No. 45, October, 1914. Pub. Glasgow, Scotland. Gift of Messrs. James Mac Lehosé & Sons, 61 St. Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Copies of the I. B. A. of A. Bulletins. Vol. 2, Nos. 1-15, Sept. 9, 1913, to Aug. 31, 1914 (except No. 2). Vol. 3, No. 1, Sept. 30., 1914. Also two volumes. Vol. I, Report of Organization Meeting of the I. B. A. of A. 1912; Vol. II, Proceedings Second Annual Convention, I. B. A. of A. 1913. Gift of the Investment Bankers Association, 111 West Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Conover Family. Compiled by Charles Hopkins Conover. 77 p. 8vo. Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1912. Martin & Allardyce, Pubs. Gift of Mr. Charles Hopkins Conover, Chicago, Compiler.

Chart and Short Sketch of the Kitterman Family. By John Kitterman, Tiskilwa, Illinois. Gift of Mr. A. Cwanzy, Princeton, Illinois.

Fifty Years a Paint Man. The personal recollections and reminiscences of Gorham B. Coffin, n. p. 8vo. Chicago, n. d. Gift of Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

The Fra. Vol XIII, No. 6. September, 1914. Published at East Aurora, Illinois. Gift of Mrs. M. Q. Heimlich, Springfield, Illinois.

Year Book of the Rockford Chapter, D. A. R., 1914-1915. Mrs. Daniel Lichty, Cor. Sec. Gift of the Rockford, Illinois Chapter, D. A. R.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. XLVII. October 1913—June, 1914. 555 p. 8vo. Boston, 1914. Published by the Society. John Wilson & Sons, Pubs. Gift of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Park Ridge State Bank. (Pamphlet.) n. p. n. d. Gift of M. J. Clay, 226 West Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois.

Illinois National Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom. First annual report 1913-1914. 39 p. 8vo. Chicago, 1914. Headquarters, 128 North LaSalle street, Chicago. Gift of Mr. Thomas Wallace Swann, Secretary.

Fourteen volumes of Johns Hopkins University Studies. Gift of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Index to the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Vol. 22, Nos. 1-20. Pub. by the Society, Baltimore, Maryland. Gift of the American Jewish Historical Society.

Buffalo Historical Society Publications. Vol. VIII, 1905. 578 p. 8vo., Buffalo, N. Y., 1905. Pub. Buffalo Historical Society. Gift of the Society.

The Lincoln and Douglas Debates. An address before the Chicago Historical Society, February 17, 1914, by Horace White. 32 p. 8vo., Chicago, 1914. The University of Chicago Press. Gift of the Chicago Historical Society.

Year Book 1914 of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. 118 p. 8vo. Richmond, Virginia, 1914. Whittet & Shepperson, Printers. Gift of the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

Monticello Echo, Nos. 3-33, 1895-1913. Three bound volumes. Gift of Miss Martina C. Erickson, Principal of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois.

The Scenic Columbia River Route to the Great Northwest. Pub. by the Union Pacific Railway. Gift of M. J. Clay, 226 West Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois.

Harris Family of Virginia From 1611 to 1914. 31 p. 8vo., Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1914. Gift of Mr. Thomas H. Harris, 908 Main street, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Vol. XII. of the Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, 1913. Frederick B. Richards, Secretary, Glen Falls, New York. Gift of the New York State Historical Association.

Lincoln Books and Pamphlets. Six bound volumes, seventeen unbound pamphlets (twenty-three volumes). Gift of Mr. Judd Stewart, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Transactions of the Thirty-fifth Annual Reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association, Portland, June 19, 1907. Annual Address by George H. Himes. 185 p. 8vo., Portland, Oregon, 1908. Chausse-Prudhomme Company. Gift of the Oregon Historical Society.

Roster of the Forty-second Annual Reunion, Portland, Oregon, June 18, 1914. Gift of the Oregon Historical Society.

A souvenir of the Seventy-first Anniversary of the Organization of the First American Civil Government West of the Rocky Mountains. Celebrated at Old Champoege, Marlon County, May 2, 1914. Compiled by George Himes, Assistant Secretary of the Society. Gift of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

Seven silk badges of the Oregon Pioneer Association. Annual Reunions, 40th, 1912; 41st, 1913; 42nd, 1914.

Invitation to the Forty-ninth Annual Reunion Old Settlers Association of Rock Island County, held jointly with the Rock Island County Historical Society, Black Hawk's Watch Tower, Thursday, August 27, 1914. J. H. Cleland, Rock Island, Secretary. Gift of the Rock Island County Old Settlers Association.

Panama Pacific International Exposition Official Post-Card Album. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer.

Post-card General U. S. Grant's log cabin built by him in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1854. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer.

Postals of Public Square of Springfield, Illinois, 1858. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois.

Set of photographs showing the boulder to mark the site of Old Fort St. Joseph, Niles, Michigan. Gift of Mr. Lewis H. Beeson.

Five Lincoln bronze medals, 1809-1865, made by the Springfield Watch Company, Springfield, Illinois. Gift of Mr. A. S. Wormwood, 325 South Spring street, Springfield, Illinois.

Cook County Infirmary. Copper box and material in, taken from the cornerstone of the Cook County Infirmary (cornerstone laid September, 1882), containing coins, newspapers, photographs, etc.) Gift of Mr. Fred J. Kern, Chairman Illinois State Board of Administration.

"Tape Loom." Was the property of Rachel Rogers of King and Queen County, Virginia. Daughter of John Rogers and Rachel Eastham, and wife of Donald Robertson. It descended to her daughter Lucy, wife of John Walker Semple of King and Queen County, and to her daughter, Adaline M., wife of John S. Bradford of Springfield, Illinois, and to her daughter, Miss Susan Bradford, 818 West Edwards street, Springfield, Illinois, who presented it to the Society.

DOUGLAS MEDAL OF 1860 FOUND.

Mr. W. O. Ham of Waggoner, Montgomery County, Illinois, while working in a corn field early in October, 1914, found a campaign medal of 1860. The medal bears a well executed relief head of Stephen A. Douglas, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It was found near the site of what was known in early days as the West Union School House. The school house was torn down about 1869.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

A father and two sons who served in the Civil War have been discovered near Golcondo. They are C. S. Chrisman, 94 years old, who served in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and his sons, R. H. Chrisman, 70 and John Chrisman, 68, who were members of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Such instances are very rare, and it is doubtful if another father and two sons can be found in Southern Illinois who participated in the War of the Rebellion.

MRS. C. C. THOMPSON IS NINETY-TWO YEARS OLD.

Mrs. C. C. Thompson observed her ninety-second birthday October 31 at the home of her daughters, Mrs. Charles Reed and Mrs. James Pyle, 118 and 120 South Walnut street, Springfield, Illinois.

Mrs. Thompson is commonly called "Grandma" by her friends, and was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, October 31, 1822, coming to Illinois with her parents in August, 1829. She has resided in this State ever since. In 1895 she and her daughters came to Springfield to reside. While she has been in failing health for the past year, she retains her usual brightness to a remarkable degree and is a very entertaining talker.

Mrs. Thompson received many callers who congratulated her on her ninety-second birthday.

SAMUEL CARPENTER NINETY YEARS OLD.

Old Resident, Native of Sangamon County, Celebrated His Birthday.

Samuel Carpenter, 323 South State street, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Sangamon County, ninety years ago, November 12, 1824. He was born on a farm north of the city and lived there until retirement from active life, about twelve years ago. He is probably the oldest living man, born and reared in Sangamon County. His parents were pioneers of the county.

A family dinner marked the occasion of Mr. Carpenter's birthday anniversary. Dr. George Pasfield and Dr. William Jayne, the only two of Mr. Carpenter's schoolmates still living, were present at the dinner. Many friends called at the home in the afternoon.

Mr. Carpenter has led an active life and in spite of his years is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Carpenter has three daughters, one of them, Mrs. Charles M. Woods, residing in Springfield at 503 South Walnut street. Mrs. A. E. Petefish, another daughter, lives in

the old family homestead, near Carpenter's mill, north of the city, the farm on which her father was born and reared. Mrs. George N. Council, the third daughter, resides at Batavia, Illinois. They were all present at the reunion.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War. By William Warren Sweet, Ph.D., Professor of History, De Pauw University. (Cincinnati: Methodist Book Concern Press, (1912). 225 p. \$1.00 net.)

For some time attention has been called to American church history as a promising field for investigators. This volume, which was completed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania, well illustrates the prominence of a single denomination in a critical period of our history.

Nine chapters serve to emphasize the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church as an aid to the national cause during the Civil War. Headings, such as "The Church on the Border," "The Church in the Central and Northwestern States," "The War Bishops," and "Methodist Co-operation with Inter-denominational Organizations," state accurately the chapter contents. The author has used most faithfully the extensive bibliography cited in chapter nine. A topic of so much importance as the influence of the church in the cleavage between Eastern and Western Virginia (pp. 54-55) might well have been expanded.

Professor Sweet has done a piece of work that was worth the doing and it is gratifying to know that other theses are now in preparation which will present in some such form the influence of other denominations on this period of our history.

J. A. James.

NECROLOGY

CAMPBELL S. HEARN.

In the death of Campbell S. Hearn the State of Illinois, Adams County and the city of Quincy have all lost an able, industrious and faithful friend and public servant.

Campbell S. Hearn was born November 20, 1844, in Woodford County, Kentucky, the son of Jacob and Jane Harrison Hearn. When the boy was about seven years of age (1851), his father removed with his family to Missouri. There the boy Campbell worked with his father on the farm and received such educational advantages as the times and the limited means of his parents afforded. When the exciting anti-slavery agitation aroused the whole country, the young boy naturally took the side espoused by his father and neighbors, and when less than eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate Army in Missouri in 1862.

He served throughout the last years of the war, and at its close returned with his parents to Kentucky, where they resided until 1867, when they removed to Adams County, Illinois, and made a permanent home on a farm in Melrose township, which first the father and son cultivated, and after the father's death, the son continued to manage and cultivate.

Campbell S. Hearn was married in September, 1872 to Miss Elizabeth Hastings. She lived but a few years and died, leaving one son, George, who now resides in Carthage, Illinois. Mr. Hearn later married Miss Emma Felt, daughter of George Felt, Esq. Mrs. Hearn, and two sons and one daughter, with the son George mentioned above, survive the husband and father.

Senator Hearn was always interested in public affairs, and as he had the confidence of his neighbors, he was frequently elected to public office. In 1883 he was elected supervisor and held the office twenty-two years, fifteen years of which he was chairman of the board. Governor John P. Altgeld honored

him with the appointment of commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. He also served one term as member of the State Board of Equalization. In 1904 he was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of Illinois, and was re-elected in 1906. In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate and again elected in 1912.

On July 1, 2, 3, 1913, he attended the reunion of the Union and Confederate armies at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and in most eloquent words he gave the editor of the Journal an account of the reunion. This account appeared in the Journal of October, 1913.

Senator Hearn was an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society and he appreciated its work and assisted it in every way that lay in his power. He loved Illinois and he gloried in its history. He said: "As I once took arms against the government of the United States, I must serve my country even more zealously than those who have always served it." He was of a most ardent and affectionate temperament and what he did he did with all his might. His heart was so tender that his sympathies were always quickly aroused and no appeals to his heart or his purse were ever denied. The last months of his life were given to the work of the Illinois State Centennial Commission. Several years ago he began to think and plan for a great celebration of the State's centennial in 1918. He introduced into the General Assembly the legislation establishing the commission, and upon its organization he was elected the chairman of the commission and worked faithfully in its interest until his death.

He died at his home in Quincy August 28, 1914, and was buried August 31 at Woodland Cemetery. He was a member of various social and fraternal orders, among them being the Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen. His funeral was largely attended by the citizens of Adams County and Quincy. Committees were also present from the Illinois State Senate and House of Representatives, from the Centennial Commission and the Illinois State Historical Society. An eloquent address was

delivered by Rev. N. M. Rigg of the Vermont Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Quincy. Campbell S. Hearn might well be written among the wise of the earth, for he, too, was one who "loved his fellow-men."

ALBERT O. MARSHALL.

A. O. Marshall, former State senator, dropped dead at his residence in Joliet, Tuesday, October 20, 1914. He was 74 years old and one of the best known lawyers of the old school in the State. He was a Civil War veteran, county judge and author. Following his recovery from a serious illness last year, he married Miss Mabel Highe, who survives him. Judge Marshall enlisted in the Civil War, and after three years' active service, retired from military service, and entered the old Chicago University. After receiving his lawyer's degree he became attorney for Will County. Following his election as State senator in 1874, he wrote an interesting sketch entitled "Army Life." He was elected Will county judge in 1894, and in 1902 was elected circuit court judge, which office he held until 1905.

He was for years an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society and did good work in the field of State history, especially in collecting material relating to the history of Joliet and Will County.

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MR. AND MRS. THOMAS K. MEANS

THOMAS KENDALL MEANS.

Thomas Kendall Means was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, April 4, 1831. Died at his home in Mulkeytown, Illinois, September 9, 1914, aged 83 years, 5 months and 5 days. At the age of three years he came with his parents to Illinois, where he lived all the rest of his life, except three years. In 1875 he left his old home and went with his family to Gadsden, Tennessee, where he leased a fruit farm and put all the children into school. In the year 1878 the family went through the terrible yellow fever epidemic that devastated and almost depopulated so many cities of the South, and in December of that year he came back to the old farm home in Illinois. In 1893, at the age of 62, he traded the old home for a new unimproved farm, where he built a beautiful home which he lived to enjoy for several years.

On October 15, 1854, he was married to Talitha, one of the daughters of John N. Mulkey, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the Christian church in Kentucky and Illinois. In 1904 they celebrated their golden wedding, and had he lived until October 15 they would have been married sixty years. To this union were born six children, five girls and one boy. One girl died at the age of six years. The others are all living, the immediate family circle not having been broken by death for fifty-one years. The daughters are all living in Illinois, the son is living in Everest, Kansas.

He was fairly well educated, besides the common schools of his time, having been a student at McKendree College, one of the early institutions of the State of Illinois. He taught in the common schools for a short time, but his life was spent on the farm, working sometimes at the carpenter's trade. He was a great reader, loved books and the daily paper, and gave his family all the educational advantages in his power.

He was a member of the Christian Church for about sixty-six years. He was never a public speaker, his work was done quietly. He was treasurer of the church the last eighteen years of his life. He was a man of the very highest ideas of honor, and his word was never questioned. The funeral rites were conducted by members of the Masonic lodge, of which order he had been a member for many years. He leaves behind him his life-long companion, who is only a little younger than himself, the son and daughters above mentioned, twenty-one grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

The children of Mr. Means are: H. M. Means of Everest, Kansas; Mrs. Lily Mulkey, Decatur, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Maroa, Illinois; Mrs. Orbin Cook, Mulkeytown, Illinois; Mrs. Lough Snyder, Mulkeytown, Illinois. Mr. Means was during the last years of his life a member of the Illinois State Historical Society. He took great pleasure in the Society's publications, especially the Journal, and his kind letters of appreciation were a real help and encouragement to the secretary of the Society. He was a good man and a useful citizen.

McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN.

Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society and until his removal to California a director of the Society, died at his home in Los Angeles, California, July 27, 1914, aged 75 years. An extended sketch of the life of Dr. Chamberlin, written by his son, Clifford D. Chamberlin, is published in this number of the Journal.

The members of the Historical Society will learn with regret of Dr. Chamberlin's death, for he was a man who made friends as the magnet attracts the needle. Everyone who knew him felt the inspiration which ruled his life. He was a learned man, educated in the classics in the good old-fashioned way, and yet, as Cotton Mather in the *Magnalia*, says of a noted minister, "His chief learning was his goodness." McKendree H. Chamberlin was born in Lebanon, Illinois, November 17, 1838, and he loved his native State and her institutions. His business took him from place to place, but Illinois—Lebanon—McKendree College, these were home to him. For the college, of which for fourteen years he was president, he gave years of labor and days and nights of prayerful anxiety. It was next to his family his principal earthly interest.

In December, 1904, Dr. Chamberlin was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge H. W. Beckwith. Governor Richard Yates, the retiring governor, made the appointment, and Governor Charles S. Deneen, who was inaugurated governor a few weeks after this appointment had been made, said that he congratulated Governor Yates on the selection, but that he was sorry he had not himself the pleasure of making the appointment. This office Dr. Chamberlin resigned on moving out of the State. Friendly relations had existed between the families of Deneen and Chamberlin

for two generations, and Governor Deneen entertained feelings of admiration and friendship for Dr. M. H. Chamberlin. He had also a deep interest in McKendree College, from which he graduated, and he was a great aid and encouragement to Dr. Chamberlin in his work for the college.

After Dr. Chamberlin removed to California he retained a lively interest in "home affairs," as he called matters relating to Illinois. His courteous and graceful letters of acknowledgment came regularly in response to any letter sent or small services done for him by the officers of the Historical Society. The Society is fortunate in being able to present to its members and to the people of Illinois an account of Dr. Chamberlin's life and services, written by his faithful and affectionate son, who had the intimate knowledge necessary to the writing of such a paper, and the clear view and impartial judgment which enabled him to present it fairly and without comment. To Mrs. Chamberlin, the widow of Dr. Chamberlin, and to the only child, the son above mentioned, the Illinois State Historical Society, mindful of its own loss, extends its deepest sympathy in the loss of this faithful and affectionate husband and father.

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No. 2. *Information Relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, Passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. 15 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., 170 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph.D., secretary of the society. 55 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetic Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by the Librarian, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 642 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 2. Virginia Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord, CLVI and 663 pages, 8 vo., Springfield, 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. 627 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

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Publications No. 18. List of the Genealogical Works in the Illinois State Historical Library. Georgia L. Osborne, Comp. 163 pages, 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. I. April 1908 to Vol. 7, No. 3, October, 1914.

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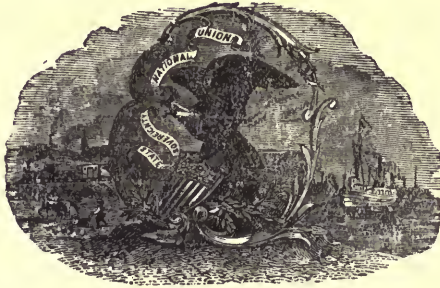
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JAMES M.BUCKLIN
Chief Engineer, Illinois and Michigan Canal.

An Unpublished Chapter in the Early History of Chicago.

BY JESSE W. WEIK.

Geologists tell us that the Great Lakes were once a part of the sea; that, as a result of some great prehistoric upheaval, they sank to somewhat near their present level and eventually their waters were discharged eastwardly through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic.

Rising above its level and parallel with it there extended for many miles on the west side of Lake Michigan a rocky ridge in which, at one point, a crevasse opened to a depth of about two hundred feet. For a time "the waters of the lake were poured into the Gulf of Mexico through this outlet, by way of the Mississippi valley, but eventually the waters receded and it filled with a deposit of clay, sand, etc., until its bottom was six feet above the level of the lake. This trough, which is from one to two miles in width, may be said to begin at Summit, eleven miles west of Lake Michigan, and to end at Lockport, twenty miles further south and west."

One geological authority contends that a glacier twenty-five hundred feet high at the south end and sixteen thousand feet at the north end occupied the bed of Lake Michigan; that it finally broke from its moorings; moved southwestwardly, passed the site of the city of Chicago and ploughed its way through the rocky ridge just described, leaving in its wake great fissures or scars to mark its gigantic and erosive force. Down one of these channels now courses the Des Plaines river, a stream which rises in southern Wisconsin, parallels the west side of Lake Michigan and flows southwestwardly till it unites with the Kankakee and thus forms the Illinois. The last named stream also makes its way in a southwest-

ward direction across the State, joining the Mississippi at Grafton, about three hundred and twenty-five miles from Chicago. Between these points there is a fall of one hundred and seventy-four feet, but between Chicago and Romeo, a distance of twenty-seven miles, the bed of the Des Plaines is six feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

Of these geological and topographical conditions the early explorers, who made their way down the lakes from Canada in their search for the fabled stream that led to the Gulf of California, soon became aware. Convinced that if a connection could be made between the Chicago and Des Plaines rivers, it would unite the only gap that separated the waters of the St. Lawrence from the Gulf of Mexico, the few settlers then in northern Illinois soon began to conceive the project of building a canal. Chicago lay in the natural pass through which the indomitable energy of the hardy voyageurs and trappers of the fur companies had forced a passage not only for the furs of the north, but for the guns, ammunition, blankets and the vast amount of supplies that would be needed by the Indian tribes in the south and west. The traffic in these goods was very extensive but, large as it was in the aggregate, half of it, at least, was carried on the backs of the voyageurs, after reaching Chicago, across a portage of nine miles.

From the north the furs came in what were called Mackinaw boats and upon reaching the mouth of the Chicago river were "cordelled" up that stream to the South Fork and then about five miles to the Regule—a narrow outlet of the portage lake. At this point, in dry weather, the boats were unloaded and the freight "packed" across the portage to the Des Plaines river; but in wet seasons the boats, partially relieved of their loads, were dragged through the shallow waters over the same route. Rude though this mode of transportation was, the cost per ton from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi was much less than the cost of transportation by water even at this day.

Of course the leading industry of the period was the fur trade and the profits were so inviting, men were ready for any kind of risk or exposure to secure the coveted furs and

get them through to civilization. The trappers and voyageurs were satisfied with small pay, seldom ever realizing more than a hundred dollars in a year. Not much capital was required and the business was steadily growing in volume and value. It was natural, therefore, to understand that the people of Chicago, encouraged by the rapid development of their trade and their surroundings, were easily convinced that, in order to secure a suitable route to the great river and the markets of the world, nothing was required beyond a slight enlargement of the existing water-way which, for a part of the year, slowly made its way across the rim of the basin that enclosed Lake Michigan.

Even before Illinois had been admitted to the Union as a State, one practical and important step towards the construction of a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river had already been taken. That was the execution, at St. Louis, August 24, 1816, of a treaty with the Indians by which a strip of land twenty miles wide, extending through the Des Plaines and Illinois valleys from Chicago to Ottawa was ceded to the United States. By this treaty, which was negotiated by Ninian Edwards, the governor of the Illinois Territory, and Col. Auguste Chouteau of St. Louis, the Indians ceded all the land "which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river" and certain other tracts not necessary to set out here. For these lands the Indians received "a considerable quantity of merchandise" and an agreement that they were to receive annually for twelve years goods to the value of one thousand dollars. The grant contained 9,911,411 acres and included the present site of the city of Chicago.

After Illinois became a State, the demand for the canal at Chicago became more pronounced and general. Finally, in March, 1822, Congress, in answer to a petition to that effect, passed a law authorizing the State of Illinois to "construct a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river," later supplementing that action with a generous donation of public lands. On February 14, 1823, the Leg-

islature of Illinois enacted a law providing for the internal navigation of the State and naming Emanuel West, Erastus Brown, Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas Sloo, Jr., and Samuel Alexander, "commissioners to carry into effect the act of Congress authorizing the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal." The first thing the commissioners did was to engage the services of two competent engineers from St. Louis, Col. Rene Paul, an accomplished French officer of engineers, and Mr. Justus Post, to survey and report upon the proposed improvement. The report of these gentlemen was in full accord with the popular belief. They proposed two plans: One was a shallow cut, supplied with water from the Des Plaines river, the other to cut through the dividing ridge five or six feet below the level of Lake Michigan, making the lake a feeder. The estimated cost of the first plan was about ten thousand dollars per mile and the second about fifteen thousand.

But here I must halt my narrative long enough to admonish the reader that this paper is not intended to portray the history of the Illinois and Michigan canal nor of its marvelous and gigantic successor, the great drainage canal. That story, I am sure, has been admirably told by those better equipped for the requirement than the writer; but, though not able to bring out in perfect detail the proper historical perspective, I hope I may succeed in throwing in a few side-lights not out of harmony with the tenor and value of the picture which history will ultimately put upon her canvas. I shall, therefore, endeavor to perform what, to me, is an unusually delightful task: putting on record the story it has been my good fortune to gather from the recollections of one of the men—and he, by far, the ablest and best equipped of all those engaged in the enterprise—who attempted to solve the first great transportation problem that confronted the people of Chicago.

Among the new arrivals, about thirty years ago, in the Indiana town where I have always lived was a quaint and interesting character. Judging from appearances the man had about rounded out his career and, as I later learned, had

settled in our midst to spend the few remaining days of his life in the company of certain of his kindred. His hair was thin and gray, his face wrinkled and his body bent under the weight of advancing years; but despite these seeming signs of decline, there was something about him in bearing, countenance and manner which, after all, repelled one's first impression of decrepitude and decay. His hands and feet were shapely, his forehead broad and intellectual and his face capable of an unusual range of expression, being enlivened by the play of two very keen and penetrating eyes. As usually happens when an old man is transplanted into a new community, he was slow to make acquaintances. I used to see him almost every day about nine o'clock in the morning slowly making his way to the postoffice. He was invariably alone and, save for a digression now and then into a tobacconist's shop, looked neither to the left nor right. The impression made upon me that he was averse to conversation or personal contact was very effectually dissipated, however, when the tobacconist, one day, called me into his shop and introduced me to him. It took but a few moments' conversation to convince me that my first deductions were wrong; for the stranger was not only not reserved nor taciturn, but, in reality, an animated and entertaining talker. His full name, he told me, was James M. Bucklin. Being of the absorbent age I was anxiously awaiting the recital of his own exploits but, instead of thus enlightening me, he seemed bent on diverting the conversation into some other channel. By and by, however,—and what man can resist the artless curiosity of a youth animated by an ingenuous desire to learn the truth?—he began to disclose himself so that in time my anxiety to learn who he was, whence he came and what he had done, was substantially gratified. Inasmuch as the narrative of his achievements is, in part, the story of early Chicago and the adjacent territory, I have often wondered if it would not be considered suitable material for the archives of the Illinois Historical Society.

Mr. Bucklin and I became fast friends and had many meetings together; and at each interview his reminiscences were

so entertaining I invariably tried to make copious notes of everything he said. These notes I still retain in addition to numerous other interesting and valuable items in his own handwriting. His memory, for one of his advanced years, was remarkably clear and his ability to recall names, dates and other early incidents was little short of the marvelous. In the narrative which follows, no attempt is made to conform to any specified requirement. The material and data are presented in the form and order in which they were originally communicated by him, and, as faithfully as it can be reproduced, his story is as follows:

"I am a native of Rhode Island, having first seen the light of day in the city of Providence, May 6, 1802. My father had been a sea-faring man and at the time of my birth was the commander of a ship named *Arm and Hope*, owned by the Browns of Providence, who had extensive shipping interests and after whom Brown University was named. My mother was Sarah Fenner Smith, a grand-daughter of Governor Fenner of Rhode Island. In my ninth year the family moved to Baltimore where, for a time, we lived in the former mansion of Count Vandevol, a French Huguenot. Soon after we reached Baltimore the War of 1812 broke out. One of the incidents of that historic struggle was the storming of Fort McHenry, and I remember well of climbing to the roof of a building adjoining our home to view the bombardment and note the effect of the shells. At that time my father was in the commission business, but ere long the venture proved to be unsuccessful. Then he got the western fever and determined to cross the Alleghanies, his objective point being Louisville, Kentucky. While yet at Providence, where my education began, I attended a school which had some sort of connection with Brown University, although I was only in the primary class; and at Baltimore I was a pupil in the school taught by John D. Craig, an educator of acknowledged ability and reputation. He was an uncompromising adherent of Andrew Jackson, being rewarded for his loyalty by the latter, when he became President, with the office of commissioner of patents.

“We reached Louisville in 1822. Six years later the place was incorporated as a city and my father was the first mayor; which office he continued to hold, by successive elections, till 1838. Before we left Baltimore I had begun to study the rudiments of surveying, because I had always had an ambition to become a civil engineer, and I continued my efforts in that direction after we removed to Louisville. Finally I went up the river and for a time worked as an assistant with the engineers on the Miami canal in Ohio. I was a very enthusiastic and assiduous student and eager to learn. After one season there I returned to Louisville and found employment on the canal then being built around the falls of the Ohio. In time, as the result of my experience and application, I became so proficient that there was no part of the engineering work I could not do.

“One day, late in the spring of 1830, Henry Clay dropped into my father’s office in Louisville with a gentleman whom he introduced as Col. Charles Dunn of Illinois. Mr. Clay explained that Colonel Dunn was one of the commissioners, appointed by the governor of Illinois, to construct a canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois river and was in quest of an engineer to take charge of the work. ‘Learning that you have a son skilled in that line,’ observed Mr. Clay to my father, ‘I have brought Colonel Dunn to see you and thus learn if he could not engage the young man’s services.’ At this juncture I was sent for and within an hour after reaching my father’s office had made satisfactory terms with Colonel Dunn and was ready to enter upon my new assignment. About the middle of July, in accordance with the arrangement between us, I reported for duty to Colonel Dunn at Golconda, Illinois, accompanied by my brother, John C. Bucklin, whom I had chosen as my assistant.”

An examination of the records of the State of Illinois shows that under the act of the Legislature passed in 1829, Governor Edwards appointed as canal commissioners Edmund Roberts of Kaskaskia, Gershom Jayne of Springfield and Charles Dunn of Golconda. In 1831 another act was passed amend-

ing the original act, authorizing the construction of the canal, providing for the appointment by Governor Reynolds of three commissioners, but the records seem to indicate that only two served: Jonathan Pugh, designated as president, and Charles Dunn as acting commissioner.

"When we reached Golconda," relates Mr. Bucklin, continuing his story, "we found Colonel Dunn and Captain Pope, the surveyor of the board of commissioners, awaiting us. After some time spent in careful preparation, we packed our books, instruments, blankets and wall tent in a wagon, turned our backs on the Ohio, and set out on horseback for Chicago. At Carlyle we were joined by Sidney Breese and Alfred W. Cavarly, who remained with us till we reached Chicago, and at Vandalia by William Porter, secretary of the board. Dr. Jayne and Mr. Roberts were added to the party at Springfield. Although the Legislature was not in session at Vandalia, the State capital, the people there were very deeply interested and enthusiastic over the contemplated canals and other public works and there was more or less drinking and frolicking in consequence. The same was true at Springfield, and while it would not be proper to specify who, or what officials, indulged, I think I am safe in saying that the drinking was not all done by the engineers and surveyors.

"The journey to Chicago was alike long and memorable. North of Springfield the country was very thinly settled—no houses or improvements except at the points of the timber bordering on the streams across the prairies at intervals of thirty or forty miles. The streams which we crossed had not yet broken through the thickly matted sod upon which they flowed but were of wide expanse, the water slowly percolating underneath and through the grass. The prairies were infested with myriads of green-headed flies whose bites were so severe on the horses we were compelled frequently to travel by night. Upon our arrival at Ottawa—the mouth of Fox river—the home of Major James B. Campbell, treasurer of the board of canal commissioners, he and George Walker joined us. In due time we reached the Des Plaines river

where, for the first time, I caught a view of Lake Michigan. Away in the distance I espied a little dot on the horizon, which proved to be the flag that floated over Fort Dearborn. On the banks of the lake with naked eye we could see but little else, but with the aid of field glasses, we could discern the palisades of the fort surrounded by what looked like a few huts and some scattering Indian lodges which then comprised all there was of the settlement known as Chicago. Between us and the lake the country seemed to be an arid, concave plain, without a vestige of vegetation of any sort, recent prairie fires having entirely consumed the grass, the smoke of which was still visible.

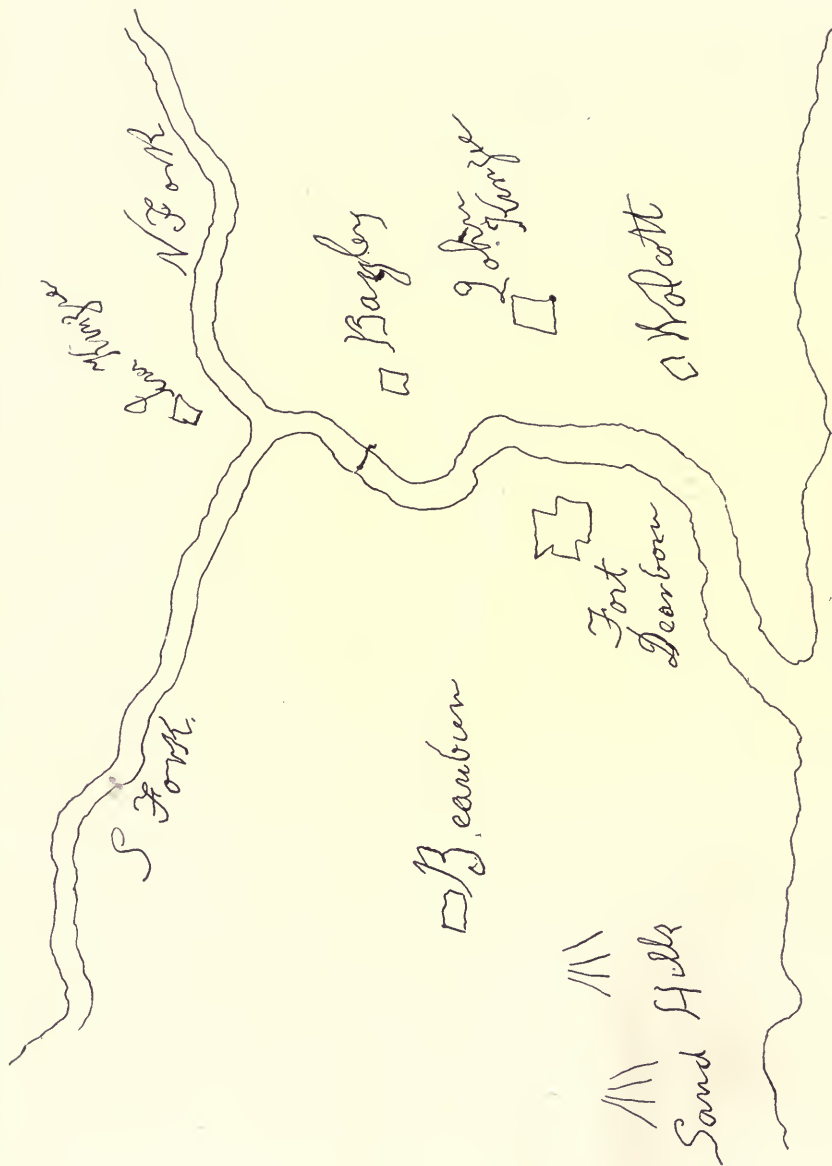
“Upon our arrival at Chicago we put up with John Kinzie who kept a public house in a two-story log building situated on the west side of the junction of the north and south forks north side of the main channel of the Chicago river. Fort Dearborn was then under the command of Major John Fowle of the Fifth Regiment and I think he had two companies of the regiment in the fort. He presented us to Captain Martin B. Scott, the celebrated rifle and pistol shot; to Mr. Guion of the Topographical Corps; to Dr. C. A. Finley, surgeon of the post; Lieut. James Engle, Lieut. Amos B. Foster and Mr. Bailey, the sutler. Sometime after this, Major Fowle was blown up at Cincinnati on the steamboat *Gazelle*, April 25, 1838, and Lieutenant Foster was shot by a private soldier at Green Bay, Wis., February 7, 1832.

“The population of Chicago at this time was somewhat nomadic, dividing its time between the Great Lakes and St. Louis, as well as on the upper reaches of the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. Many of them were officials in the service of the fur companies. Dr. Alexander Wolcott, the Indian agent, John H. and Robert Kinzie, the Bailey family and Gurdon S. Hubbard, at that time a resident of Chicago, all lived on the north side of the river. The fort was on the south side and still further south lived Colonel Beaubien and his son Mark; also the Indian traders, the Bourbonnais and Le Frambois families, Captains Culbertson, Wentzell and

Furman,—names frequently mentioned by Fremont and other narrators of adventures in the Rocky Mountains. West of the river lived the Potawatami chiefs, Robinson and Billy Caldwell, in log huts. On the opposite side, hundreds of Indians were frequently encamped, for the United States government at that time only owned in that region a tract of land eighteen miles wide, extending from Chicago to the navigable waters of the Illinois river. With few exceptions this composed the whole population of the town, except the soldiers in the fort.

“As already indicated, when we reached Chicago we put up at the spacious two-story log house of John Kinzie and there too the canal commissioners held their meetings. The little settlement was in the throes of what would now be called a real estate boom. Convinced that Chicago would one day be the metropolis of the west, the inhabitants were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement and exultation over their glowing prospects. The canal project was for a time laid aside in the scramble for real estate; in fact before I could actively enter upon my duties as chief engineer of the canal, my brother and I were asked to stake off into lots the greater part of the town site, preparatory to a public sale. A St. Louis surveyor named James Thompson, some time before my arrival, had been employed by the canal commissioners to survey and lay out the town into lots. He had made a map which was lithographed at St. Louis, dated August, 1830, and duly recorded at Peoria, at that time the county seat of the county in which Chicago was located,—Cook county, which included Chicago, not being organized till January 15, 1831.

“At the sale of lots which followed, James Kinzie, I remember, for a consideration only a little over a hundred dollars, bought eighty acres of land and, inasmuch as he was the only blacksmith in the settlement, no one was allowed to bid against him. To that extent the people of that day were beginning to realize the need of fostering and protecting home industries. The land in question lay near Wolf Point. In a short time Kinzie sold it to some one whose name I do not recall and



CHICAGO IN 1830

From a map by James M. Bucklin, Chief Engineer Illinois and Michigan Canal.

the latter, in turn, disposed of it to another. In all these transfers no money was used because the people practically had none, the purchaser usually giving his note in lieu of money. In one transaction, involving the transfer of a number of acres which are doubtless worth many millions now and in which I was more or less interested, I remember the net result of the sale consisted of a saddle and bridle, a pistol and a flask of French brandy!

“As soon as the real estate excitement had subsided, I began to arrange for a survey of the canal route. The first thing I did was to hire a number of Canadian voyageurs and organize an exploring party with a view to locating the mouth of the canal and its proper course. Upon triangulating and sounding the Chicago river, not less than ten feet of water was found from the mouth of that stream to the Regule and as that was the nearest point to the pass entering the immediate valley of the Des Plaines, that point was fixed upon as the mouth of the canal. A straight line was then run through the pass to the Des Plaines, the rocky bed of which was found to be seven feet above the surface of the water in Lake Michigan.

On our way up from the Ohio river we had crossed the Des Plaines at what was called Laughton's Ford, so named after an Indian trader who lived there and made use of the water power to run a small mill, but upon looking for the water which was to supply the proposed canal I found the rocky bed of that stream nearly dry—a fact which entirely dispelled the idea of depending upon it for water during a season of extraordinary drouth like that of 1830. However, I went ahead with my survey and investigation of the route for the canal generally proposed and reported the result to the commissioners. I found that, from the mouth of the Chicago river to the point conceded to be the proper entrance of the canal, a distance of five miles, there was no obstruction to its navigation by boats drawing under five feet of water, the river forming a perfect, natural channel, its banks being low and of uniform height and its water supplied by the lake. From the point last mentioned the line of the proposed canal followed

the margin of the portage lake until it struck the river Des Plaines at the ford—a distance of nine miles. The excavation through this section at an average depth of fifteen feet would have been in hard ferruginous clay. From the ford of the Des Plaines to the Ausoganashkee, or Reed swamp (often abbreviated to the Sauganash or Sag) the excavation was sixteen feet deep, the six feet consisting of sand and clay and the remaining ten feet of limestone. The swamp did not present any great or insurmountable obstacles to the passage through it of the canal, but with the lake as a feeder, the canal's construction would have entailed great expense. The swamp's surface was fifteen feet above the bottom of the canal and almost ten feet above the level of Lake Michigan. In excavating through it I found we would have to cut through five feet of mud and ten feet of rock.

“The section I had surveyed and gone over included a stretch of eighteen and one-half miles. When it came to the cost I gave the commissioners the following estimate: Conditioned that its dimensions were to be the same as the canals in Ohio, which had a general width at the bottom of twenty-six feet and a slope on the banks in earth of one and three-fourths base to every foot perpendicular rise, I figured that the excavation would total a little over a million and a half dollars. To carry the canal entirely through the deep cut which terminated about six miles below the Sauganash swamp would probably increase the cost to two and a half million dollars.

“But here a difficulty of no inconsiderable proportions injected itself into the problem. Grave doubts had arisen in my mind as to whether the Des Plaines, especially late in the summer, would yield the requisite amount of water as a feeder for the canal. Therefore I began to cast about for another and surer source of supply. Being intent on learning from some older resident of the locality, some one familiar with the topography of the country, the rainfall and the history of the many preceding seasons, I hunted up two Indians who had been recommended to me and whose experience and judgment I afterwards found to be of the highest possible value. One

was a half-breed, being the son of an Irish officer in the British military service in Canada, and a Potawatamie Indian woman, and bore the name Billy Caldwell. In his youth he had been educated by the Jesuit fathers at Detroit and spoke with fluency the French and English languages, besides being master of several Indian dialects. He had participated in the War of 1812, fighting beside his friend and confidant, the famous Indian Tecumseh. He was well liked by the people of Chicago and lived in a frame house which it was said had been built for him by the United States government in return for services rendered. At one time he held a commission as justice of the peace. In 1836, when the United States ordered the removal of the Indians to Council Bluffs, Billy Caldwell migrated thither with the Chicago contingent and lived there with his Indian friends the rest of his days. He died about 1848.

“The other Indian, whose aid I invoked, was named Shabonee—called Chamblee by the French—and he, too, was a faithful ally of Tecumseh in his various military enterprises. He was the son of an Ottawa Indian chief and told me he was born on the Maumee river in Ohio about the time of the Revolutionary war. In early manhood he married the daughter of a Potawatamie chieftain whose village was on the Illinois river, a few miles above the city of Ottawa. He was a leader among the Indians, at the same time retaining the confidence and respect of the whites. He it was who saved the people of Chicago from probable massacre by Black Hawk and the Prophet in 1832. With his people he journeyed to their reservation in western Missouri in 1837, but subsequently returned to northern Illinois, where he died about 1859, aged about 83 years. He was the finest looking Indian I ever saw. Tall, straight as an arrow, with large head and face, he was a model of physical strength. He was pleasant in manner, agreeable in temperament, with apparently more kindness and consistency as a friend than many white men I have known.

“Believing these Indians understood the lay of the land and the ‘play of the seasons’ in the territory adjacent to Chicago better than any white man there, I engaged them to ac-

company me in my examination of the country and my search for the required water supply. As soon as I could make a profile of the rock in the Des Plaines, both of them, by the aid of diagrams and sketches which they also made use of in describing the country, comprehended the object of the survey, especially Caldwell, who at once described a river with 'plenty of water' and so high that I could easily, by means of a dam, bring it into the valley of the Des Plaines through the Sauganash swamp; but in doing so I must continue nine miles further down the Des Plaines to the mouth of the swamp and follow it to the river which he called the Calamic (Calumet). The Des Plaines, when low, I learned, afforded a very inconsiderable quantity of water, but the Calamic, which emptied into Lake Michigan about twelve miles south of Chicago, furnished an abundant supply—about 320,000 cubic feet per hour—and was, in every respect, advantageously situated as a feeder. The Indians further assured me that in certain seasons of high water there had been water connection between the Des Plaines and the Calamic through the valleys of the Sauganash swamp and Stony creek. The latter being the case, I concluded that, as the intervening ground was low, a dam could easily be erected on the Calamic at a sufficient elevation to give the feeder its proper descent. The distance from the Des Plaines to the foot of the rapids of the Calamic through the valleys of the Sauganash and Stony creek is seventeen miles, but I found that the descent of the feeder might be increased by locating the dam five miles further up stream. In that case the descent would be reduced to four inches to the mile and the depth of the cutting on the canal would be reduced to four feet fourteen inches. By means of this plan the cost of the canal would have been greatly lessened. Instead of the million and a half dollars at first estimated, I figured that the canal and feeder could both be constructed for a little over a hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

“Careful examination, therefore, proved that my Potawatamie friends had formed a singularly correct judgment with regard to the practicability of making a feeder of the Calamic

river; but they were only mistaken as to the quantity of water required to supply the summit level, of which they, of course, had no means of forming an adequate conception. Although the discharge of the Calamic far exceeded that of the Des Plaines, it required very little engineering knowledge to discover that after all it would hardly be sufficient, especially in dry seasons to supply the evaporation and leakage of the feeder alone, much less the summit level of the canal.

"My Indian friends were very helpful and attentive and I enjoyed every moment of their companionship. They were above the average of their race in intelligence and in numerous instances displayed better judgment and keener discrimination than many white men. While we were encamped on the river we were abundantly supplied with fish which the Indians "gigged" by torchlight—a very interesting and skillful process. For a distance of fifteen miles to the lake, the Calamic, like the Chicago, has no fall below the foot of the rapids. On one occasion, during our protracted stay, about two hundred Sac and Fox Indians on horseback passed on a trail not more than a hundred yards from our camp without turning their faces to the right or left on their way to Fort Malden for arms and ammunition. No doubt they marked us for their own, as the Sac or Black Hawk war was then about due, but was only postponed for a year by the unexpected arrival at Fort Edward—(Fort Armstrong)—Rock Island—of General Gaines with two or three companies of artillery.

"It was after my journey of exploration with Shabonee and Billy Caldwell that I began to experience some misgivings as to the practicability of the canal enterprise; and the more I reflected on it, the more doubtful I became. My faith had materially weakened due to the fact that I had been overcome by the fever for railroads, which was then sweeping over the country. As evidence that this rapidly developing sentiment was already finding adherents in Illinois, it is only necessary to recall a resolution passed by the Legislature at Vandalia in the spring of 1831 after I had surveyed the canal route, directing the chief engineer of the canal, as early in the spring

as the weather would permit, to ascertain whether the Calamie would be a sufficient feeder for that part of the canal between the Chicago and Des Plaines river or 'whether the construction of a railroad is not preferable or will be of more public utility than a canal.'

"As soon, therefore, as I had completed the survey and location of the canal, I turned my attention to the railroad project. The first thing I did was to select the junction of the north and south forks of the Chicago river, then called Wolf Point, as the point of departure for the contemplated Illinois and Michigan railroad. From this location a straight line, thirteen miles in length, was run to the rapids of the Des Plaines river, called Laughton's Ford. Crossing at the ford, the line was then continued down the right bank of the Des Plaines to the Illinois river below the mouth of the Kankakee, forming a junction with the line of the canal, previously located. No heavy work was required on the whole route; the profile exhibited only a continuous light fill with a maximum graduation of twenty feet to the mile, the minimum curvature being about two thousand feet. To me, the enterprise from every point of view seemed feasible and easy of attainment; but before committing myself unreservedly to it, I determined to avail myself of the judgment and experience of others whose knowledge of railroad building was more extensive and general than mine.

"I therefore gathered up all my maps, profiles and computations and set out for Baltimore for the purpose of consulting a friend who, I believed, was capable of giving wholesome advice on a branch of engineering with which I was manifestly unfamiliar. This man was Mr. Jonathan Knight, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. I found him and Mr. Benjamin H. LaTrobe in Washington, having just completed the location of the Washington branch of that road. They examined with some interest the profiles of a road one hundred and ten miles long with a maximum grade of twenty feet per mile, almost coincident with the surface, the long, straight lines and large curvatures, especially when contrasted

with the profile of the Washington branch, the latter with its fifty foot cuts and fills, containing ten times the quantities required for the graduation of the whole route of the Illinois and Michigan railroad, which was yet quite equal to the branch in operative power and business capacity, although nearly three times as long. Mr. Knight advised the construction of ten miles of double track at each terminus; that the bridges and culverts should be double tracked; to ballast the road well; to make the curves as large as possible and to use T rails eighty pounds to the yard in weight.

“But notwithstanding that in my report to the canal commissioners I demonstrated, as I supposed, that to construct a canal and make it a reliable work would cost over a hundred thousand dollars per mile, and that the cost of a railroad would not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per mile; that its construction would require but a short time comparatively; that it would greatly facilitate the construction and diminish the cost of the canal and that the land grant, if reserved, would in all probability ultimately pay for both the railroad and the canal—nothing could be urged by the friends of the measure of sufficient force to overcome the popular prejudice then existing in favor of transportation by water. If that had been possible, the Illinois and Michigan railroad would have been in full operation before work was fairly commenced on the canal, and continued down the valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to Alton—the object of those who advocated a railroad—with the view of making it one of the most powerful, most efficient and economical freight lines in the United States—the grades not to exceed twenty feet per mile. Had this project been consummated, Chicago would in effect have been as near the Gulf of Mexico as St. Louis now is.

“But my advocacy of railroads made but little impression on the denizens of the rapidly expanding town of Chicago. Nothing I could say in the slightest degree diminished their unbounded faith in the efficacy and superiority of water transportation. Even as late as 1840, the opposition to railroads as compared to canals had not abated, as witness the following

extract from the report of a Legislative committee, to whom had been addressed the inquiry: 'Whether it would not be the part of wisdom now to abandon the canal and construct a railroad along the route.'

" 'We are not insensible,' argues the committee, 'to the benefits arising to the country from the completion of well-planned railroads; but we have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion to prefer canals over railroads. Well may we remark—in the language of a clear-minded statesman—that 'time and experience seem to have tested the comparative value of two modes of facilitating the commercial outcome of the different regions and public judgment has settled down in favor of canals in preference to railroads whenever the country is peculiarly suited for their construction;' and there can be no doubt that nature has pointed out this as the character of the country lying between the navigable waters of the Illinois and Lake Michigan. The next argument advanced by the committee, the most conclusive of all, is of such compelling force and convincing significance, it cannot, in the light of the new thought and the various socialistic experiments of the present day, well be omitted: 'Again the committee would urge as a preference of canals over railroads that the former are not proposed to be used and cannot well be used as monopolies which are so repugnant to the feelings of a large majority of our citizens. On a canal, a trader or farmer may use his own canal boat or craft and in this way become his own carrier and vendor of his own productions and thus save the freight and expense of hired labor. From the nature and use of canals they admit of competition of all kinds of business connected with them. But can the committee say the same of railroads? They are necessarily confined to a few or the exporter has necessarily to be subject to the pleasure of a company or their supercilious agents. When constructed a canal is steadily improved by wear and time. A railroad, on the contrary, is rapidly wearing out and needs constant repairs.' "

So much for the attitude of the people of Chicago towards the railroads. Fortunately for our old friend, Major Bucklin, Providence permitted him to linger on earth long enough to realize how thoroughly public sentiment had changed on this one-time perplexing question. Among the papers found after his death is one which bears this brief and suggestive endorsement in his own handwriting: "It is a singular but unpleasant fact that soon after I left Chicago and my report favoring the construction of a railroad became public, I was actually hung in effigy by the intelligent population of that place for my unsolicited but honest recommendation and I rejoice that I am still living to enjoy the comfort of a wholesome but belated vindication; so that after the lapse of over half a century I can feel that justice has been done in so far as such acknowledgements can go."

But now I am sure I have exceeded the limits put upon the length of my contribution and must forbear further infliction on the patient reader. As to the Illinois and Michigan canal, it suffices to say that it had, especially during its construction, a mercurial and, at times, uncertain career; but at length, after many vicissitudes, it weathered the storm. The month of April, 1848, saw it completed and open for navigation. On the 24th day of that month the board of commissioners, while in session at Chicago, received a report from the chief engineer stating that navigation was open and that the General Fry, the first boat, had passed over the summit level from Lockport to Chicago April 10, and that the first boat which had passed through the entire length of the canal from LaSalle to Chicago was the General Thornton on April 23. As was said at the time: "It was a matter of great congratulation that sugar from New Orleans brought by the General Thornton to Chicago was received at Buffalo by way of Mackinaw some two weeks before a like cargo from New Orleans reached Buffalo by the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and the Erie canal."

A word as to my old friend, Major Bucklin. After his marriage to Mary Ann Beckwith at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1835,

he returned to Louisville and later removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he had charge of a division of the famous Cumberland or National road, then under construction. When his work had ended there, he purchased a farm ten miles from St. Louis, and took up his residence there. In 1850 he sold the farm and resumed his profession. He served as chief engineer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and also assisted in the construction of the Northern Cross—now the Wabash—railroad, making his home and headquarters at Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph and other adjacent places as occasion required. His last work was on the Southern Pacific, the route of which he assisted in locating. Three places are named after him; one in Illinois, and one each in Missouri and Kansas. After his service with the Southern Pacific he retired and spent the remainder of his days with a son and daughter in central Indiana. He died April 12, 1890, and is buried in Forest Hill cemetery, Greencastle, Indiana.

The writer visited him during his last illness and was present at his death. A few hours before the end his mind began to wander and his speech became thick and inarticulate; but despite his disjointed sentences and irrational mutterings one could easily observe, what so often occurs at the passing out of an aged person, that he was living his early days over. Again he was threading his way through the dense woods, or wading in the deep grass across the prairies or signaling his rodman as he looked through his transit, anon shouting to his Indian guides to "Bring up the canoe!" or, perchance, to "Look out for the wolves!" As I stood beside him I too was carried past the stirring scenes of the present to the days of the forest and the frontier; and as I watched the heaving breast and realized that the vital forces were rapidly ebbing away I could not repel the solemn thought that he was indeed the last of his generation.

Credit Island, 1814-1914

HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE ISLAND AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE.

BY WILLIAM A. MEESE.

The treaty of Paris, made in 1783, in which Great Britain acknowledged "the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the United States" was virtually a truce, and not a full adjustment of the difficulties existing between Great Britain and the United States. In that treaty Great Britain, among other things, agreed to surrender certain forts in the northwest territory, but many of these forts she retained, among them Detroit, Michilimackinac, Niagara and the trading post at Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and shortly after the cessation of the hostilities, the British began inciting the Indians against the Americans.

President Washington,¹ as early as 1794, in speaking of British interference in the Northwest Territory, said:

"For there does not remain a doubt in the mind of any well informed person in this country, not shut against conviction, that all the difficulties we encounter with the Indians, their hostilities, the murders of helpless women and children along our frontiers, result from the conduct of the agents of Great Britain in this country." He further said: "Seducing from our alliance tribes that have hitherto been kept in peace and friendship with us at a heavy expense, they keep in a state of irritation the tribes that are hostile to us, and are instigating those who know little of us. It is an undeniable fact that they

1. Writings of Washington, Edited by W. C. Ford. Vol. 12, pages 459-462. Letter Washington to John Jay, Phila., Aug. 30, 1794.

are furnishing the whole with arms, ammunition, clothing and even provisions to carry on the war. I might go further, and if they are not belied, add men also, in disguise.

* * * * It will be impossible to keep this country in a state of amity with Great Britain as long as these forts are not surrendered."

The French traders at Prairie du Chien lost no opportunity to incite the Indians against the Americans, partly to monopolize their trade and partly to secure their friendship in case a war should break out between the United States and England.

In 1811, N. Boilvin,² United States Indian agent, at Prairie du Chien, wrote the Secretary of War William Eustis, of the feeling of the French and British traders toward the American traders, and urged the government to erect a fort at Prairie du Chien, which, owing to its central position, would put an end to the intercourse between the Canadian and the British traders and the Indians, and which would end the discrimination against the American trader.

The British traders continued openly to display their ill will toward the Americans and their government and secretly incited the Red men against our people. After the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, most of the Indians of the northwest territory openly sided with the British.

When on June 18, 1812, the American Congress declared war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and their dependencies, it was not alone on account of the grievances we had against Great Britain for searching our ships and harassing our merchant marine, but also owing to the British interference upon our frontier. This declaration of war was forced upon our government by the long continued acts of injustice suffered by our country.

In order to justly understand the history of the event we are today commemorating, it will be necessary to briefly outline the condition existing and the affairs that happened on the upper Mississippi river prior to Sept. 6, 1814.

2. Edwards Papers, page 59.

The Louisiana purchase in 1803 gave the United States control of both banks of the Upper Mississippi river. Previous to this time little was known of our Upper River by the Americans, and not until Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, under orders from our government in 1805, came up the river from St. Louis, to discover its source, and to select locations for future United States posts did our Government have any definite knowledge concerning this country.

At the beginning of the year 1814, the war with England was still in progress, and though the warfare was carried on mostly on the lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, and among the eastern states, the west, and especially the Upper Mississippi river, was the scene of important events, which, owing to their distance from civilization, lack of means and length of time, to transport news, were overlooked, and have failed to receive such recognition in American history, that events of lesser importance, but happening in the east have received.

St. Louis, the American headquarters for the Upper Mississippi River, Cap au Gris, a small French hamlet a few miles north of the mouth of the Illinois river, the deserted old post at Fort Madison, the mines at Dubuque and the small French settlement and British Post at Prairie du Chien, were the only settlements on our Upper River.

Robert Dickson, a British trader during the years 1811-13, had been active in inciting the Indians of the northwest, his object being to secure their aid, in an attack on the American settlements at St. Louis, Kaskaskia and Peoria, but these forces were more needed in Canada, and the West was thus saved a bloody border warfare.

On March 27th, 1813, Ninian Edwards,³ Territorial Governor of Illinois, wrote the Secretary of war "If the British erect a fort at the mouth of the Wisconsin, and should be able to retain it two years, this, and Missouri Territory will be totally deserted in other words, conquered."

3. History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards. By Ninian W. Edwards, pages 346-347.

In the beginning of the year 1814, our Government decided to build a fort on the Upper River at Prairie du Chien (near the mouth of the Wisconsin River), where the British had the preceding year, fortified the House of the Mackinac Fur Company and stationed there a company of Michigan Fencibles (militia.)

On May 1st, 1814, William Clark, Governor of Missouri Territory, with a detachment consisting of sixty U. S. Regulars of the Seventh Infantry, and one hundred and forty Illinois and Missouri Rangers or Volunteers, left Cap au Gris in five fortified keel boats, for the mouth of the Wisconsin River, there to erect a United States fort. At the mouth of the Rock River they had a slight skirmish with a party of Sauk (Sac) braves.

About the middle of April, Robert Dickson left Prairie du Chien, taking with him most of the British forces, together with about three hundred Indian allies. Captain Dease was left in charge of the Post. His command consisting of a company of Michigan Fencibles and a body of Sioux and Fox Indians. When it was learned that an American force was nearing the Prairie, the Indians refused to fight the Americans, and Captain Dease and his British soldiers fled.

Lieut. Joseph Perkins, who was in command of the United States Regulars, on his arrival at the Prairie, took possession of the place and immediately began the erection of a fort, which he named Fort Shelby, in honor of Governor Shelby of Kentucky. As soon as the fort was completed Captain John Sullivan's Company of Fifty Rangers, thirty-two Rangers from Captain Yeizer's Company, together with Governor Clark, left Fort Shelby and returned to St. Louis, arriving there the last of June.

When General Howard, Commandant of the American forces in the West, learned of the return of the troops from Prairie du Chien, he immediately organized another expedition to be sent up the river to reinforce Fort Shelby. This second expedition was commanded by Lieut. John Campbell, of the First United States Infantry, who was acting Brigade

Major. On July 4th this second expedition set out from Cap au Gris in three fortified keel boats. The command consisted of thirty-three regulars, sixty-five rangers and thirty-five other persons, including sutlers, boatmen, women and children. On the evening of July 18th, they landed where the City of Rock Island now is, and were visited by Black Hawk and his band who professed friendship. The morning of the 19th of July, the Americans set sail, and when opposite Campbell's Island a hurricane came up, Lieutenant Campbell's boat was blown ashore on the Island since known as "Campbell's Island." While the men were preparing their breakfast they were attacked by Black Hawk and his Indians who had followed them up the River. The other boats were in advance and hearing the firing, turned about, and took part in the battle which lasted all day. Campbell's boat was set on fire and burned, and his party was taken off in Lieutenant Rector's boat. Our loss was sixteen killed, among which were one woman and one child.

On the 17th of July, Fort Shelby at Prairie du Chien was attacked by Colonel William McKay in command of one hundred and fifty British soldiers and four hundred Sioux, Winnebago, Menominee and Chippewa Indians, and on the evening of July 19th, the same day Campbell's expedition was defeated, Lieutenant Perkins surrendered Fort Shelby. The British renamed the Fort, calling it Fort McKay.

After the capture of Fort Shelby by the British, Colonel William McKay left for Mackinac and Captain Thomas C. Anderson was in command.

The British had great influence with the northwest Indians and it is not to be wondered that they made the Indians believe that the Americans would drive out the Indian, while the British wanted the Indian to retain his land.

The fur trade with the Indians of the Upper Mississippi and the northwest was shared between the British and the French, and was of great value.

In a letter from Michilmakinac, dated July 16th, 1814,⁴ Colonel R. McDouall, writing to Colonel Drummond in charge of the British forces in the Northwest, speaks of General Clark's taking the post at Prairie du Chien and refers to him as a "Ruffian" and calls the Americans "unprincipled invaders" and "merciless invaders" and discusses the "necessity of dislodging the American Gen'l from his new conquest, and making him relinquish the immense tract of country he had seized upon, and says if the Americans are allowed to settle this territory there "would be destroyed the only barrier which protects the great trading establishments of the Northwest and the Hudson's Bay Company."

⁵On July 27th, Lieut. Colonel McKay, writing from the Fort McKay, Prairie du Chien to Lieutenant Colonel McDouall speaks of the capture of Prairie du Chien and of his taking prisoner sixty-six soldiers, two men and one child. To show the spirit of the British toward the Americans I quote from Colonel McKay's letter:

"My intention was to have kept the prisoners here till I got certain information from below, and if the enemy came here and fired a single shot, to have sacrificed them to the Indians, "that such a course would have pleased him, we learn from the remainder of this paragraph in his letter in which he adds, "*But I am sorry that circumstances oblige me absolutely to send them to St. Louis.*"

In the same letter he speaks of a "Report, that four hundred Cavalry are about this time to leave St. Louis for here; if so, they will give us our hands full," he also says that it is impracticable for the present to go down the Mississippi and return by the way of Chicago, and mentions the fact that, he is sending to the Indians at the mouth of the Rock River ten kegs of gunpowder in addition to four kegs he sent a few days previous.

4. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. XI., pp. 260-263.

5. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. XI., pp. 263-269.

On August 12, 1814, Pierre Grignon, Captain Commanding a company of British at Prairie du Chien, writes Capt. T. G. Anderson Commanding Fort McKay:⁶

"I have tried to raise the Sacs and Foxes, in order to embroil them with the enemy. Such were the intentions of your servant and more."

The British were kept constantly apprised of the movements of the Americans at the lower end of the Upper Mississippi by the Sac and Fox Indians. On August 14, Lieutenant Duncan Graham, received orders to proceed to the Rock River and secure the aid of the Sacs and Foxes and proceed then to a short distance above Fort Madison and bring up an American gun-boat to the mouth of Rock River, he is instructed that if he fail, then he is to "burn her." He is also cautioned to be on guard for the approach of the enemy.

That the British were still anxious to descend the River and attack the Americans we learn from a letter written by Capt. Thos. G. Anderson in reply to one from Capt. Pierre Grignon, in which the former says:

^s"As to your good intentions and wish to go and burn St. Louis, I conceive it to be out of the question to harbor any such idea."

Lieutenant Graham had barely reached the Sac Village at the mouth of Rock River when Captain Anderson, in a letter, apprises him that three Renards (Fox) arrived at Prairie du Chien the evening of the 20th, with the information that the Americans had started up the Mississippi River.⁹

British officials lost no opportunity to "stir up" the Indians. On August 21, Lieut. Col. R. McDouall, writing from Michilimakinac to Captain Anderson concerning the Red man, says: ¹⁰

"You may assure them that great efforts are made by the King in their behalf; and that the ministry are determined to

6. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 210-211.

7. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 222-223.

8. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 211.

Letter Anderson to Grignon, Aug. 15, 1814.

9. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 223.

10. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 228-230.

make no peace, till the lands plundered from the Indians are restored. To attain this purpose, great re-inforcements of troops are coming out."

Lieutenant Graham had returned from the Rock River and on the 24th, Lieutenant Colonel McKay ordered Captain Anderson to send down ten more kegs of powder to the Sauks. ¹¹

On August 26th, the following order was issued:

¹²Fort McKay, Aug. 26, 1814.

To Lieut. Graham—

Sir: The expedition for the Rock River, under your command, being now in readiness, you will march tomorrow morning at eight o'clock, and proceed with all haste to your place of destination. *On your arrival there, you will assemble the Indians, and explain to them that the intention of the expedition is to support them in defending their lands, and women and children, according to promises made to them by their father, Robert Dickson, and Lieutenant Colonel McKay, and that in case of any attack, they must support and defend the guns as long as they have a man standing.* That they must not amuse themselves, during the action, in taking scalps. They must destroy the enemy as much as possible, except prisoners. Those they will treat well, and not, as is generally the case, use them barbarously; but, on the contrary, if they use them as we always do our prisoners, and bring them here, they shall be well recompensed for it. You will, in case of being successful, and should be fortunate in making prisoners, use every means in preventing their being insulted, or ill-used by the Indians; and by all means, act in every way towards them as becomes a British officer. You will not proceed below the Rock River until you find it necessary to take advantage of a commanding situation. If the enemy do not reach Rock River in six days after your arrival there, you will decamp and return here, unless you get information of their being at hand. But in case you find the enemy's forces to be absolutely too strong to risk an engagement, you will retreat here with all possible haste,

11. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 230.

12. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., page 219.

leaving the Indians and a few of your men to follow up the enemy, and annoy them as much as possible until they reach here. Having full confidence in you, and the troops under your command, I trust to your judgment to arrange all necessary matters as occasion may require, and trusting to a deliberate and prudent conduct in you, I wish you a successful and safe return. I am, sir, etc.

Thos. G. Anderson, Capt. Comd'g.

The order to Lieutenant Graham does not state what was the size of his command or of what his equipment consisted, but the following letter sheds light upon this question: :

Prairie du Chien, Fort McKay, Aug. 29, 1814.

To Lieut. Col. McDouall:¹³

Sir: The command of this post having been left to me by Lieutenant Colonel McKay, I have the honor to communicate to you, that on the 27th instant I sent off a small detachment under the command of Lieutenant Graham, of the Indian department, for the Rock River, consisting of *thirty men, one brass three-pounder, and two swivels*. Having sent Lieutenant Graham to that place on the 15th inst., in order to get a party of Sauks to proceed with him to within two miles of the enemy's abandoned Fort Madison, to take possession of, and, if possible, bring away a gun-boat that the enemy had got sunk, by the fall of a tree, last Spring, on their way up here; and, at the same time, to get information of the enemy.

But the Sauks, having got repeated information, by scouting parties, that the Americans were on the point of leaving St. Louis for this place, they were afraid, and would not go. Lieutenant Graham, therefore, determined to proceed, with his small party of volunteers, to burn the gun-boat, in order to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. As he was on the point of embarking for that purpose, two young Sauks arrived from the Sauks on the Missouri (where there are still ten lodges—say one hundred men) express, with news that a courier had been sent by some French gentlemen, from St. Louis to the Sauks on the Missouri, to notify them that a

13. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 220-221.

strong detachment of the enemy was to march from St. Louis on or about the 12th inst., to cut off the Indians at Rock River.

The courier from St. Louis was sent to the Indians on the Missouri, that they might immediately give information to those on the Rock River to be on their guard. Lieutenant Graham, believing this report to be true, returned here on the 23rd instant; but previous to his return, exclusive of circulating reports, the Indians at the Rock River sent word to me, and to the Indians above this, through the medium of a pipe, to inform me of the enemy's being on their way here, and begged that I would send them some ammunition, with one or two guns, and a few soldiers, to assist them in defending their lands, women and children.

On Lieutenant Graham's arrival, I called together all the officers to have their opinion on the subject, and they universally agreed that it was absolutely necessary to send a small detachment, not only for the preservation of the post, but to retain the Indians in our favor. This small detachment, together with the aid they got from the Feuille with forty of his young men, will greatly encourage the Indians on the lower Mississippi, and prevent their joining the enemy, which necessity might otherwise compel them to do.

The Sauks, Renards, and Kickapoos that were about the entrance of Rock River, when Lieutenant Graham was there, formed about eight hundred men, though, with the reinforcements that will join them by the time the detachments from this reaches them, I am well persuaded will reach them twelve to fifteen hundred men. Upwards of one hundred men, Sioux, Puants and Renards, from above this, passed here yesterday on their way to join the detachment. Ammunition, arms and tobacco are the principal articles the Indians are really in distress for.

I beg leave to remark that the critical situation of the country here at present absolutely requires that Robert Dickson should be here with the reinforcements of troops asked for by Lieutenant Colonel McKay. The Volunteer privates from MacKinaw and the Bay, though willing to serve their country,

are becoming weary of garrison duty, and as the time for which they volunteered their services having expired, they hope to be soon relieved. I send Captain Grignon, of the Bay, express, with this communication. I have the honor to be, etc.

Thos. G. Anderson, Capt. Com'dg.

Captain Anderson, in the meantime, sent messengers up the Mississippi, notifying the Indians to be in readiness should the Americans succeed in passing the Rock Island rapids.

On the 29th, Lieutenant Graham arrived at the Rock River and on September 3rd₁₄ sent a letter to his superior, Captain Anderson. He says, "Our coming here has given more satisfaction to the Sauks than if all the goods in the King's store in Mackinac had been sent them, as they are now firmly convinced that their English Father is determined to support them against the ambition and unjust conduct of their enemies.

In a postscript to this letter, written "The 4th of September, about one o'clock in the morning," he mentions his discovering party "having arrived and reported having seen" three large gun-boats under sail on their way up, about thirty leagues from here."

AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

There was nothing to hinder Indian depredations in the Upper Mississippi Valley. St. Louis was the farthest northern and western point where an American Army was located. It was decided that the Indian Village at Rock River (The Sac near its mouth and the Fox on the west side of the Mississippi opposite the lower end of Rock Island), should be destroyed. Major Zachary Taylor, with a detachment of three hundred and thirty-four men in eight large fortified keel boats, left Cap An Gris on the 23rd of August, and on the evening of September 5th, reached Rock River. On his arrival Indians in large number made their appearance. After they had passed the mouth of Rock River, the wind began to blow a hurricane, and Taylor's boats were blown toward the small island above Credit Island, where about four o'clock a landing was made. During the night a corporal, who was on the outside of Captain

Whiteside's boat, was mortally wounded by an Indian. At daylight the Indians began to gather in the vicinity of the boats and Major Taylor disembarked his troops and formed them for action, pushing through the willows to the Iowa side and began firing. Captain Rector was ordered to drop down with his boat to the large island, Credit Island, and attack the Indians there with his artillery. The Indians who were reinforced by the company of British soldiers under Lieutenant Duncan Graham, began a fierce firing on the Americans. The British three pounder and the two swivels doing great damage to Taylor's boats and after a spirited contest, Taylor to save his fleet, ordered his boats to drop down stream. The American loss was three men killed and eight badly wounded.

Major Taylor gives a full account of the Battle as he saw it from his boat, he says: ¹⁵

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I left Fort Independence on the 2d ult. and reached Rock River, our place of destination, on the evening of the 4th, Inst., without meeting a single Indian or any occurrence worthy of relation.

"On my arrival at the mouth of Rock River, the Indians began to make their appearance in considerable numbers; running up the Mississippi to the upper village and crossing the river below us. After passing Rock River, which is very small at the mouth, from an attentive and careful examination, as I proceeded up the Mississippi, I was confident it was impossible for us to enter its mouth with our large boats. Immediately opposite its mouth a large island commences, which, together with the western shore of the Mississippi, was covered with a considerable number of horses, which were doubtless placed in those situations in order to draw small detachments on shore; but in this they were disappointed, and I determined to alter the plan which you had suggested, which was to pass the different villages as if the object of the expedition was Prairie du Chien, for several reasons. First, that I might have an opportunity of viewing the situation of the ground to enable me to select such a landing as would bring our artillery

¹⁵. Niles Register Supplement to Vol. 7, pp. 137-138.

Letter Taylor to Gen. Howard, dated Sept. 6, 1814.

to bear on the villages with the greatest advantage. I was likewise in hopes a party would approach us with a flag, from which I expected to learn the situation of affairs, at the Prairie, and ascertain in some measure their numbers and perhaps bring them to a council, which I should have been able to have retaliated on them for their repeated acts of treachery; or, if they were determined to attack us, I was in hopes to draw them some distance from their towns towards the rapids, run down in the night and destroy them before they could return to their defense. But in this I was disappointed. The wind, which had been in our favor, began to shift about at the time we passed the mouth of Rock River, and by the time we reached the head of the island, which is about a mile and a half long, it blew a perfect hurricane, quarterly down the river, and it was with great difficulty we made land on a small island, containing six or eight acres, covered with willows, near the middle of the river, and about sixty yards from the upper end of the island. In this situation I determined to remain during the night if the storm continued, as I knew the anchors of several of the boats in that event would not hold them, and there was a great probability of their being drifted on sandbars, of which the river is full in this place, which would have exposed the men very much in getting them off, even if they could have prevented their filling with water.

“It was about 4 o’clock in the evening when we were compelled to land, and large parties of Indians were on each side of the river, as well as crossing in different directions in canoes; but not a gun was fired from either side. The wind continued to blow the whole night with violence, accompanied with some rain, which induced me to order the sentinels to be brought in and placed in the bow of each boat. About daylight, Captain Whiteside’s boat was fired on at the distance of about fifteen paces, and a corporal, who was on the outside of the boat, was mortally wounded. My orders were, if a boat was fired on, to return it, but not a man to leave the boat without positive orders from myself. So soon as it got perfectly light, as the enemy continued about the boat, I determined to

drive them from the island, let their numbers be what they might, provided we were able to do so. I then assigned each boat a proper guard, formed the troops for action and pushed through the willows to the opposite shore; but those fellows who had the boldness to fire on the boats cleared themselves as soon as the troops were formed by wading from the island we were encamped on to the one just below us. Captain Whiteside, who was on the left, was able to give them a warm fire as they reached the island they had retreated to. They returned the fire for a few moments, when they retreated. In this affair we had two men badly wounded. When Captain Whiteside commenced the fire, I ordered Captain Rector to drop down with his boat to ground and to rake the island below with artillery, and to fire on every canoe he should discover passing from one shore to the other, which should come within reach. In this situation he remained about one hour, and no Indians making their appearance, he determined to drop down the island sixty yards, and destroy several canoes that were lying to shore. This he effected, and just on setting his men on board, the British commenced a fire on our boats with a six, a four and two swivels, from behind a knoll that completely covered them. The boats were entirely exposed to the artillery, which was distant three hundred and fifty paces from us. So soon as the first gun fired, I ordered a six-pounder to be brought out and placed, but, on recollecting a moment, I found the boat would be sunk before any impression could be made on them by our cannon, as they were completely under cover, and had already brought their guns to bear on our boats, for the round shot from their six passed through Lieutenant Hempstead's boat and shattered her considerably. I then ordered the boats to drop down, which was done in order, and conducted with the greatest coolness by every officer, although exposed to a constant fire from their artillery for more than half a mile.

“So soon as they commenced firing from their artillery, the Indians raised a yell and commenced firing on us from every direction, whether they were able to do us any danger or not. From each side of the river, Captain Rector, who was

laying to the shore of the island, was attacked the instant the first gun was fired, by a very large party, and in a close and well contested action of about fifteen minutes, they drove them, after giving three rounds of grape from his three-pounder.

“Captain Whiteside, who was nearest to Captain Rector, dropped down and anchored nigh him, and gave the enemy several fires with his swivel; but the wind was so hard down stream as to drift his anchor. Captain Rector, at that moment, got his boat off, and we were then exposed to the fire of the Indians for two miles, which we returned with interest from our small arms and small pieces of artillery whenever we could get them to bear. I was compelled to drop down about three miles before a proper place presented itself for landing, as but few of the boats had anchors sufficient to stop them in the river. Here I halted for the purpose of having the wounded attended and some of the boats repaired, as some of them had been injured by the enemy’s artillery. They followed us in their boats until we halted on a small prairie and prepared for action, when they returned in as great hurry as they followed us.

“I then collected the officers together and put the following question to them: “Are we able, three hundred and thirty-four effective men, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to fight the enemy with any prospect of success and effect, which is to destroy their villages and corn? They were of the opinion the enemy was at least three men to one, and that it was not practicable to effect either object. I then determined to drop down the river to the Lemoine without delay, as some of the ranging officers informed me their men were short of provisions, and execute the principal object of the expedition, in erecting a fort to command the river. This shall be effected as soon as practicable with the means in my power, and should the enemy attempt to descend the river in force before the fort can be completed, every foot of the way from the fort to the settlement shall be contested.

“In the affair at Rock River, I had eleven men badly wounded, three mortally, of whom one has since died. I am much

indebted to the officers for their prompt obedience to orders, nor do I believe a braver set of men could have been collected than those who compose this detachment. But, Sir, I conceive it would have been madness in me, as well as a direct violation of my orders, to have risked the detachment without a prospect of success. I believe I should have been fully able to have accomplished your views if the enemy had not been supplied with artillery and so advantageously posted as to render it impossible for us to have dislodged him without imminent danger, of the loss of the whole detachment.

"I am, Sir, yours, etc.

"ZA. TAYLOR, BREV. MAJ.

"COM. DETACHMENT."

THE BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Lieutenant Graham the day after the battle writes his superior giving a full account. He places the date as the Sixth, while from Major Taylor's letter we would infer it to have been the fifth. From my research I am inclined to believe the date as mentioned by Graham is correct and that Major Taylor was mistaken as to the date. Graham writes:
Rock River, Sept. 7, 1814.

Capt. Thomas G. Anderson₁₆

Sir: I mentioned to you in my letter of the 4th inst., by the information I had from the Indians, that the enemy were within thirty leagues of this place on their way up. As soon as I found out their strength, I concluded the place of their destination must be La Prairie du Chien. The Rapids was the only place where we could attack such a force to any advantage. On the 5th inst. we moved to the west side of the island, and took our position at the narrowest part of the channel, the only place where they could pass at that point. We were determined to dispute the road with them, inch by inch.

They appeared in sight at 4 o'clock p. m. with a strong fair wind. There were eight large boats, four of which were equal in size to the one that made her escape from the Prairie. The largest of them had a white flag flying at her mast head. When

they came to the head of Credit Island, about two miles from us, a storm of rain, thunder and lightning came on, and the wind shifted to the opposite point of the compass, which compelled them to pass the remainder of the day, and that night here. All the women and children were sent to the Island. I took all the Sioux with us to cover the guns in case of being obliged to retreat, as they promised they would rather be killed to the last man than give up the guns.

I told the Sauks, in case the enemy should attempt to land at their village, to retreat to the island, and then we would return and attack them. The sixth, at break of day, some of the Sauks came to us, and requested that we should attack them immediately as the wind was against them, and some of their boats were aground. We crossed to the main land at the Foxes' Village. There we left our boats, and went as quick as possible through the prairie, unperceived by the enemy, until we were on the beach opposite to them. Here we had a close view of them. I had no idea of the enormous size of their boats before. They lay with their broad sides close to a low sandy beach. The largest of them had six port-holes open on the side next to us. The channel was about six hundred yards broad.

We were on an elevated spot, but no covering. I requested the Indians not to waste their ammunition firing at the boats, and save it in case the enemy should attempt to land. They did so. Finding they could not make up matters with the Sauks, as they had killed one of their sentinels in the night, they took down the white flag, and put up the bloody in its place, which I believe to be a signal of no quarters. It was then seven o'clock in the morning. Everything being ready, we opened a brisk fire, from the three-pounder, and two swivels, on their boats. In about three-quarters of an hour the largest of their boats, which was ahead of the others, after having about fifteen shots through her, began to push off, and dropped astern of the rest, and made the best of her way down the current. The others soon followed her. We kept firing

at them along the bank, as far as the ground would permit us to drag the guns; but they soon got out of our reach.

They went on about a league, and put to shore. I thought they might intend to throw up some breast-works, and make a stand at that place. I sent immediately for the boats to go with all the Indians, to endeavor to dislodge them from there. By the time we were ready to embark, some of the Indians that followed, returned and informed us, that it appeared to them that the Americans had committed the bodies of some of their men to a watery grave, well knowing if they buried them on shore, they would be torn to pieces. They then got up their sails, the wind being fair, and made the best of their way off. As the enemy landed at that place, the Indians say they were about a thousand men. I think their number to be between six and eight hundred.

If we had had a larger supply of ammunition and provisions, we might have harassed them as far as the Rapids of the River Des Moines; but having only a scanty supply of the one, and entirely destitute of the other, we were obliged to give up pursuing them any further. Although we have not been able to capture any of their boats, they have been completely repulsed, and I have every reason to believe with a considerable loss, as out of fifty-four shots that we fired at them, there was only three or four that did not go through their boats. The action lasted about an hour. One of the swivels was served by Lieutenant Brisbois, and the other by Colin Campbell, which they executed with credit to themselves, and all attached to the expedition behaved themselves in a manner worthy of veteran troops, for they seemed to vie with each other who would be the foremost, notwithstanding they were entirely exposed to the enemy's shot, and I am happy to say, that not a man was hurt. It is to the skill and courage of Serg't. Keating, on whom everything depended, that we owe our success, and no praise of mine can bestow on him what he deserves. As the Indians had no communication with the enemy, I have not been able to find out who commanded the American expedition.

Sir, I am, etc.

DUNCAN GRAHAM, Lieut. Indian Dept.

From a letter dated October 11th, written from Prairie du Chien by Captain Anderson to Col. R. McDouall,¹⁷ we learn,

“That five of the eight gun-boats, that were driven back from the Rock River (the other three are supposed to have continued their route to St. Louis, are at the entrance of the River Des Moines; and the Americans have built a fort there, on the east side of the Mississippi, about one hundred and forty leagues from this, and about half way from this to St. Louis, two leagues below the fort of the Rapids. Interpreter Guillroy, who headed this party of eight Sauks, reports to have been within musket shot of the fort for a whole day, and discovered three men, two of which he supposed were looking for honey; and wishing to take them prisoners, prevailed upon the Indians not to fire upon them. By this means they unfortunately made their escape. The third man was walking about the boat, all of which they had uncovered, and made use of the boards to cover their houses.

The fort is about fifty yards square, and is picketed in with very large oak pickets, about twelve feet high, and is situated on a high hill that terminates at the water side, where their boats are hauled up. They have cleared all the trees and brush from the back part of their fort to the distance of musket shot; but in front to the water side, they have left a thick wood standing, I suppose to cover their going for water. At the north side of their fort, about seven or eight hundred yards distance, is a small hill or elevation, which rather exceed the fort in height, and entirely covers the approach of troops till the extremity of the hill is attained. The Mississippi at this place is about ten or twelve hundred yards wide, and clear from islands.”

Col. John Shaw, who was with Major Taylor's expedition, in 1856 dictated his recollections of the battle to Lyman C. Draper. He said:

17. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 243-245.

¹⁸“The attack occurred on a very bright morning; the preceding night was cloudy, very windy, with some rain. The first cannon ball from the British passed through Taylor’s boat, called the *Commodore*. Yet Taylor in his report says, it was Hempstead’s boat, it may be that Hempstead was the Captain of the *Commodore*, while Taylor was commander of the expedition.

“It became necessary for some one to expose himself in order to cast a cable from a disabled boat which was drifting fast towards the shore where the Indians were, to Captain Whiteside’s boat, and one Paul Harpole greatly exposed himself in accomplishing the object. But having done this, he lingered, and one after another he shot at the enemy fourteen guns handed to him, when he was shot in the forehead and tumbled forward into the river. The crippled boat was saved, but poor Harpole’s exploit in which he lost his life, was the wonder and admiration of all. Harpole was a young man of some twenty-three years of age, and resided near Wood’s Fort in Missouri, where he had always been celebrated for his strength and activity and was possessed of much backwood’s wit and humor.”

¹⁹Black Hawk in speaking of this battle says:

“The British landed a big gun, and gave us three soldiers to manage it. They complimented us for our bravery in taking the boat, and told us what they had done at *Prairie du Chien*; gave us a keg of rum, and joined with us in our dancing and feasting. We gave them some things which we had taken from the boat — particularly books and papers. They started the next morning, after promising to return in a few days with a large body of soldiers.

We went to work, under the directions of the men left with us, and dug up the ground in two places, to put the big gun in, that the men might remain in with it, and be safe. We then sent spies down the river to reconnoiter, who sent word by a

18. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. 2, page 221.

19. Autobiography of Black Hawk. Published by J. B. Patterson, Oquaka, Ill., 1882. p. 49.

runner, that several boats were coming up, filled with men. I marshalled my forces, and was soon ready for their arrival, and resolved to fight—as we had not yet had a fair fight with the Americans during the war. The boats arrived in the evening, and stopped at a small willow island, nearly opposite to us. During the night we removed our big gun further down, and at daylight next morning, commenced firing. We were pleased to see that almost every fire took effect, striking the boats nearly every shot. They pushed off as quick as possible; and I expected would land and give a fight. I was prepared to meet them, but was soon sadly disappointed; the boats having all started down the river. A party of braves followed to watch where they landed; but they did not stop until they got below the Des Moines rapids, when they landed, and commenced building a fort.”

It is estimated that some fifteen hundred Indians were in this engagement.

When Captain Nelson Rector drove the Indians back into the willows, in this sortie from his boat, he was elegantly dressed in his military costume with a towering red feather in his cap, and with drawn sword lead his men to the charge. He deliberately walked on the open sand beach a short distance from the enemy and ordered his company to follow him. In this exposed situation with hundreds of the Indians guns fired at him, he moved on undaunted as if he were in his messroom with his comrades. His escape was miraculous, as he was alone in advance of his company.

Captain Rector was a brother of Lieutenant Stephen Rector who led the gallant rescue of Major Campbell and his men at the engagement on Campbell's Island.

The Rector family were Virginians, there were nine brothers, all of whom were in the war of 1812. Governor Reynolds in speaking of them said,²⁰

“They possessed integrity and honesty of purpose in the highest degree, nature had endowed them with strong and

20. Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois. 2nd Edition, page 353.

active minds, but their passions at times swept over their judgments like a tempest. They were the most fearless and undaunted people I ever knew. Dangers, perils and even death were amusements for them, when they were excited. They were impulsive and ungovernable when their passions were enlisted. They were the most devoted and true hearted friends and the most energetic and impulsive enemies to any one they thought deserved their hatred. The family, in their persons were generally large and formed with perfect manly symmetry. They were noble, commanding and elegant in their bearing, and their personal appearance, was for manly beauty not surpassed in the territory. They possessed an exquisite and high sense of honor and chivalry. An insult was never offered to any one of them that went unpunished. The whole Rector family were patriotic and were always willing and ready on all proper occasions, to shed their blood in the defense of their country."

While little has been known of this engagement, such reports as were published were incorrect.

²¹Peck in his *Annals of the West*, says:

"Had Major Taylor known the real strength of the enemy, he would not have retreated, as it was soon discovered that there were only three individual Britons present, with one small field piece."

And Davidson and Stuve in their *History of Illinois* say:

²²During the night the English planted a battery of six pieces down at the water's edge to sink or disable the boats."

Governor John Reynolds, in his *History of Illinois* said:

²³"I saw in the Harbor at St. Louis the boats that were in Taylor's battle at Rock Island, and they were riddled with the cannon balls. I think the balls were made of lead, at any rate they pierced the boats considerably."

21. *Annals of the West*. 3rd Edition, page 915.

22. Davidson & Stuve. 2nd Edition, page 281.

23. John Reynolds, *My Own Times*. 2nd Edition, page 102.

CREDIT ISLAND.

From Lieutenant Graham's letter²⁴ we learn that one hundred years ago, the Island upon which we are commemorating this event in the history of the Upper Mississippi, was known as CREDIT ISLAND. Earlier records mention the name, and it may be interesting to you to know how it got its name.

It was the custom of the Sac and the Fox Indians in the fall after harvesting the crops they had raised on the land along the Rock River below the Watch Tower, to start for the Northwest to hunt the buffalo and fur bearing animals. Just previous to the Indians departure the French and British Traders would come from Prairie du Chien to this Island, with such supplies as the Indians needed on their hunting trip. The Indians would be given whatever they needed, without pay, on *Credit*, with a promise to pay in peltries when they returned at the end of the Winter.

Upon the return from the hunt the Traders would again come to Credit Island here the Sac from his village on the Rock and the Fox from his Village on the West bank of the Mississippi, (at about where the West abutment of the Government Bridge is) would bring his furs, pay his debts and barter for such articles as he or his squaw desired.

This was the third American expedition up the Mississippi river in the year 1814. All ending in defeat and disaster. The British and Indians had possession of the country until December 24th when the peace of Ghent ended the war.

Lieutenant Graham's letters prove that British soldiers fortified Rock Island two years before Fort Armstrong was erected, and that a company of British soldiers fought a battle on soil now the State of Iowa.

In June, 1893, Mr. George Pullman presented to the Chicago Historical Society, a magnificent monument to mark the site of massacre of the Soldiers of Fort Dearborn.

24. Wisconsin Historical Collections. Vol. IX., pages 226-227.
Letter Graham to Anderson.

²⁵Ex-president Benjamin Harrison delivered the address. His remarks are worthy of reproduction. He said in part:

"I am glad that we are beginning to build monuments. Bunker Hill, was, not long ago, lonesome, but now every city and nearly all counties have built in commemoration of the heroes and of the cause. The sculptor has found the universal language. He speaks to the schooled and to the unschooled. This history of the conquest of the West is full of incident, calculated to kindle the historian and to stir the imagination of the novelist, the painter and the sculptor.

Every community should properly mark the scene of imperious demands, but the historian serves the future as effectively as the projector. We shall value our possession of lands and free institutions more highly if we learn that they were bought, not with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with precious blood, the blood of the brave and of the innocent. We shall, after this lesson, be more willing to preserve by blood, if need be, that which was bought by blood."

Illinois has taken up the work of marking historic sites. The work has been started and carried on by local societies and communities, similar to the societies and the people represented here today.

There is no state, no county and no city or village, but has some incident or event in its history that is worthy of perpetuation.

Iowa teems with historic events and Davenport and Scott County have some that are more than local, more than statewide in interest.

On this ground; one hundred years ago today was fought a battle in the War between Great Britain and America. It was the only battle in the War of 1812, fought west of the Mississippi river.

Between the abutment of the old bridge and the western terminus of the present Government Bridge was the old Village of the Fox Indians, doubly historic, marking the Red-

²⁵Ceremonies at unvelling of the Bronze memorial group of the Chicago Massacre of 1812. P. 17. Printed for the Chicago Historical Society 1893.

men's Village and the spot where the first railway crossed the Father of Waters.

The site where the Treaty with the Indians was signed in 1832, and the site of Dr. Emerson's home, the home of Dred Scott, each and all should be marked.

I hope that the interest manifested today will not cease until all of these Historic sites are fittingly marked.

The County Records of Illinois

BY THEODORE CALVIN PEASE.

The last few months have seen the completion of a survey of the historical resources of Illinois, begun some three years ago. Liberal appropriations by the state legislature have made possible the visiting of every county seat in the state, and a thorough canvass, both of the records contained in its court house and of the material, such as letters or diaries, of historical interest in private hands. A survey in similar detail has hardly been attempted hitherto outside New England; but its progress has aroused interest and inspired queries from several other states, which may now perhaps undertake a similar task. In this field the enterprise of Illinois has given it an enviable position of leadership among its sister states.

Generous as have been the outlays for the enterprise, commensurate results have been attained. Possessors of material of historical interest, have yielded it to the personal importunities of a searcher actually in the field; and the State Historical Library has been enriched by rare files of newspapers that for decades have reposed forgotten in court house cellars and attics. More than this the whereabouts of other files and other manuscript collections of equal value are now definitely known. Further the record contents of every court house in the state have been minutely listed, and the result will soon be published in a volume of the Illinois Historical Collections, which will serve as a complete finding list for the student in search of material whether early or recent, and whether of historical, sociological, or economic interest. Finally observations made in so many court houses of so many different conditions surrounding old records and so many different methods of making new ones may well be expected to bear fruit in suggestions directed toward bringing about a situation that may render

the records safer, more useful, and more economical for both the student and the taxpayer.

The records of the court houses have yielded some material of especial interest. To mention specific facts, some of the negro slavery and indenture records throw a clear light on just exactly how slavery lingered in Illinois for a generation after the constitution of 1818 had forbidden it. For instance a tax list of 1820 in Madison county, reveals that Benjamin Stephenson owned eight slaves valued at \$1,570; Ninian Edwards three, valued at \$1,500; James Gray five, worth \$850, and Thomas Reynolds three, worth \$600. All told fifty-five negroes were owned in the county, held as slaves, as accompanying records, show by means of 99 year indentures for nominal sums, which were no bar to sales of unexpired terms. And this is but a single instance. In county after county similar records of marked interest and importance have been found.

However, the fact that the records of local jurisdictions in Illinois would be of interest and importance to the historian might have been taken for granted long ago. Thus the history of local administration in the state is told more vividly than anywhere else in the early records of its county commissioners courts. So full are the records of material of great local interest—containing as they do, details of early licenses, records concerning the establishment of early roads, etc., that it would seem as if any local historical society, ambitious to try its hand at publication, would not need to look far for material both interesting and important. Then there are the wills, inventories, and records of the probate courts, which with their detailed and appraised lists of personal property, may serve as indexes to the culture of past generations. There are the records of law proceedings and criminal trials in circuit and county courts, with additional records that may tell the sociologist of the county's treatment of its wayward children and mental defectives. There are the records of taxation, and last of all, in many cases, detailed election returns, some of them as early as the territorial days of Illinois. To discriminate between these and determine which might be important for the

historian, and which unimportant, proved from the outset an impossible task. Accordingly all were listed in as much detail as was possible. With the publication of such lists, it is hoped the searcher of records, however far distant from material he may desire, can determine exactly where it exists and what use he may hope to make of it.

As to the methods employed in storing and preserving this material there is little ground for extreme optimism. There are one hundred and two court houses in Illinois, and almost as many gradations of excellence and defect in the methods of preserving the records they contain. Sometimes every book and paper in an office is carefully disposed in labeled and sorted boxes and in fireproof vaults. Sometimes older records, not in current use, but for the same reason of all the more interest to the historian, are left in vaults that are no better than dust holes, or simply cast into basements or attics to decay. Sometimes a clerk or a board of supervisors has made a holocaust of the records; and sometimes Providence has been tempted a day too long by fire-trap court houses without vaults and by extreme carelessness with lamp and coal stoves, and a whole body of records has disappeared in flames. In many court houses the stage is all set for a repetition of this tragi-comedy, and by the laws of probability we shall hear of its performance in some one or other in the next few years.

Perhaps the degree of safety enjoyed by county records can be most sharply indicated by something like a statistical summary. Fairly exact notes on ninety-five court houses are at hand. Of these court houses, forty-one are apparently fireproof, ten are doubtful, and forty-four, counting the counties without court houses, make no pretense of being fireproof. Of these last, however, twenty-five have vaults that are clearly safe, although in half of these part of the records are stored outside the vaults. Of the ten court houses classified as doubtful, five, and of the thirty-nine that are not fireproof, fourteen are without safe vaults. Therefore in nearly one-fifth of the counties in Illinois, the records are in immediate danger of wholesale destruction by fire.

Startling as the above statement may sound, to anyone acquainted with actual conditions in certain court houses it is the barest commonplace. It is true that one often finds, in small counties as well as large, modern court houses with good and adequate vaults, modern filing material, and carefully preserved records and papers. It is also true that in others, constituting perhaps a bare majority, conditions are merely indifferent. But in a large minority of instances, there is no pretense of preserving the records from fire in the so-called "vaults." Kerosene lamps and coal stoves stand among wooden furniture on wooden floors, while the books and papers are in filing equipment of pasteboard and wood that could only furnish fuel to a fire. The county officials who tolerate such conditions will not learn, either from the fires that have partially or completely destroyed the records of twelve counties, or even from their own experience. In at least two counties whose records have been wiped out by fire within the memory of men now in the prime of life, conditions are as bad as can be. True, these counties may have laid to their souls the proverb that it is useless to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, for they have little left that the historical student would miss. But in at least five of the nineteen counties established prior to 1819, bodies of records that are practically intact escape from day to day by mere luck, the complete destruction that could be wrought by a single misplaced match.

In the face of such facts and of the neglect visited on records of supreme historical interest, we realize that our new solicitude for our county records will bring us grave problems to resolve. Shall we meet the question of safety in the simplest way, by building a great archive repository at Springfield and conveying thither our local records of historical interest? Such perhaps is the solution toward which are turning the archive workers, who meet yearly in the Public Archives Conference of the American Historical Association. Yet here too we encounter difficulties. Clearly we must not remove from county seats records that are in current use by the people of the district. And if we remove such only as are not

in current use, we shall afterwards find that we have separated to different repositories records of the same transaction that merely chanced to be in different books. Moreover, how shall we determine definitely what portions of the great masses of books and papers that load down our court houses possess potential interest to the student and are therefore to be centralized? In some cases no doubt exists at all. Early election returns to the county clerk appear as rubbish, unconnected with any matter of record that he uses in his daily task; but to the historical student they are the backbone of political history. To classify other records on this basis, however, demands careful painstaking consideration, open minded to the rights and conveniences of the people of the locality as well as to those of the historical student. And in no other way can the problem of centralization be fairly and rightly adjudicated.

Meanwhile if very much remains to be done before we have brought to a fair conclusion the work we have undertaken respecting county archives, there is much that each one of us in his place and station can accomplish. The preservation of the records of the state, past and present, whether of current use or historical interest, depends on inspiring in their custodians—many of them—a sense of the usage to which their charges are properly entitled. It depends also on the provision of fireproof places of storage for them, or in preventing waste of space through half use, misfit record books in offices that are fireproof, but of inadequate size. These are only a few of the possible improvements that suggest themselves. In furthering them every citizen of the state who is interested in the past of his community, and every citizen whose birth, marriage, or title deed is recorded in an Illinois county has, whether he recognizes it or not, a vital interest. But while private enterprise may do much, our main hope must be that the legislature will devise an adequate solution of the record question, both for the student and the tax payer. The enterprise with which Illinois has already begun officially to devote proper care and attention to her county records should inspire her to greater exertions in the task that remains before her.

Elections and Election Machinery in Illinois 1818-1848.

By CHARLES M. THOMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Before the nominating convention system was generally accepted in the late thirties by the political leaders of Illinois, the press of the state was the strongest single factor in choosing candidates and in concentrating party strength.¹ These results were brought about in several different ways: (1) by direct announcement made through the columns of friendly newspapers by the candidate himself, (2) by editorials, (3) by anonymous communications, (4) by requests purporting to come from friends of the candidate and addressed to the editor, (5) by requests addressed to the candidate, who forwarded them to the editor for publication.² In any case it is obvious that the editor held the whip hand, for unless he supported a given candidate, or at least remained neutral, he seriously handicapped any and all candidates by refusing them publicity; and without publicity, such as the press afforded, any aspirant for office had slim chances for success.

Such a situation compelled every prominent politician to have the support of one or more papers; and when support was not forthcoming from papers already established, new

1. Between 1824 and 1840 something like 160 newspapers were printed in Illinois. Of this number about 50 remained in 1840, and several of these were temporary campaign sheets. See Scott, *Illinois Newspapers*, III. Ills. Hist. Collections Vol. 6.

2. The newspapers of the period contain hundreds of examples under each head enumerated above. See *Edwardsville Spectator*, October 17, 1820, October 30, 1821, October 5, 1824; *Illinois Gazette*, September 25, 1824; *Illinois Intelligencer*, August 27, September 10, 1824; *Alton American*, April 14, 1834; *Alton Spectator*, March 4, 1841; *Alton Telegraph*, March 16, 1836; August 14, 1841; *Sangamo Journal*, January 26, February 2, 9, March 15, August 11, 1832. *Galena Advertiser*, August 3, 10, 1829; J. Reynolds to H. Eddy, 1834, *passim*. (Eddy MSS.)

ones were started in the most advantageous localities.³ More often, however, politicians gravitated in groups around the various papers of the state. In the earlier period the *Edwardsville Spectator*, the *Illinois Advocate*, and the *Illinois Gazette* were each the center of such a group, while in the late thirties and early forties the *Sangamo Journal*, the *State Register*, the *Chicago Democrat*, the *Alton Telegraph*, and the *Quincy Whig* performed similar functions.⁴ This grouping of politicians resulted in the formation of factions within parties, which continued to exist even after the convention system had been adopted in its entirety.⁵

The attitude of the typical editor toward his political opponent was one of severity. He espoused or opposed issues with unreasonable vehemence, and abused and slandered when occasion required. Such an attitude may have been due to deliberate choice, but it is more likely that it was forced on him by the political ideals of the time. Consequently a neutral newspaper would have been out of place in such an environment; and had an editor attempted to stand on middle ground, or even to temporize with the opposition, his political influence would have been at an end.

The adoption of the convention system in the late thirties diminished the influence of the newspapers as a force for concentrating party strength on particular candidates. For a

3. Good examples of such papers are *Republican Advocate*, Kaskaskia; *Illinois Whig*, Vandalla; *Free Press*, Vandalla. Letters of J. Reynolds to H. Eddy and to A. F. Grant, written between the years 1830 and 1834, throw light on this subject. Also letters of C. W. Clark, editor, Shawneetown Journal (this paper is not mentioned in Scott, *Illinois Newspapers*) to H. Eddy, 1833-4, passim. (Eddy MSS.)

4. H. Eddy to N. Edwards, July 28, 1829; A. F. Grant to J. Reynolds, February 2, 1834; A. F. Grant to J. Duncan, February 22, 1834; J. Reynolds to H. Eddy, February 17, March 24, July 2, 13, 1834; J. Reynolds to Eddy & Clark, July 4, 6, 1834; A. F. Grant to J. Reynolds, February 6, 1834. (Eddy MSS.)

5. A "famous battle" was carried on in the Whig ranks by the Vandalla Free Press, supported by the anti-junto Whigs, against the *Sangamo Journal*, which was supported by the "Springfield Junto." The Democrats likewise had their differences. The *State Register* struggled with the *Times* (Springfield) for supremacy. The former was supported by the state officials, the latter by Douglas, Peck, Trumbull, Brooks and Peters. See *Alton Telegraph*, January 27, February 10, 1844.

time the system was opposed by influential leaders in both parties,⁶ but there is little reason for believing that any great number of them opposed it on the ground of principle.⁷ They opposed it as a matter of expediency, because it seemed likely to be unpopular; they adopted it when it appeared that the mass of the people was friendly toward the system. The Democrats were the first to use the nominating convention.⁸ The Whigs, on the other hand, vacillated between a thorough-going convention and none at all, but the tide of opinion moved them to adopt the former view. As time went on opposition to the system became weaker, and the state convention of 1839 may be said to mark the beginning of its acceptance by the Whigs.⁹

In Illinois the convention system proper had its beginning in county and precinct mass meetings.¹⁰ As early as 1824, a mass meeting was held in Gallatin County to select a candidate for presidential elector. The practice does not seem, however, to

6. See Alton Telegraph, May 13, 1843; Illinois Statesman, April 29, 1843. For views on the subject see, Thompson, Attitude of the Western Whigs toward the Convention System, (Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, V., 167 ff.) Dr. Fithian of Vermillion County expressed a similar feeling regarding the convention system and the growth of parties. W. Fithian to A. Williams, December 26, 1834. (Williams-Woodbury MSS.)

7. See House Journal, 1835-6, p. 27. For arguments for a convention by a Whig paper, see Chicago American, July 15, 1835.

8. The Democrats, particularly those in the northern and central parts of the state, seemed to have had no hesitancy in fathering the system. Thus a resolution passed in a Cook County mass meeting read: "Resolved: That we will not recognize the pretended claims of any aspirant to any office, nor any person as a candidate for any office, unless he shall be nominated by a convention fairly called, at which every member of the party has an opportunity of being heard either in person or by his delegate. And that we will support all nominations made in such convention, and use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of individuals so brought before the people."—Chicago Democrat, July 8, 1835. Among the staunch friends of the convention system was E. Peck of Chicago. Peck had formerly held office in Canada, and the opponents of the system left nothing undone to convince the people that it was a British institution and hence un-American. See Sangamo Journal, December 12, 1835; Alton Telegraph, March 25, 1843; R. J. Hamilton to H. Eddy, January 30, 1838. (Eddy MSS.)

9. See Thompson, op. cit.; Alton Telegraph, May 13, 1843; Sangamo Journal, October 8, 1841.

10. It is believed that the first county convention ever held in Illinois in which nominations were made for county officers by regularly elected delegates was in Cook County, July 4, 1835. See Chicago Democrat, June and July, 1835, passim., October 14, 1835, January 13, 1836.

have grown to any great extent until the presidential campaign of 1832. During that campaign many local mass meetings were held,¹¹ likewise both parties held state conventions.¹² These state conventions differed materially from the ordinary state convention of the period, in that their members were regularly chosen in county mass meetings. The other type was composed of members of their respective parties. The functions of the regularly constituted state conventions increased with the years, and by 1839 the Whigs organized with a full complement of officers and committees.¹³

Of the committees of this convention the state central committee was the most important. It was composed of five members who were authorized to have entire control of the party's activities. It was empowered to delegate its authority to sub-committees whose units of operation should be the counties. Each of these sub-committees was expected to follow as far as possible the suggestions made by the central committee, which were as follows: (1) sub-committee to divide its county into small districts and appoint in each district a committee whose duty was to make a complete list of all voters in the district and to ascertain which candidates each voter expected to support; (2) district committees to work for the party ticket by personal solicitation and by distributing campaign literature; (3) district committees to report to their respective county committees once each month; (4) district committees to make first report not later than April 30, 1840; (5) county committees to report on the political conditions in their respective counties on the first of each month; (6) state central committee to keep county committees informed as to political conditions in the state as shown by the reports of the various county committees; (7) county committees to solicit subscriptions for

11. For accounts of typical mass meetings, see *Sangamo Journal*, August 2, 18, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 1832.

12. For a complete report of the state National-Republican convention, held at Vandalia in 1832, see *Sangamo Journal*, September 29, October 20, 1832. Reports of a Jackson-Johnson convention may be found in *Ibid.* April 5, 1832; see also *Illinois Advocate*, May 6, 1835.

13. *Sangamo Journal*, October 11, 1839.

a campaign newspaper to be established;¹⁴ (8) county committees to furnish results of all elections held in their respective counties; (9) county committees to prevent local differences from defeating the party's candidates for the general assembly; (10) county committees to keep the plan of organization secret from all except true and tried Whigs. This ambitious campaign organization was the product of Mr. Lincoln's efforts as a political leader. It set a standard for subsequent campaigns as long as the Whig party was a force in Illinois politics.

Little is known now about the collection and disbursement of campaign funds during this period. The usual procedure appears to have been for the friends of any particular candidate for an important office to advance sums of money with the understanding that they were to be repaid only in the event of success.¹⁵ In some sections of the state, and there are reasons for believing that it was a general practice, it was customary to assess the local leaders for funds to carry on state and congressional campaigns. In presidential campaigns the candidates chosen for electors were usually men of means, who were expected to canvass the state in the interest of the party without hope of reward other than that which comes with increased publicity. The printing and postage bills attached to these candidacies were some times met by local leaders, sometimes by the candidates themselves.¹⁶ The possession of wealth seems to have been neither a help nor a hindrance to political advancement. Edwards, Coles and Duncan were men of means, and likewise successful office-seekers. On the other hand, Kinney, Sloo, Hogan and H. C. Webb were comparatively wealthy, but unsuccessful in acquiring office. Lincoln's early poverty did not bar him from office, and he was but a type of a great body of public officials.

This was the period of the stump speaker and the circuit rider, and one of the marked characteristics of early Illinois

14. Perhaps the Old Soldier. See Scott, *Illinois Newspapers*, 323; T. C. Browne, to H. Eddy, February 25, 1840. (Eddy MSS.)

15. A. F. Grant to J. Duncan, February 22, 1834. (Eddy MSS.)

16. Eddy MSS. (Undated) No. 163.

politics was the relatively large number of lawyers and preachers occupying position of political leadership. Few, if any of the speeches of these men have been preserved in authentic form, but if one may judge from their correspondence, it would be safe to say that the virtue of their oratorical efforts lay more in the manner of their speaking than in what they said. Even though the oratory was often-times crude and ungrammatical, it was effective; and certainly a more polished kind, without the fire which a western speaker knew how to inject, would have fallen flat.

Inseparable from the stump speech was the debate. Some were prearranged, but more were extempore. An outburst from a candidate or his friends was sure to be met with a rejoinder from the same rostrum or from one near at hand. In the midst of important campaigns, court yards, court rooms and public halls became the arenas where forensic and even fistic battles were fought. There was no dearth of combatants, for every lawyer, ambitious for political and professional advancement, was ready to enter the lists. Particularly in and about the general assembly was the opportunity taken for political debate. What was said and done there was the cue for local politicians throughout the state; and more than one political reputation rested on the ability of its possessor to influence his fellow lawmakers. On many occasions Mr. Lincoln debated the issues at stake with political opponents, and his reputation as a debater began two decades prior to his encounters with Douglas in 1858.

During the late thirties the ratification meeting and the rally came to be a force in determining political issues. The former, as the name implies, was merely a jollification meeting at which formal nominations, particularly those for the presidency, were ratified amidst huzzas and enthusiastic speeches. Because of the sparseness of the population and the difficulties of travel, such meetings in the earlier days were impossible except on a small scale. With the increase in population and improvements in means of travel, however, these meetings became increasingly important for creating enthusiasm and

promoting party solidarity. Before 1840, crowds made up of a few hundred were typical, but with the coming of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, came the practice of assembling large crowds to see fantastical parades and to hear inflammatory speeches. Such meetings were effective in that the enthusiasm generated was contagious, and after 1840 they were integral parts of political campaigns.

The methods of voting in vogue during this period were even more unique than the manner of campaigning. Between 1818 and 1848, either one of two methods was used. One was by ballot, the other by *viva voce*. Of the two, the latter generally prevailed. Even in the use of the latter method the ballot often had a place. The voter carried it to the polling place and read from it the names of the candidates he desired to support. The election clerk wrote the voter's name in the election sheet and indicated after it his preference among the candidates. The usual method employed was as follows.

By an Order of the County Commissioners, Court of Fayette County, an Election was held at the House of James Altum (in East Fork Township) for State and County Officers, on the first Monday in August A. D. 1822

FAYETTE COUNTY	For Governor			Lieut. Gov- ernor	For Con- gress	Representatives for Fayette and Montgomery Counties					For County Commissioners of Fayette County					For Sheriff	For Coroner						
	For Governor			Adolphus F. Hubbard	Jas. Lemmon Jr.	Jno. G. Lofton	Dan'l P. Cook	Jno. McClean	E. M. Town- send	Wm. Berry	Walter Baugh	Jno. H. Wakefield	Jno. Warnock	Jno. Depew	Paul Beck	Wm. Johnston	Jas. Allen	Henry Walker	John Whitley Jr.	Jno. C. Kel- logg	Alex H. Mit- chell	Jno. Oliver	J. Delleplain
	Jos Phillip	Jas. B. Moore	Thos. C. Brown																				
Edwd. Cowles																							
Henry Lee	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harry Lee	1			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
John Phelps	2			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zadock Phelps	3	1		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ebenezer Dagat	2			5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
John Fisher	3			6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Chancy Lee				7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Cornelius Dunnam	4																						
Jacob Phelps				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
James Nichols				3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Francis Herman		4																					
Jesse Griffin	5																						
John Edington				4																			
Federick Phelps		5																					
Robert Nichols				5																			
James Altum				6																			
Henry McDaniel		6																					
Joseph Bates	6																						
Jesse Nichols	7																						
Samuel Davidson		7																					
B. A. Miles	8																						
William Nichols				7	2																		
William Howard		8																					
Will Marshall				8																			

The elections of this period were characterized by their lack of uniformity in procedure. First, there was no limit whatever to the number of candidates that might be voted for at any given election.¹⁷ Second, the number of candidates for the same office varied from precinct to precinct.¹⁸ Third, it was a general practice in some sections of the state to vote directly for president and vice-president.¹⁹ Discrepancies which now would be considered as serious often crept in with no ill effect whatever. Thus in the state election of 1822, of the four candidates for governor the names of three were mis-spelled in a single precinct in Fayette County; and in the precinct in which the state capital was located, the name of the successful candidate, Edward Coles, was spelled "Cowles."²⁰ Such a mistake appears the more strange when it is known that one of the election officials was a state officer. The great wonder is that complications did not arise in the form of contested elections.

Few franchise restrictions were placed on the people. Up to the year 1849, practically every male adult who had resided in Illinois for six months was entitled to vote. In elections for state officers, voters of one county very often voted in another county. There is no evidence at hand to show what test was applied in such cases, and if any formal oath or affirmation was required the election sheets fail to indicate the fact.

Although the privileges of franchise were granted liberally, the number of officers filled by direct vote of the people was limited. The fathers of the first state constitution, and the lawmakers that immediately followed them, manifested slight confidence in the ability of the people to choose their own officers. But two state officers, the governor and lieutenant-governor, were chosen directly by the people. The secretary

17. Compare the Mss. election returns for representative in 1831 in the county archives of Coles, Fayette, Shelby, Sangamon, Macoupin counties.

18. See MSS. election returns for the year 1840 in the archives of Coles County.

19. See MSS. election returns for the year 1836 in the archives of Coles and Shelby Counties.

20. See MSS. election returns for the year 1822 in the archives of Fayette County.

of state was selected by the governor with the consent of the senate, while the rest of the state officers were elected by the two houses in joint session. The judges and district attorneys were appointed by the general assembly, and these officers in turn appointed minor court officials in their respective counties. The election of state officers by the lawmakers gave rise to legislative caucuses. Because the Whigs were everlasting in the minority, and hence had little use for such a system, they decried it in the most extravagant terms.²¹ There was also considerable dissatisfaction with the caucus in the Democratic ranks, but its general use indicates its acceptance by a majority of the party.

Caucuses of a different nature existed among the Whig leaders, who met not to divide the spoils of victory, but to determine issues and to agree on candidates for subsequent elections. Even the most bitter opponents of the convention system did not deny that they sometimes participated in such meetings. This practice disrupted the Whigs to a certain extent. Those members of the party who opposed the caucus declared that the party will was thwarted by a small group of Whig politicians whom they called the "Springfield Junto." Among the members of this junto were Lincoln, W. H. Hurd, S. T. Logan and Stuart. There seems to have been a justification, however, for such an organization. It originated among the Whigs rather than among the Democrats for no other reason than the refusal of the former party to adopt the convention system. Lincoln and his political friends desired to win, and only turned to secret meetings when open ones were rejected by their followers. The late adoption of the convention system by the Whigs did not destroy the power of the junto. Its members merely adapted their political tactics to suit the new situation; and up to the very last day of the existence of the party as a national organization, this small group of men shaped its policies and dominated the choice of candidates for the more important offices.

21. G. Churchill to G. Flagg, December 3, 1844. (Churchill MSS.)

The Shaw-Hansen Election Contest.

AN EPISODE OF THE SLAVERY CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.
BY WAYNE E. STEVENS.

A bundle of papers was recently discovered among the archives of the Secretary of State at Springfield, which proved to contain the original documents bearing upon the Shaw-Hansen election contest, one of the most dramatic episodes of early Illinois political history. It is extremely probable that up to the time of their discovery, these papers had never been carefully examined since the contest itself was decided by the lower house of the General Assembly in 1823. In spite of all that has been written concerning the incident, it is certain that they have never before been used as historical material. The finding of these documents presents an opportunity to say a little that is new concerning an otherwise rather threadbare subject. The various accounts which have appeared in histories and reminiscences of the period are in the main familiar accounts, so far as they go; but certain details concerning the legal basis of the dispute have been lacking owing to the absence of information concerning this phase of the matter. These documents, then, together with newspapers, correspondence, etc., bearing upon the period, render it possible to give a fairly complete account of an incident which occupies a prominent place in early Illinois politics.

The Shaw-Hansen contest derives practically all its interest and importance as an episode of Illinois history from its connection with the early slavery controversy in the state. It reveals, perhaps, more than anything else, the bitterness of the struggle which dominated early Illinois politics and above all the determination of those who plotted to bring slavery into the state. In fact, to one who is accustomed to consider the

attitude of Illinois with regard to slavery in the light of her later history and traditions, the knowledge that the question was once a burning local issue with the people of the state, is apt to come with a sense of shock.

A brief consideration of the political situation which existed during the first six years of the period of statehood is necessary in order to understand the significance of the Shaw-Hansen election controversy.¹ The history of Illinois politics between the years 1818 and 1824, is exceedingly complex owing to the fact that there were no well-defined parties. There were, instead, factional divisions, based upon personal differences among the leading politicians of the state which date back to the territorial period.² These factional groupings were modified by other issues, both state and national. It is safe to say, however, that during the years between 1818 and 1824, the slavery question was the most important issue which came before the voters of Illinois. The question was being almost continuously agitated in one form or another, throughout the period—either in its relation to state or national policy.

The Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory, but this enactment was not necessarily considered final, particularly in the minds of some of the settlers who entered the Territory from the southern and border states. Slaves were held in Illinois both before and after 1818 as well as a large number of indentured servants who were virtually slaves.³

There were many people in Illinois Territory who disputed the validity of the Ordinance of 1787, in so far as it had any bearing upon slavery, and some of them doubtless would have liked to insert in the constitution of 1818, a provision legalizing the institution within the state. To what extent the matter was discussed in the convention is uncertain, but any effort

1. C. M. Thompson's *Rise and Development of the Whig Party in Illinois*. Chap. II., contains a good summary of the political history of Illinois during this period.

2. Reynolds, "My Own Times," 133; Churchill's "Annotations on Rev Thomas Lippincott's "Early Days in Madison County," 10th Paper.

3. Harris, *Negro Slavery in Illinois*, 6-15.

which may have been put forth in 1818 to accomplish such an end proved abortive, as the slave element was then in no position to undertake a trial of strength with the national government.⁴

The Missouri question was the principal issue in the congressional election of 1819 in Illinois and there is little doubt but that the interest of the people in the outcome of the struggle was intensified because of the uncertain future of their own state with regard to slavery. Daniel P. Cook and John McLean were opposing candidates for Congress. The two men represented different political factions while they were likewise opposed on the slavery question. McLean advocated the extension of slavery into Missouri, while Cook demanded that its area be restricted so far as possible. Neither candidate attempted to dodge the question which became practically the sole issue in the election. The campaign was waged with vigor on both sides. Cook and McLean traveled about the state making speeches, while the newspapers likewise plunged into the controversy.⁵ Cook was victorious, and if the election returns be accepted as an indication of the views of the people, the sentiment of the state in 1819 must be regarded as hostile to the extension of slavery, as a phase of national policy. In spite of the out-come of the election, anti-slavery leaders were extremely suspicious and accused certain Illinois politicians of plotting to bring the institution into the state. Their accusations were all met with sweeping denial, however. In the election campaigns of both 1819 and 1820, those who were suspected of favoring the introduction of slavery denied that they had any intention of altering the constitution of 1818 so as to legalize the institution.⁶

The election campaign of 1822 was not fought out squarely upon the slavery issue, although the question appears to have

4. Churchill's Annotations 7th paper; Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1818, Ill. State Historical Soc., Journal Oct. 1913, p. 401; Harris, *Negro Slavery in Illinois*, 16-26.

5. *Illinois Emigrant*, May 22, 1819; for a general discussion of the Missouri question in Illinois, see files of the *Edwardsville Spectator* and the *Illinois Emigrant* for 1819.

6. *Edwardsville Spectator*, May 29, June 5, 1819.

assumed some prominence. Edward Coles and Joseph Phillips were the leading candidates for governor, there being four in all. Coles was an avowed opponent of slavery and sought to bring the issue into the campaign. Phillips was known to be personally favorable to the institution though he appears to have tried to avoid the question.⁷ The views of the two men with regard to slavery probably influenced some voters, though factional differences and the personal popularity of the candidates were likewise important factors. Although Coles defeated Phillips for governor, the election of 1822 may only, to a limited extent, be regarded as a victory for the anti-slavery forces.

Rumors were floating about during all this time which concerned deep-laid plots on the part of the slavery men. As early as 1820, the following editorial appeared in an anti-slavery newspaper: "*The Old Slave Party* have commenced operations, and are preparing to make a desperate effort in opposition to Mr. Cook. The hopes of this party, and the object to be accomplished by the election of Mr. Kane, will be developed in due time."⁸ By and by these vague rumors became more definite, but even as late as 1822, the slavery question appears to have exerted but little influence in the choice of members of the legislature.⁹ Both sides were simply marking time and the slave faction was awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin operations, while at the same time endeavoring to disarm the suspicion of its opponents. It was evident that before the question of slavery in Illinois could be settled, a campaign would have to be waged on that specific issue. The opening of the contest was only a matter of time.

The leader of the anti-slavery forces made the move which at last precipitated the inevitable struggle. Governor Coles,

7. See Hooper Warren in the *Free West*, May 10, 1855; for a rather non-committal statement by Phillips see his letter to Thomas Sloo, Jr., *Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Quarterly*. VI., No. 3, p. 51; *Edwardsville Spectator*, July 10, 1821.

8. *Edwardsville Spectator*, July 4, 1820. Kane and Cook were at that time opposing candidates for Congress.

9. *Edwardsville Spectator*, May 4, 1822; *Illinois Gazette*, April 6, 1822; *Lippincott, Madison County*, No. 30.

in his inaugural address before the General Assembly on December 5, 1822, made a plea for the enforcement of the clause in the Ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery, for a general revision of the laws relative to negroes, and for the enactment of new laws which should prevent the kidnaping of free negroes within the state.¹⁰ This speech of Governor Coles fell like a bolt from a clear sky upon friends and foes of slavery alike. The pro-slavery men in the legislature had as yet made no move and the governor's message came to them as a challenge. Coles was of the opinion that the slavery question was bound to come before that session of the General Assembly and explained his bold action on the ground that he desired to unmask the designs of those whom he believed to be secretly plotting the introduction of the institution which they professed to oppose.¹¹

If that was his design, he was eminently successful. The challenge was accepted and the struggle began. Both house and senate appointed special committees to consider that portion of the governor's message dealing with slavery; but as a majority of both houses were slavery sympathizers, it is needless to say that nothing was done toward removing the abuses complained of. The senate committee instead recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution providing for a popular vote at the next general election on the question of calling a constitutional convention. The object, of course, was to legalize slavery by amending the constitution. For the passage of such a resolution, however, a two-thirds vote in the General Assembly was necessary. The slave, or convention party as it now came to be called, had a numerical but not a constitutional majority in both houses.

At last, on February 10, 1823, after much bickering, the senate passed the resolution by a vote of 12 to 6.¹² The house took action on February 11, the vote standing 23 for and 13 against, the measure.¹³ A change of but one vote was need-

10. *Edwardsville Spectator*, Dec. 14, 1822.

11. Coles to Nicholas Biddle, April 22, 1823, Washburne, Coles, 147.

12. *Senate Journal*, 1822-3, p. 261.

13. *House Journal*, 1822-3, pp. 262-268.

ed in order to give the convention party a constitutional majority. The slave men were greatly chagrined, by their defeat, especially since Nicholas Hansen, a member of the house had acted with them until his vote alone was necessary in order to insure the passage of the resolution, when he had bolted to the other side. The way in which the slavery party secured the change of one vote on the convention resolution is the story of the Shaw-Hansen election contest.

The facts concerning the disputed election are briefly as follows. The official returns for the general election held in Pike County on August 5, 1822, as received by the secretary of state gave 75 votes to Nicholas Hansen and 21 votes to John Shaw. Pike County was at that time divided into three election precincts. In one of these precincts, that of Colesgrove, a dispute arose on the day of the election regarding the legality of the appointment of the officials who were to preside at the polls. It appears from the testimony submitted in the case that the county commissioners' court had selected three men to act as judges of the election in the Colesgrove precinct. On the day of the election, the contention was raised that two of them were not legally qualified to serve. The voters were split into two factions over the question. The minority, claiming that the judges appointed by the county commissioners' court were legally qualified, proceeded to open the polls at a private house. The majority elected two men to serve as judges in the place of those whom they claimed to be disqualified and invited Stephen Dewey, who had gone with the minority, to join them, as being the only one of the three appointed by the county commissioners who was qualified to serve. He refused to serve with the majority whereupon they selected a third judge and proceeded to hold an election at the seat of justice. Thus there were two polling places, at each of which presided judges claiming to be legally qualified. The whole controversy concerning election officials apparently owed its origin to a rivalry between factions headed by John Shaw and Nicholas Hansen, opposing candidates for the legislature; for at one of the polls, Shaw received all the vote cast while at the

other, Hansen received all. Shaw obtained a majority of the votes cast in the precinct, as a whole his total being 83, as against the 12 votes received by Hansen.¹⁴

The situation resulting from the election, then, was as follows. The county clerk was confronted by two sets of returns from Colesgrove precinct, each of which was claimed to be official. It was his duty in making up the returns for the county to decide which should be regarded as legal, and upon his decision depended the outcome of the election, not only for representative to the legislature from the district, but for a number of county officers as well. If one set of returns were accepted, the total vote for the county would stand 75 to 21, in favor of Hansen. If the set favoring Shaw were accepted, the total vote would stand 104 to 63 in his favor. If both sets of returns could have been employed in making up the total, Shaw would still have been successful by a vote of 104 to 75.¹⁵ The clerk decided to accept the returns favoring Hansen, who was thereby given a majority of 54 votes over his opponent and in due time received a certificate of election.

Shaw, as may be supposed, prepared to contest the election of his rival. The law governing election contests specified that the person bringing a contest must give notice in writing within twenty days of the close of the election, naming the points of contest, together with the time and place of taking testimony with regard to the same. The time fixed for tak-

14. The facts concerning the disputed election have been gathered from affidavits among the Shaw-Hansen Contest Papers.

15. Transcripts of poll books, Shaw-Hansen Contest Papers. The following table will illustrate more clearly how the vote in Pike County was divided. The first two precincts given are designated by means of their respective polling places:

	Hansen.	Shaw.
1. House of Ossian Ross.....	13	18
2. House of Rufus Brown.....	50	3
3. Colesgrove Precinct, House of Nathaniel		
Hinkley	12	0
Seat of Justice.....	0	83
Total vote cast.....	75	104

ing depositions must be within forty days of the close of the election.¹⁶

Shaw accordingly informed Hansen of his intention to contest his election, the notification bearing the date of August 19, 1822, fourteen days after the election. He named August 29 for the taking of depositions. Not only did he charge that the election itself was illegal, but also that friends of Hansen had resorted to intimidation and bribery.¹⁷

The contest, as has been noted, involved not only the two opposing candidates for the legislature, but candidates for county officers as well, whose election depended upon the same set of returns. On August 29, the parties concerned met and depositions were taken relative to the contested county offices. Hansen objected for some reason to the testimony in his case being taken at this time, and requested a postponement to which Shaw agreed. Shaw accordingly sent Hansen a second notice, bearing the date of September 4. Certain additional points of contest were specified and September 12 was named for the taking of depositions. On the day appointed, Shaw appeared with a goodly number of witnesses who testified in his favor. Their affidavits, together with transcripts of poll books and numerous other papers bearing upon the contest, were in due time forwarded to the lower house of the legislature, and referred to the committee on elections.

The array of testimony submitted by Shaw, together with the intricate legal questions involved in the dispute, must have filled the committee with dismay. It is unnecessary to consider the legal points involved in the dispute. There is, indeed, no evidence to show that the members of the committee themselves gave them any very careful attention. Their report to the house, at any rate, would indicate that they did not consider the case purely on its merits as presented in the testimony. There was an easier way of deciding the matter. The argument upon which the committee based their opinion that Hansen was entitled to his seat was as follows: It was de-

16. Illinois Session Laws, 1821, p. 77.

17. Shaw to Hansen, Contest Papers.

clared first of all that no testimony had been taken pursuant to Shaw's first notice to Hansen, owing to the fact that the day set for receiving the testimony had been postponed from August 29 to September 12. A second notice had been given on September 4 and therefore, the committee concluded, the original notice of August 19 was of no account. They further reasoned that as the second notice had been given more than twenty days after the close of the election, the whole contest was illegal and unworthy the attention of the house. This rather technical line of argument was clinched by another of similar character. The second notice was dated September 4, but the date of its service, as it appeared upon the document itself, was given as August 7, nearly a month before it was actually written. Though this was plainly but an error in recording the month, the committee declared that the discrepancy in dates invalidated the notice. These technicalities afforded a plausible excuse for settling the contest without reference to the points brought forward in the evidence, and it is probable that this was what was actually done. At any rate, the committee made its recommendations on December 9, and Hansen was confirmed in the possession of his seat with little opposition.¹⁸

It appears certain, that the decision of the house in this first instance was not influenced by political considerations. It has been asserted that Hansen was retained in his seat because he favored Jesse B. Thomas for United States senator, but there is little indication that this was a consideration at all. The fact that Hansen was in actual possession of his seat was of course in his favor. The house had, moreover, the opinion of the highest legal authority in the state to sustain its decision. The contest over the county officers had been referred to John Reynolds, chief justice of the supreme court, and he had decided in favor of those candidates who based their claims upon the set of returns which also favored Hansen.¹⁹ The

18. House Journal, 1822-3, p. 34.

19. This decision by Reynolds is included among the documents bearing on the case.

first decision in the Shaw-Hansen case was apparently justified, even upon the somewhat technical grounds advanced by the committee; but the house did not maintain a consistent attitude.

After the failure of the convention resolution on February 11, 1823, the slave men decided that Hansen's seat must be given to Shaw, who was known to favor a convention. Some new evidence must be found, however, to serve as an excuse for reversing the decision of December 9. The evidence was already at hand, in the form of an affidavit made by one Levi Roberts, a resident of Pike County, the document bearing the date of January 28.²⁰ The audacity of the slave men in using this affidavit as an excuse for reversing the decision in the contest almost surpasses belief. The substance of Robert's testimony is contained in the following words: "From the intimate acquaintance of this deponent with the citizens and inhabitants of said county, he says and verily believes that a majority of twenty-nine of all the Legal and qualified votes in said county was given for Said John Shaw." A more flimsy or worthless piece of evidence can scarcely be imagined, especially in view of the fact that transcripts of the election poll books had been submitted to the committee along with the other documents. The affidavit really contained no "new evidence" at all. The point to be noted, however, is that the very acceptance of this evidence involved a flat reversal of the principals laid down in the previous decision. If no legal notice of the contest had been rendered in the first instance, it was utterly impossible that any valid notice should have been given in the second case, months after the legal period for such notice had expired.²¹

The chief arguments of those favoring the expulsion of Hansen were first, that a majority of the voters of Pike County had

20. Contest Papers.

21. See *Edwardsville Spectator*, Feb. 22, 1823, remarks of Mr. Churchill in report of house debate on the question.

avored the election of Shaw, and second, that the house had a right to judge concerning the qualifications of its members.²²

The anti-convention men protested vigorously against the highhanded tactics of the majority, but without avail. The convention party had its way, and on February 12, Hansen was deprived of his seat and the convention resolution was carried. It may be noted in passing that in all probability the convention element was not so greatly surprised by Hansen's sudden change of front on February 11, as has sometimes been assumed. The fact that the deposition of Levi Roberts was dated January 28, two weeks before Hansen gave the vote which brought upon him the wrath of the slave men, shows that there was some doubt as to the attitude which he might finally assume.

The Shaw-Hansen contest played a prominent part in the campaign of 1824. Immediately after the passage of the convention resolution, both sides mobilized their forces for the struggle, which was to determine once and for all whether negro slavery should be legalized in Illinois. The questionable procedure of the convention party in the legislature furnished the opposition with a powerful weapon, and one which it used to the utmost.²³ The conventionists could make but a feeble rejoinder to the charges of corruption hurled against them. To one looking back, it seems that they must indeed have been in desperate straits ever to have resorted to so bold a piece of political manipulation, one which was sure to react against themselves. The slave men handicapped themselves at the very outset by incurring the distrust of all fair-minded people.

The newspapers of the period are filled with charges and countercharges relating to the Shaw-Hansen contest. The

22. *Edwardsville Spectator*, Feb. 22, 1823. Supporters of the convention resolution also argued that the case was reopened in order that a decision might be rendered conformable to principles laid down in another contest, that of *Craw vs. Emmet*, decided during the same session. *Illinois Intelligencer*, Jan. 16, 1824.

23. See, for example, the discussion in the *Edwardsville Spectator*, Feb. 22, 1823.

dispute seems to have become rather wearisome in time, however, for in the *Edwardsville Spectator* for January 6, 1824, an article bearing on the controversy was accompanied by the following editorial announcement: "The above is the last that will be published in this paper, on either side, unless paid for as an advertisement." Even the redoubtable Hooper Warren, one of the bitterest opponents of slavery to be found in the state, refused to allow space in his columns for further wrangling over the matter.

In conclusion, a few words may be fittingly said concerning the convention campaign itself, which began about a year and a half before the election of August 2, 1824. Both sides realized that the contest might be close and so exerted themselves to the utmost. The nominal issue, of course, was whether or not a convention should be called to amend the constitution, but it was universally understood that slavery was the real issue involved.

Governor Coles led the fight against the calling of a convention. He vigorously attacked slavery, not upon moral or legal, but upon economic grounds. He strove above all to prove to the voters of Illinois that the institution would not pay. He tried hard to keep the legal aspects of the case in the background, for, as has been said, there were many people in Illinois who denied the validity of the clause of the Ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery, and who had very decided notions concerning the rights and privileges of a sovereign state. The argument advanced by the convention party may best be summarized in the words of Coles himself, who, in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, said, "The great argument here in favor of the introduction and toleration of Slavery, is that it would have the immediate effect of raising the price of lands, and adding to the population and wealth of the country."²⁴

The election of August 2, 1824, resulted in a sweeping victory for the anti-slavery party. The vote on the question of calling a convention was 4972 for, and 6640 against, the meas-

24. Coles to Roberts Vaux, June 27, 1823. Washburne, Coles, 155.

ure. The outcome of the election was absolutely decisive. Never again was an organized attempt made to introduce slavery into Illinois.

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Illinois

BY MRS. EDWIN S. WALKER.

The Military records of over 200 soldiers of the American Revolution, who are buried in the State of Illinois, have been secured and the burial places, of at least three-fourths of the number, located.

That errors have found place, is not strange, owing to information received being incorrect.

When the full records of more than 400, who are known to be buried in Illinois, are secured, a careful revision will be made, and all inaccuracies, so far as found, will be corrected, preparatory to publishing in a suitable form. It is desired that this work be finished in time for the commemoration of the Centennial of the State.

In a recent issue of the Journal, Vol. VII, No. 2, July, 1914, the record and name of a member of the Latimer family was incorrect. We are glad to make the correction.

Jonathan Latimer was a native of New London, Conn.

He was commissioned first as Captain, then Major, and finally as Colonel, serving in the Connecticut line of troops.

He was in the Third Connecticut Regiment known as Webb's Regiment.

This sturdy patriot was doubly honored, since six of his sons were in the service of their country.

Colonel Latimer came to Illinois, settling in Knox county in 1832, where he died and lies buried in Cherry Grove cemetery, Abingdon. Jonathan Latimer and his six sons, deserve all the honor that the present and coming generations can give. The heroic men of that period did not stop to ask "What is all

this worth?" or "What is there in it for me?" They cherished high ideals, and these ideals were placed above all else that the world could give. Verily, "the nation that forgets to honor its heroes will soon cease to be heroic."

KANE COUNTY.

William Bennett was born at Sandown, New Hampshire, May 9, 1758. He enlisted four different times; first, August, 1776, under Capt. Nathan Brown, Col. Pierce Long, New Hampshire troops. Second, 1779, serving with the same captain and colonel. Colonel Bedel, third time, July 1780, in Massachusetts troops, Capt. — Johnson, Colonel Wadsworth; fourth time, September 1782, with Capt. Cutting Farrow, New Hampshire troops. He was in the battle of Fort Ann. After the war he removed to New York, Genesee County, and in 1836 he came to Kane County, Illinois, where he died Feb. 15, 1846, and is buried near Wasco in a private burying ground.

Nathan Brown, a native of New York, enlisted in the Chapin Company, under Capt. Benjamin Chapin, Col. Thaddeus Crane's Regiment, Westchester County. After the war he came to Illinois, settling in Kane County where he died and is probably buried in Batavia township.

Daniel Burroughs was born in New York, he enlisted in the Charlotte County Militia with Capt. Elshama Tozer and Cols. Alexander Webster, and Thomas Armstrong, in the Dorset Regiment.

He came to reside in Kane County, Illinois, and died in Batavia Township.

Abner Powers was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, Dec. 15, 1760. He enlisted Jan. 1, 1777, serving until December, 1781, under Col. John Stark, again served in the Seventh Company 1778 for two years, Capt. William Farwell's Company. He again served from Richmond until 1782.

He came to Illinois, settling in Kane county where he died Oct. 19, 1852 in Virgil Township, and was buried at Lily Lake. A marble slab was placed at his grave, bearing the significant

date 1776, and the inscription, "A Soldier of the Revolution," also a sword carved in the marble.

Several years since, while attending a Knight Templar's funeral, Mr. Lewis M. Gross, of Sycamore, noticed that the slab was broken in three pieces. Investigation of his military history revealed the patriotism of this Hero of the War, and that he served in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga, Valley Forge, and Yorktown. As a result it was determined that a suitable monument should be erected to his memory. Several years ago on July 4th, a beautiful and imposing granite monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

The monument stands thirty feet high, of rough granite, the west side of the die being smooth where the inscription is placed.

Three companies of the Third Regiment, and five hundred members of the Grand Army, with a large band of forty-eight pieces, civic societies, and a large number of citizens, came to do honor to Abner Power's memory. We cannot too highly honor these men who sacrificed so much that an enduring government might be handed down to their descendants.

Frederick Vaughn came from the State of Connecticut, where he enlisted under Lt. Col. — Canfield in the Connecticut Militia. He was born in 1767, and died in Aurora, Kane County, Aug. 6, 1845, and is buried in the Root Street cemetery (now forsaken), Aurora, Illinois.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

This county, though one of the most northern counties in the state, is honored by being the burial place of Revolutionary Soldiers.

The Rockford Chapter D. A. R. has marked the graves of three of these pioneer-patriots, and assisted in marking the graves of others in Ogle and Boone Counties.

Samuel Campbell, a native of Massachusetts, born Oct. 8, 1762, was a private in Capt. John Spoor's Company, Col. John Brown's Regiment, serving three months; also serving seven

days with Col. John Ashley Jr.'s Regiment. Again under Lt. Moses Hubbard by order of Gen. John Fellows, and with Capt. James Campbell, service six days. Samuel Campbell came to Illinois and settled in Winnebago County, where he died Nov. 8, 1844, and is buried in the Hulse cemetery, Pectonica. His grave was marked May 26, 1908.

Jehiel Harmon was born in Suffield, Connecticut, Oct. 5, 1762, he early enlisted in the service of his country, taking the place of an older brother who was ill and forced to leave the service.

His service was during the closing six months of the war. He came to Illinois and settled in Winnebago County, where he died March 3, 1845, and is buried in the West Side cemetery, Rockford. His grave was marked June 14, 1902.

Ephriam Palmer was a native of Massachusetts; he enlisted in 1777 when but 17 years of age in Capt. Sylvanus Cobb's Company, for one month, and again for three months with the same leader. In 1778 and 1779 he served one year under Capt. — Lockwood's Company; Col. John Wood's Regiment. He was taken prisoner June 7, 1779 and confined in the Small Pox Hospital, New York; was exchanged February 1780, and again served his country, enlisting from Salem, New York, as a substitute with Capt. — Stevens, and was one who was placed to guard the notorious Major Andre.

He early came to Illinois, settling in Winnebago County, where he died and is buried in the Kishwaukee cemetery, Kishwaukee. His grave was marked in June, 1907.

OGLE COUNTY.

Ogle County has an additional name to add, that of Rufus Phelps, who was born in 1767 in New York, where he enlisted for six months in Dutchess County, was stationed at Fort Herkimer. He was wounded and was discharged from the service, receiving a soldiers' land bounty. Coming to Illinois he settled at Holcomb, Ogle County, where he died in 1839. His grave was marked by the Rockford Chapter June 19, 1909.

BOONE COUNTY.

Boone County has at least two Revolutionary soldiers buried in Belvidere.

Timothy Lewis was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, May 24, 1764. He served as a substitute for his father, Timothy Lewis, in April 1779 in Capt. — Densmore's Company, for six months; he again served as a substitute in 1780 under Capt. Isaac Newton, Col. — Maxwell's Regiment.

After the war he came to Illinois, settling in what is now Boone County, where he died May 2, 1858.

Thomas Hart was born March 3, 1757 in Farmington, Connecticut. He enlisted in 1776 and served one year. Coming to Illinois he settled in Boone county where he died Dec. 12, 1845.

These graves were both marked by the Rockford Chapter Oct. 20, 1911.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County has one more name to add to the list of Revolutionary soldiers, buried in that county:

Mason Owens, a native of Virginia, enlisted three different times, serving eight months under Capt. Joseph Rogers; ten months with Capt. George Strother, and five months with Capt. William Bunbury, Col. John Skinker. He was in several skirmishes, and at the siege of Yorktown. He was born in King George County, Sept. 8, 1760. In 1807 he removed to Kentucky, and in 1827 to Illinois; died in Montgomery County in 1846.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Henry Mizner, born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1759; he enlisted in a Northumberland County, Pennsylvania regiment, serving under Capt. — Green for fifteen months. After the war he came to Indiana, where he received a pension for service in the Revolutionary War. He removed to Illinois, settling in Kendall County, where he died Sept. 25, 1848; is buried in the Millington cemetery, Kendall County.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Isaiah Strawn, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, born Oct. 28, 1758. He was too young to enter the service when the war began, his parents being Quakers and opposed to the shedding of human blood, Isaiah remained at home until the fall of 1777, when he enlisted, serving in the transportation line. At the Battle of Germantown, he rushed into battle, seizing the musket of a fallen friend, and neighbor, who had been mortally wounded. Soon after he received a charge of buckshot in his left leg and was carried from the field; one shot lodging in the hollow of his foot.

This he never permitted to be removed, carrying it for sixty-four years. He came to reside in Illinois in what is now Putnam County, where he died Aug. 14, 1843, and is buried in Florid cemetery, Putnam County.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

James Patterson was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, July 5, 1758. He enlisted in 1775 from Rutherford County, North Carolina, serving three months under Capt. James Wilson, Col. — Rutherford's Regiment; he again enlisted in August, 1777, for three months, Capt. Jesse Lytle, Col. — Rutherford's Regiment.

In September 1780, he again served under Capt. Williams, Col. — Campbell's Regiment, serving three months, and finally for the fourth time, he served nine months under Capt. Jesse Lytle and Colonel Rutherford.

He was engaged in the Battles of King's Mountain, Cowpens. Guilford Court House, and Yorktown. He was wounded at Cowpens and was pensioned. He came to Illinois at an early day, settling in Moultrie County, then a part of Shelby County.

He died in 1838 and is buried near Sullivan, Moultrie County.

MRS. ANNA MARGARET LANGE JAMES.
DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

On the eve of the home-coming celebration at the University of Illinois, news of the death of Mrs. Anna Margaret Lange James, wife of the president of the university, cast a shadow over the affair. Death came Friday afternoon, November 13, 1914, at the North Shore sanitarium, Winnetka, Illinois. By the special request of the president, sent to Dr. Phelps, his executive clerk, none of the plans for the celebration were changed. It was Dr. James' wish that the games and other events be carried on just as planned.

At the request of President James, announcement of his wife's death was withheld until after the alumni mass meeting. When he asked that the home-coming program be carried out he said:

"This would have been the wish of my wife."

The president and his daughter Helen were at the bedside when death came. They were called at noon.

Mrs. James had been in failing health for nearly a year. For the last few months her condition had been grave. Death was expected momentarily. The heart of every friend of the university goes out to the president and his family in their hour of bereavement.

Besides her husband, Mrs. James is survived by two sons and a daughter, Anthony John, a lieutenant in the United States Navy; Herman G. James, associate professor of political science in the University of Texas; and Helen Dixon James.

The funeral took place Monday, November 16, 1914, from the auditorium of the university. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,



ANNA MARGARETHE LANGE,
Wife of Edmund Janes James, President of the
University of Illinois.

president of the University of Chicago; Dr. A. W. Harris, president of Northwestern University; leading educators of the middle west; the faculty and students of the University of Illinois and many townspeople were present.

The service began at 3:00 o'clock. A military escort accompanied the cortege to the auditorium and to the cemetery. The escort was composed of the commissioned officers of both the student regiments. Director Erb of the school of music presided at the organ and played the dirge. A quartet composed of professors of vocal culture at the university led the music.

Rev. F. B. Heibert, pastor of the Lutheran church of Champaign, and Rev. J. M. Page, of the University Episcopal church, assisted in the service. Rev. James C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the funeral address, interment followed immediately at Mount Hope cemetery.

The honorary pall-bearers included many distinguished men. They were: A. W. Harris, Evanston; H. P. Judson, Chicago; Thomas F. Holgate, Evanston; F. G. Blair, Springfield; J. C. Shafer, Evanston; William A. Dyche, Evanston; Charles M. Stuart, Evanston; James A. Patten, Evanston; T. J. Smith, W. L. Abbott, W. F. M. Goss, J. R. Trevett, T. J. Burrill, J. O. Cunningham, C. M. Moss, W. B. McKinley, M. W. Busey, S. A. Forbes, N. C. Ricker, I. O. Baker, B. F. Harris, E. Davenport, H. B. Ward.

Active pall-bearers were: David Kinley, T. A. Clark, E. L. Heintz, E. B. Greene, Otto Lessing, H. J. Van den Berg.

Besides the presidents of the two Illinois universities, some of the more prominent out of town attendants were: Mrs. Charles Davison, Mrs. Charles S. Bacon, Dean George P. Dryer, Prof. Albert C. Eychleshymer, Prof. and Mrs. Charles S. Williamson, Prof. and Mrs. Adolph Gehrmann, Prof. Julius Hess, Prof. Edward L. Heintz, Supt. William H. Browne, Prof. and Mrs. Thomas F. Holgate, Prof. and Mrs. James A. James, Prof. A. W. Patten, Mrs. P. C. Lutkin, Prof. S. P. Starr, Prof. L. E. Baker, Prof. F. J. Bernard.

The secret of such success as President James may have had is largely to be found in Mrs. James, according to their closest friends.

She was a remarkable woman, all the more remarkable because she steadily refused to come into the limelight at any time in the long career of her married life with President James, now more than thirty-five years, while she was really the inspiration, the driving wheel in many respects, the governor of the machine during all of this period.

She was a German by birth and training; for she was a woman grown when she came to this country to marry Dr. James, who was then principal of the high school in the Illinois State Normal University at Bloomington. She was born near Halle, Germany, where President James met her while a student at the University of Halle. She was the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman whose service included Schochwitz and Hoshnstedt, two small parishes near the city of Halle. As the child of a minister in the established church of Prussia, she had the social and intellectual advantages of a cultivated society and the best school and home training open to the girls of her time. Her earliest schooling was obtained with the children of the lord of the manor, Herr von Alvensleben, a distinguished member of one of the oldest noble families in Prussia. He, in common with the men of his class, employed private tutors for his own children during their early years and invited such other children to enter the home classes as he desired. Mrs. James had this rare opportunity.

She had the usual training of a German girl of her period—home school, boarding school, and cadet residence in cultivated families of her acquaintance. She passed in due course of time the examination for her certificate of high school teacher for girls' schools in Prussia, one of the most exacting of the kind in the country. She had later opportunity for the study of modern languages and history, having passed two years in Lausanne and Paris for the purpose of acquiring French, which she spoke and wrote with a rare fluency. From her residence in France dated a strong affection for the

French people and French literature and a great admiration for the achievements of this remarkable nation. She spoke and wrote English with the fluency of an educated American woman. She also mastered Italian.

As a girl and young woman she had excellent opportunities for acquiring an appreciation of music and skill in execution, having been a student of the famous composer, Robert Franz. She always was also especially devoted to the promotion of the interest in music and language study in whatever institution her husband may have been.

Mrs. James was an enthusiastic, patriotic Prussian and German. She always decorated the house on the emperor's birthday, and unlike many Germans who forget their fatherland and German speech, she trained her children to speak a correct and fluent German and begot in them a lively interest in, and admiration for, the best things in German life and characteristics.

This did not interfere at all with her equally great devotion and enthusiasm for America and things American. In fact her love for Germany and things German only served to increase her love for America. In the children's study hung portraits of Washington and Lincoln, whom she always held before the boys as examples whom they should emulate. One son, Anthony John, is lieutenant in the American navy, just now flag lieutenant to the American Admiral Howard of the Pacific squadron. The second son, Herman Gerlach, is assistant professor of politics and government in the University of Texas, while a third child, a daughter, Helen Dixon, has inherited her mother's ability as a musician, and is developing a voice of rare quality and beauty into one of strength and power. The children, it may be added, have been no mean assistance to their father's success. They have increased his popularity wherever the family has lived—no mean asset for a university president.

Mrs. James came naturally by her literary tastes and ability. Her father was a graduate of the University of Halle, a brilliant preacher and far-famed extemporaneous speaker,

sought eagerly by societies and clubs as the leading orator of festive occasions. He was a chaplain in the Prussian army and a keen and skillful debater in church councils. Her grandfather on her mother's side, William Gerlach, was professor of philosophy in the University of Halle for more than fifty years. He had begun his career as an instructor in Luther's University at Wittenberg when still a young man. He was called to Heidelberg in 1820, as successor to Hegel, the greatest philosopher of his time, when the latter was called to Berlin; but Gerlach took instead the chair at Halle.

Mrs. James' great grandfather and her great, great grandfather were both professors of the classics in the University of Leipzig, where they were important factors in that revival of classical learning in Germany at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, which did so much to make German universities the center of the world's scientific and educational progress.

Mrs. James believed thoroughly in the emperor's doctrine that *Kinder, Kirche und Kuche*—children, church and cuisine—should form the chief interest of even the modern woman; and yet she recognized that the world is changing, and became of late an earnest advocate of woman suffrage. She educated her own daughter for the highest duties of citizenship which the ballot has brought to woman. She was a successful and devoted housekeeper. She was economical in her housekeeping, for she hated two things in the world, lying and wastefulness. What she saved by her economy and self-denial, she gave away to deserving causes. From her savings over a period of a series of years in the allowance for household expenses she subscribed a thousand dollars toward the building of the Young Men's Christian Association for the students at the University of Illinois, and another five hundred dollars saved in the same way toward the erection of a similar building for the Young Women's Christian Association for the same institution. Both these subscriptions were made at the critical point in the life of these undertakings. They did much toward giving the projects that final impulse which is so necessary

sometimes in such enterprises at strategic moments, and thus helped to carry them both through to triumphant success.

She was an active, ardent worker in the church and church affairs and church interests; and though devoted to her own church, took a keen interest in the work and welfare of all the churches to which students went—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

In spite of her early associations and training and intercourse with a small exclusive social circle in an aristocratic country, she was thoroughly democratic. She believed and acted upon her belief that everybody, no matter what his social or political or other station or influence might be, should be tried by the uniform standard of efficiency and honesty, in the largest and fullest sense of that term.

Although by nature an extremely social and hospitable woman, she cared little for social prestige or success in the ordinary sense of that term. She much preferred to spend her leisure time with people who needed her help, rather than cultivate social relations of the ordinary type. She had little interest in the doings of high society, appearing seldom at the social functions of the twin cities. On the other hand, she seldom sat down to lunch or dinner in her own home without having one or two guests, most often from the ranks of the instructors or assistants or their wives, because in the first place she keenly enjoyed such social intercourse herself, and in the second place she felt that it might be of some little service and refreshment to them and "the society people," she often said, "do not need me." She was a grandmother to all the faculty babies. She knew when they were expected and was on hand with some attention to welcome them, and if grief or sorrow came to a young woman she was glad to comfort or assist. She followed the scriptural injunction of rejoicing with them that rejoice and weeping with them that weep. She put her whole life and fortune as fully as the president himself into the work of the University, making it her business to help the assistants and new or younger members of the faculty feel at home in their work and life. Mrs. James had especially

a keen interest in everything relating to the students and their welfare. She was a welcome visitor at their social functions, and was unwearied in her efforts to be of service to them. She always did what she could to establish and maintain high ideals of life among the students. With a rare discretion she also carefully refrained from ever trying to run the university or form the course of university policy. Many have been the attempts as a matter of course to influence the president's action through the unbounded admiration and affection he was known to entertain for her. To such advances she always answered, "I do not attempt to interfere in any way with the conduct of university affairs by my husband. That is his business, not mine. I could not influence him in such matters if I would, and I would not if I could. I trust his good will and good judgment. Let me know how else I can serve you."

All this made her unusually popular wherever she has been. "I am sorry you are going to leave us," said a trustee of Northwestern university, when he learned of the president's decision to go to Illinois. "But if you will leave Mrs. James, I will call it square." And Philadelphia and Chicago re-echoed the same sentiment when President James left the former for Chicago and the latter for Northwestern. All of which goes to show that the old fashioned woman still plays even in our modern society, the fundamental role which has always belonged to her in the community.

As a young woman after marriage, while keeping house without a servant, she learned Latin that she might assist her husband in his work as principal of the high school by correcting his pupils' papers for him, and thus giving him time and leisure to go on with his studies which were fitting him for his later positions as university professor and president. She used to say laughingly, to people who expostulated with her for spending her time that way, "I am grooming my race-horse. He's got to win."

Anna Margaret Lange James came from an old and fixed society into the semi-pioneer country of central Illinois thirty-

five years ago, removed from there to the peaceful circles of the Quaker City and then to the breeziness of the Windy City on the lake, and then to the quiet academic shades of the twin cities in the heart of the corn belt. Everywhere and always her intelligence, sympathy, shrewdness and kindly spirit made her equally at home with all classes and conditions of men and women. With an invitation to the court ball in Berlin a year or two ago came the message that the minister wished to introduce to the emperor a woman who in her own life had exemplified to the people of other nations the qualities which had made the German people great.

Mrs. James had another side. She had a great sense of humor, and her gift at repartee was the source of much amusement and enjoyment to her friends. One of the guests sitting at dinner in Paris, a young Frenchman, was making jokes at the expense of the Germans, and claiming the superiority in every respect for the French, which Mrs. James as adroitly turned, when he ended up with the remark, "Well, madam, you cannot deny that France is ahead of Germany in one respect—France had a Joan of Arc, Germany never produced such a character." "No, in Germany the men do the fighting," was her reply. "We do not have to rely upon women."

Mrs. James had a remarkable memory for names and faces. It is said that she knew and could call by name all of the students on the campus of Northwestern university—nearly two thousand—after a residence of two years.

It is impossible, of course, to know by sight and name any more than a fraction of the thousands of students on the campus of the University of Illinois. The faculty itself has grown so large that it is no small task for any one person to know them. But Mrs. James came as near performing this feat as anyone, except the dean of men himself.

She had the rare quality of utter and complete frankness, combined with a universal sympathy which counteracted the usual unpleasant results of such frankness. "She comes nearer speaking the plain, unvarnished truth at all times and to all people than any person I ever knew," said a long time

friend of her, "and how she does it and still manages to keep the love of friends and the admiration of critics is more than I can understand. It must be because everyone sees and feels the genuine sympathy which she has for every person she meets, and specially for everyone who is in any sort of trouble or anxiety. Her heart goes out to mankind high and low, rich and poor in a truly remarkable way."

It is safe to say that in his determined effort to produce and maintain in the University of Illinois democratic traits and principles in the best sense of the word, among faculty and students, the president has had no more efficient coadjutor than this remarkable woman, who combined in herself the best inheritance of the civilization of the old world, with the keen and open-minded intelligence of the new.

The members of the Illinois State Historical Society extend to President James and his children their deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

GEN. JOHN I. RINAKER

John I. Rinaker was born in Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 18, 1830. When he was only two years old both of his parents died of cholera which in 1832 swept over this country.

In 1837 he came to Sangamon county Illinois and when he was nine years old he was thrown on his own resources.

In 1840 he went to Morgan County and worked on a farm, attending country schools whenever the opportunity presented. When he was nineteen years of age he attended Illinois College, having previously earned the money for board and tuition by labor on a farm. After he entered College, he taught school from time to time to earn money to continue his education.

In 1850 he entered McKendree College, and graduated from that institution in 1851. In 1852 he went to Carlinville, Ill., and made his home there for the remainder of his long life.

He studied law at Carlinville in the office of Gen. John M. Palmer and was admitted to the bar in 1854. On October 16, 1855 he married Miss Clarissa Keplinger of Franklin, Morgan County, Illinois. She and her four sons survive him.

In the second year of the Civil War, 1862, he raised a regiment of men, which was organized in August of that year at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, and was known as the 122 Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

He was made Colonel of this regiment, and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, September 4, 1862, and was ordered to report for duty at Columbus, Kentucky, and from there was sent to Trenton, Tennessee.

In December, 1862, the regiment with other troops moved to Jackson to defend that place against the Confederate forces under General Forrest.

The command marched in pursuit of the enemy to Lexington, Tenn., after which it returned to Jackson. On the 27th of

December the command went again in pursuit of Forrest who had attacked Trenton and captured about sixty men of the 122 Illinois Regiment.

At Parker's cross-roads they met the enemy and a fight ensued in which this regiment in connection with other troops drove the enemy from the grounds taking seven pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners.

In this engagement Colonel Rinaker was severely wounded. The command to which the regiment belonged moved in February 1863 to Corinth and from that time to the close of the war it constituted a part of the army of the Tennessee, and formed a part of the Sixteenth army corps.

In January, 1864, the regiment was stationed at Paducah and Cairo. Colonel Rinaker was assigned to the command of the post at Cairo, and remained there until June 1864, when he was ordered to Memphis with his regiment and thence to La Grange where they joined the forces under Gen. A. J. Smith who was then in command of two divisions of the Sixteenth Army corps.

Colonel Rinaker commanded his regiment in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864.

His regiment held the most advanced and exposed part of the Federal line, and held it successfully under repeated attacks of the Confederate forces under Generals S. D. Lee and N. B. Forrest. The Confederates were utterly defeated at Tupelo.

After this battle, in the fall of 1864, he went with his regiment to Missouri and took part in the campaign against Price's command. After the close of the Missouri campaign the command returned to St. Louis and thence to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived November 24, 1864. They were still a part of General Smith's command and of the army of the Tennessee.

In December they assisted in the defeat of the Confederate forces under Gen. Hood, whom they followed to Eastport, Miss.

In February Colonel Rinaker was placed in command of the first brigade, second division of the Sixteenth Army Corps,

and with his brigade went to New Orleans and then took part in the campaign against Mobile.

In April 1865 his command was a part of the forces that stormed the works at Fort Blakely, and General Rinaker bore a conspicuous part in making the assault, and for gallant and meritorious service he was recommended for and received promotion.

The 122 regiment was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., August 4, 1865.

General Rinaker was promoted and breveted brigadier general, the appointment dating from March 13, 1865.

After the war closed he returned to Carlinville and resumed the practice of law, to which he devoted himself most assiduously the remainder of his life.

In his youth, General Rinaker was a democrat in politics, but when the stirring days of the Anti-Nebraska struggle came on he joined the newly organized Republican party to which he afterwards adhered.

General Rinaker twice served as presidential elector, 1872 and 1876, the latter year for the state at large. He was the candidate of his party for Congress in 1874 but was defeated. On account of his personal popularity, he ran 750 votes ahead of his party in Macoupin his home county although his opponent was Col. William R. Morrison.

He was several times prominently mentioned as the candidate of his party for governor of the State, but he invariably yielded his claims in favor of friends, also candidates, before the nominating convention.

In 1894 he was again a candidate for Congress and although his opponent was, after a contest in Congress, awarded the certificate of election by a majority of but sixty votes, this was not decided until near the close of the term, during which General Rinaker had occupied the seat of Congressman at Washington.

He was a reserved and modest man, but once having given his friendship he was a most devoted friend, and he was for years the foremost citizen of the little city of Carlinville whose

people seemed to turn to him for counsel on all questions, and his relations with his neighbors were almost of a paternal character.

He and his devoted wife lived together in the tenderest of relations for nearly sixty years.

General Rinaker died at Eustis, Florida, January 15, 1915, where he and Mrs. Rinaker had gone but a few days before to spend the winter months, as had been for some years their custom.

His remains were brought home to Carlinville for burial. The funeral was held from the Methodist Episcopal Church of which General Rinaker and his family were members.

The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon, January 19, and Carlinville spent the greater part of the day paying final tribute to its foremost citizen. By proclamation Mayor R. A. Hankins suspended all business in the city during the afternoon in honor of the dead man. Blackburn College closed its doors during the day and the students attended the funeral service en masse.

The obsequies were participated in by prominent men from many parts of the state as well as many lodges and organizations. In every respect the services were the most elaborate held in Carlinville for years.

St. Omer's Commandery Knights Templar in full dress uniform acted as escort of the body. Early in the afternoon the remains were conveyed from the family residence to the Methodist Episcopal Church where services were held at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. R. Y. Williams, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by Rev. A. H. Rhodes.

The services were opened by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, who delivered a prayer. Rev. Mr. Williams gave a biographical sketch of the decedent's life and chose for the text of his sermon, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

The sermon was very impressive and Rev. Williams referred touchingly to the life of General Rinaker, dwelling on his career and how his wonderful character had at all times as-

served itself, gaining for him the honor, love and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Williams also spoke of the decedent's political aspirations and of how his ideals had withheld him from many prominent positions.

General Rinaker's career forms a typical American life history. A poor boy, who by his own unaided efforts rose to the highest position of American citizenship, in both civil and military capacities.

One of the most touching parts of the service was the singing of "America" by a special choir. Of all selections of music this piece was General Rinaker's favorite, a fact which was well known to his friends. The choir also sang, "There is a Wideness in God's Mercy." Mrs. William M. Hudson, wife of President Hudson of Blackburn College, sang impressively "Make Me Pure."

At the conclusion of the services the remains were placed at the west entrance of the church and the throng of mourning friends passed the bier at this place to view the remains for the last time.

From the church the remains were escorted to the cemetery by numerous organizations of which General Rinaker was a member. Captain George Castle was the marshal of the day and besides the Knights Templar were Dan Messick post G. A. R., the local organization of the Odd Fellows, students of Blackburn College, members of the State bar and the local lodge of Masons.

The Masons had charge of the services at the grave. Interment was made in the family burying ground in the city cemetery.

The following were active pall bearers: C. T. Woodward, C. J. Lumpkin, J. B. Searcy, W. H. Behrens, J. M. Barcus and George Jordan.

Honorary pall bearers were: Senator C. A. Walker, Judge F. W. Burton, W. E. P. Anderson, W. F. Burgdoff, A. L. Hoblit, Dr. J. A. Conley, Mayor R. A. Hankins and Don A. Burke.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OF MOUNT STERLING, ILLINOIS, CELEBRATES ITS DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mount Sterling, Illinois, was begun Sunday, November 15, 1914, and continued throughout the week with special services each evening. On Sunday members of the congregation rallied and a large crowd was present at the morning service to hear the history of the church as told by Rev. J. O. Kirkpatrick, local pastor.

Sermons were preached by former pastors, including Rev. W. S. Phillips of Cerro Gordo, Illinois; Rev. W. H. McGee, of White Hall; Rev. Jesse Tharp, of Waynesville, Illinois.

A number of other former pastors were present and took part in the celebration before the conclusion of the Jubilee.

The Methodists of Brown County have had a remarkable history and among the remarks of Reverend Kirkpatrick, he said:

"In settling up this fertile section of Illinois, it seems that the Methodist Episcopal church had its representatives on the ground, very nearly if not quite as soon as any of the other religious denominations of Christians. A few Methodist families settled here as early as 1827, and others came in the years that followed closely that date. Levin Green and family, are credited as being the first people of this faith to take up their abode here. Then came the families of Granville Bond, Berry Orr, the Vanderventer's, Reid's, Brown's, Hamilton's, Pev-enhouse's, McGaskill's, Miller's, Bates', Lee's, Sadler's and Six's.

Methodist preaching occurred but seldom during these early times and was dispensed mostly by those who cleared and farmed their own land, built their own homes, raised their own

corn and potatoes, bacon and beans, etc., during the week and preached the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ on the Sabbath. While all were poorly clad, some were at times scarcely able to cloth themselves respectably to appear in public even in that primitive time. Once in a great while a traveling preacher would wend his way into this section and remain a day or so. The early settlers would gather in the little cabins to hear him proclaim the gospel message with a great deal more anxiety and zeal than do the people display today.

“In the year of 1832 the Rushville circuit was formed, which included the territory of Brown County, and Methodism began to develop. Other Methodist families came in to settle among their brethren, and the demand for preaching became greater as the years went by. But there were probably no regular appointments for circuit preachers until 1833, when a regular four weeks’ circuit was established, embracing parts of Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton and Pike counties, which included all of the territory of Brown. Rev. H. Summers, Peter Cartwright, T. N. Ralston, Peter Boring, W. H. Window, Wilson Pitner, W. T. Williams, D. B. Carter, and Spencer W. Hunter were the circuit riders first to preach throughout the newly organized circuit. In 1836 there were twenty-six regular appointments scattered over this territory, and at this time the most popular of the preachers included Dr. John P. Redmond, Peter Akers, John S. Barger, and a number of other faithful and earnest preachers.

“The first sermon of the Methodist faith ever preached in this section of Illinois was by Levin Green in 1829. The first sermon by a traveling preacher was by Spencer W. Hunter in 1830, who formed a class or society in 1831 in the home of Levin Green, about three or four miles north of Mt. Sterling, on the old John Roberts farm now owned by the Givens brothers. This class increased in members and usefulness and in 1837 they considered it necessary to build a log church in their neighborhood, on the farm of Granville Bond, which was the

first structure erected for Methodist worship in this section of the state.

“In 1848 the Ebenezer church was erected a few miles southwest of the old one, the old church was abandoned and the people flocked to the new place of worship. Their worship was faithful and continued in this church until 1875, when through the earnest and zealous labors of Rev. Granville Bond, who had retired as a superannuate of the Illinois conference after many years of earnest, faithful work, they located in Mound Station, and built a new and excellent church at a cost of \$2,400, and dedicated it to God free from debt.

“The Bethel church in Lee township was erected in 1836. It was hewed of logs and cost \$150. A log church was also built in Pea Ridge township in 1834.

“The first Methodists in Mount Sterling were the Brazelton's, Kirlin's, Wilson's, Brainards and Cheseldines, but they had no Methodist preaching until 1837, when Dr. J. P. Redmond first preached at Kirlin's tavern, on Main street, where Frank Hagel's store is now located. In 1840 the first Methodist church was erected in Mt. Sterling. It was a small frame structure, which cost \$500, and was erected, on the site where Dr. Henry Dearborn's office now stands. Dr. William J. Rutledge was the first preacher in charge. In 1852 a parsonage was also built in this city, and this was used until 1876 when through the efforts of Rev. L. W. Waldin, then the minister in charge, a new parsonage was secured. The church built in 1840 became quite dilapidated by 1858, when a new one, considerably larger and more comfortable, was erected on Main Cross and South streets at a cost of \$3,000, and in 1879, this was repaired and partially rebuilt, a new vestibule and belfry added, making the very neat and comfortable house of worship that the good people of the Methodist faith are worshipping in to this day, and in which the diamond anniversary of Methodism in this county was fittingly and elaborately celebrated.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS
STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

The following named books, letters and manuscripts have been presented to the library. The Board of Trustees of the library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them:

Alton, Illinois. Some of the historic sites and homes of Alton, Illinois. Prepared by the Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., Alton, Illinois. Gift of W. T. Norton, Alton, Illinois.

American Rabbis. The principles and achievements of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (twenty-fifth anniversary address), Rabbi David Philipson. Reprinted from year book Volume XXIV, Central Conference of American Rabbis. 35 p. 8vo. 1914. Gift of Julian Morgenstern, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Baker Family. Ancestors of Samuel Baker, of Pleasant Valley, New York, with some of his descendants, compiled by Frank Baker, 643 Woodland Park, Chicago. 58 p. 4to, 1914. Gift of Judge Frank Baker, of Chicago.

Beckwith, Hiram W. Address of Hiram W. Beckwith, delivered before the Old Settlers' Meeting in Danville, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1878. Typewritten copy. Gift of Judge J. O. Cunningham, Urbana, Illinois.

California Society of Pioneers, San Francisco, California. Constitution, By-Laws of the Society of California Pioneers as revised July, 1912, annual report of the officers of the Society July 1, 1914. Gift of the Society.

The Carnegie Endowment for National Peace Year Book, 1913-14. 203 p. 8 vo, Washington, D. C., 1914. Press of Byron S. Adams. Gift of Carnegie Endowment for National Peace, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Dodds, Joseph, Land Grant to Joseph Dodds, signed by James Monroe. Dated April 10, 1824. Gift of W. C. Dodds, 2032 East Capitol Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.

French Family. Aaron French and his descendants. Compiled by Charles Newton French. 31 p. 8 vo., Chicago, 1910. Gift of Charles Newton French, 38 S. La Salle street, Chicago, Illinois.

Idaho Historical Society. Fourth biennial report of the librarian of the Historical Society of Idaho for the years 1913-1914. 29 p. 12 mo. Boise, Idaho, 1914. Publisher not given. Gift of the Idaho Historical Society.

Illinois Centennial Banquet. Copies of the menu, program, songs and Hon. Clark E. Carr's letter to the Commercial Association of Springfield, at the celebration of the ninety-sixth birthday anniversary of the State of Illinois, Dec. 3, 1914, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Illinois. Gift of Hon. William A. Northcott, President of the Springfield Commercial Association.

Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Conferences, 1911, 1912, 1913.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Twenty-third Continental Congress, 1914. 2 vols. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

Lampton Family. Sketch of the Lampton Family in America, 1740-1914. Clayton Keith, Comp. 59 p. 8 vo. Louisiana, Missouri, 1914. Publisher not given. Gift of Mr. Clayton Keith, Louisiana, Missouri.

Legend of the Ancient Moravian Sun Inn of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Brother Albrecht's Secret Chamber. A legend of the Ancient Moravian Sun Inn of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with historical notes concerning persons and events during Colonial and Revolutionary Days. By James B. Laux, 62 p. 8 vo. Lititz, Pennsylvania, 1914. Gift of Mr. James B. Laux, New York City.

Lincoln, Abraham. Abraham Lincoln and the Illinois Central Case. Gift of Hon. George A. Dupuy, Room 814, Illinois Central Station, Chicago, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln: Address by Rt. Rev. C. E. Cheney, D.D., in Memorial Hall, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1914. 25 p. 12 mo, 1914.

Lincoln, Abraham. Personal Reminiscences of the Martyred President, by his neighbor and intimate friend, Dr. William Jayne. An address delivered in Memorial Hall, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1900. 58 p. 12 mo, 1900.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address on Lincoln, 1907, in Memorial Hall, Chicago, by Charles Joseph Little. 16 p. 12 mo., Chicago, 1907.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address of Frederick W. Lehmann, delivered in Chicago, at Memorial Hall, Feb. 12, 1908. 36 p. 12 mo. 1908.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address delivered by Rev. Herman Page, D.D., in Memorial Hall, Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 12, 1913. 24 p. 12 mo, 1913.

Lincoln, Abraham. An address delivered by Hon. Frederick A. Smith in Memorial Hall, Feb. 12, 1913. 13 p. 12 mo., 1913.

(The above Lincoln addresses gift of G. A. R. Memorial Hall, C. E. Vaughn, Custodian, Chicago, Illinois.)

Lincoln, Abraham. Fac-simile of the autograph letter of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, to Gen. Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, ordering him to execute thirty-nine of the three hundred and three Indian murderers, found guilty by a military commission of massacring white people in the outbreak of 1862, and condemned to be hung. Dated Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1862. Original in the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota. Gift of Dr. Solon J. Buck, secretary Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Michigan Historical Commission Bulletins Nos. 1-4, 1913, 1914, and first annual report May 28, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913. Gift of the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan.

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo. Missouri Historical Society Collections, Vol. IV No. 3, 1913. St. Louis, Missouri, 1914. Gift of the Society.

Morgan County, Illinois. Deeds and transfers of land in Morgan County, Illinois, filed in 1839; Sangamon County in 1842; Mason County, 1850; Morgan County in 1854; Sangamon, 1854; Morgan, 1857; Morgan in 1858; Morgan in 1861; Morgan in 1862; Morgan in 1867. Gift of Miss Savillah T. Hinrichsen, Springfield, Illinois.

New York Historical Society. Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vols. XLV. and XLVI. 1912, 1913. 8 vo., New York, 1912, 1913. Gift of the New York Historical Society.

Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., Alton, Illinois. Year Book of the Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., Alton, Illinois, 1914. Gift of W. T. Norton, Alton, Illinois.

St. Joseph, Missouri Public Library. Twenty-fourth annual report of the Free Public Library of St. Joseph, Missouri. 16 p. 8 vo. St. Joseph, Missouri. 1914. Gift of the Library.

Westland, Nord-Amerikanische. Das Westland Nord-Amerikanische Zeitschrift fuer Deutschland. Von Dr. G. Engelmann und Capt. C. Newfield. Heidelberg, 1837. Joseph Englemann. Gift of Mrs. R. E. Rombauer, St. Louis, Missouri.

General Emery B. Harlan. Photograph. Gift of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

Lincoln Catafalque. Picture of, taken near Lake Shore, Chicago, Illinois. Gift of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall, Chicago, Illinois.

EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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No. IV.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING AT SPRINGFIELD, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 13-14, 1915.

This year is the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the great War between the States. As the year 1914 was the one hundredth year of peace between the United States and Great Britain, so the year 1915 is the fiftieth year of peace among our own people. Four years ago the Historical Society observed by a solemn memorial service the fiftieth anniversary of the breaking out of the War. And in a different manner we now observe this anniversary of the end of that cruel war. In contrast with the dreadful war in Europe, we may with deep thankfulness observe anniversaries of peace. The Historical Society will ask the Grand Army of the Republic, The Loyal Legion, The Sons of Veterans, The Spanish-American War Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies Auxiliary to the G. A. R., the Dames of the Loyal Legion, the Sons and

Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of 1812, and other patriotic organizations to participate in the celebration.

Judge W. G. Cochran, of Sullivan, Ill., Past Commander of the Illinois Department of the G. A. R., will deliver the annual address and other able speakers will participate in the meeting. The program committee and officers of the Historical Society earnestly request members of the Society to take an interest in this celebration and to attend its sessions.

CELEBRATION OF ILLINOIS DAY.

DECEMBER 3, 1914.

The Commercial Association of Springfield, Illinois on December 3, 1914, gave a reception and banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel in honor of the Illinois State Centennial Commission which met in Springfield on that day. The directors and members of the Illinois State Historical Society were also especially invited. Both ladies and gentlemen were invited to attend the celebration and there was a very large attendance. Addresses relating to the approaching centennial celebration were made by Gov. Edward F. Dunne, Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Chairman of the Centennial Commission; Hon. Kent E. Keller, also a member of the commission, and by Hon. Everett Jennings. Hon. William A. Northcott, president of the Commercial Association presided over the meeting and in a most happy manner introduced the speakers.

Hon. Clark E. Carr, honorary president of the Historical Society, who had been invited to speak at the banquet, wrote a letter expressing regret that he was unable to do so. The letter which contained much valuable historical information, with a picture of Colonel Carr, was printed by the Commercial Association and presented to the guests as a souvenir of the occasion. A valuable and interesting chronology of the State of Illinois compiled by Hon. Charles M. Tinney, secretary of the Commercial Association and printed as a small pamphlet was also given to the guests, as was a handsome menu booklet

which contained words of the songs sung during the evening. The musical numbers were very much enjoyed.

The ladies and gentlemen attending the banquet were all enthusiastic in their approval of plans for the Centennial celebration including the Centennial Memorial Building.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Chicago, December 28, 29, 30, 1914. An unusually large number of historical workers were present and the meetings were of great interest.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Illinois State Historical Society was a member of the Committee on Arrangements and did much to add to the pleasure and comfort of the members of the Association.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its semi-annual meeting in Chicago at the same time.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The plans for the celebration of the centennial of the State of Illinois are progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The Committee on Centennial Memorial publications of which Dr. Otto L. Schmidt is chairman has its plans well matured.

Authors and editors are for the most part selected.

The Centennial Memorial Publication series will consist of six volumes the first of which will be entitled Illinois in 1818. It will embrace an account of social, economic and political conditions of Illinois at the close of its territorial period; of the organization of the state and its admission to the Union. This will be edited by Dr. Solon J. Buck a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and whose work on volume Nine of the Illinois Historical Collections, entitled a bibliography of travels in Illinois 1765-1865 has received the highest praise from historical students. Dr. Buck is now secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. This will be the first volume

published. The other five numbers are to be a series of volumes relating to the different periods of State history.

The series will be issued under the general editorship of Prof. Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois whose work on the Illinois Historical Collections has gained for him a reputation which is second to none in the field of western history. Several other historical writers have been secured to edit special volumes of the series for which their ability and experience have made them particularly well qualified.

The several volumes are to bear the following titles:

Volume I.—Illinois, Province and Territory, 1673-1818.

Volume II.—The Frontier State, 1818-1848.

Volume III.—The Era of Transition, 1848-1870.

Volume IV.—The Industrial State, 1870-1893.

Volume V.—The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918.

It is expected that these volumes will be written in a narrative style which will be attractive to the general reader but there will be notes and bibliographical apparatus which will make them valuable for the use of scholars.

The other committees of the Centennial Commission are of course not so well advanced in their work as the work for the actual celebration, the pageant and exposition will in the main come nearer to the time of the centennial in 1918.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Illinois State Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is about completed and is one of the most attractive buildings on the Exposition grounds.

The Illinois Commissioners have attempted to arrange for the comfort and convenience of Illinoisans visiting the exposition. Rest rooms, and meeting places and places for registration will be provided. A magnificent pipe organ has been placed in the building and entertainments will be given in a large assembly hall.

A Lincoln Memorial room is a special feature of the building.

A Lincoln Memorial Committee of the State Commission has been appointed of which State Senator Hon. N. Elmo Franklin of McLean County, is chairman, and under the direction of this committee a Lincoln exhibit has been prepared by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society. Mrs. Weber has asked the advice and co-operation of the most prominent Lincoln collectors and they have responded with enthusiasm and have given substantial aid to the project.

Among those who have assisted Mrs. Weber in the work are Mr. F. H. Meserve, Mr. Judd Stewart of New York, Miss Helen Nicolay, and the family of the late John Hay, and the Library of Congress of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Jesse W. Weik of Greencastle, Indiana; Mrs. Gertrude P. Swift of Ottawa, Kansas; the Chictgo Historical Society, Mr. C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, Gen. Walter R. Robbins and Mr. Charles Vaughn of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall of Chicago; Mrs. Josephine G. Prickett of Edwardsville, Ill.; Mrs. Walter L. Patterson, Hon. Clinton L. Conkling, Maj. E. S. Johnson, Mr. H. E. Barker, Miss Alice and Miss Ella Dorthirt of Springfield; Mr. Frederick M. Steele of Highland Park, Ill.; Mr. John S. Little of Rushville, Ill.; Mr. Edward G. Miner of Rochester, N. Y., and many others.

The exhibit consists of a history of the life of Abraham Lincoln in pictures, letters and documents. It is placed in eighteen flat wall cases, and is under glass. The frames or cases are arranged in chronological order and each item is carefully labeled. Above these cases are hung portraits of Mr. Lincoln, his family and his associates. There are also four glass show cases which contain relics and larger articles.

Mrs. Weber will go to San Francisco and personally superintend the installation of the exhibit.

PLANS FOR A CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The State Educational Building Commission which was created by the Forty-seventh and continued by the Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois for the purpose of considering

the question of the erection of a new state building to house the Illinois State Historical Library and Historical Society, the State Department of Education and perhaps other departments of similar nature, to suggest a site and make plans for the building, met recently with committees from the State Art Commission and the State Centennial Commission. This joint committee made a thorough examination of conditions and it is believed that some plan will be devised to relieve the overcrowded condition of the State Capitol Building.

TABLET TO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

On January 12, 1915 a beautiful bronze tablet to the Illinois Soldiers and Rangers who protected the frontier settlements of Illinois during the Second War with Great Britain was dedicated. The tablet is the work of Miss Nelly Walker a sculptor of Chicago, a pupil of Lorado Taft, and herself a descendant of a soldier of the war of 1812.

It represents a ranger of the Territorial period of the State. The figure is in high relief and the inscription is in low relief. The tablet has been placed on the wall at the north end of the State Library room, and the understanding is that when a new Historical Society or Educational Building is erected a special place will be made in it for the tablet.

The last session of the Legislature appropriated twelve hundred (\$1200) dollars for this tablet, and Governor Dunne appointed a commission to carry out the provisions of the act appropriating the money. Of this commission Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles was Chairman.

On the occasion of the dedication of the tablet Mrs. Wiles presided over the meeting and gave into the custody of the State the tablet as the conclusion and result of the work of the Commission.

Governor Dunne accepted it on behalf of the State. The historical address was made by President E. J. James of the University of Illinois.

Mrs. S. W. Earle, Illinois State President of the United Daughters of 1812, also delivered an interesting historical address. A few graceful words were spoken by the sculptor Miss Walker.

It was an inspiring and interesting occasion and the tablet is a beautiful and enduring tribute to the pioneers of the State who did inestimable service in the pioneer days of Illinois.

RECEPTION TO MRS. GEORGE T. PAGE, STATE REGENT OF THE ILLINOIS DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

On January 12, 1915, the day of the dedication of the tablet to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, already mentioned, a reception was given in the rooms of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society to Mrs. George T. Page, State Regent of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the Daughters of 1812, by the Springfield Chapter D. A. R. At the conclusion of the dedicatory services the audience was invited to go to the Historical Library, which is on the same floor of the Capitol building as the State Library in which the dedicatory exercises were held, and be presented to the distinguished visitors and partake of refreshments which were offered by the Springfield D. A. R.

The guests were received by Mrs. C. J. Doyle regent of the Springfield Chapter, Mrs. Page, the State Regent, and Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Earle, and the sculptor, Miss Walker.

The Historical Library had been transformed by decorations of American flags and flowers, and the visitors were made heartily welcome by a committee of ladies of the Chapter of which Mrs. Arthur Huntington was chairman. All the members of the committee are eligible to membership in the Society of the Daughters of 1812.

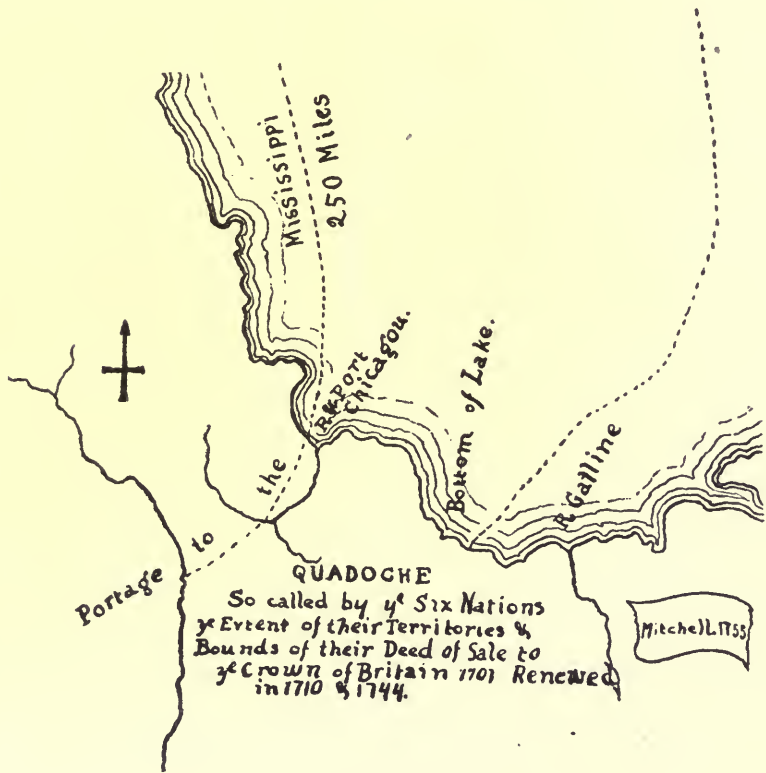
QUATHOGHE.

BY J. F. STEWARD.

In a recent article the question was again raised as to the meaning of the above word. Turning to "Colden's Indians,"

page XLVIII, of the introduction, we find that it is the Iroquois name for the Hurons, really the "Wyandots." On page 508, of Drake's Indians, we find the words "Quathoghies or Hurons." On Mitchell's map of 1755 we find the explanation. Many maps in my collection have the line of demarkation, with and without the word.

The accompanying cut is self-explanatory.



CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 9, 10, 1915.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans

was celebrated at New Orleans, under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society.

The very elaborate preparations that were being planned both in England and in America for the celebration of the one hundred years of peace between the two great nations, on December 24, 1914, the centennial date of the Treaty of Ghent were interrupted by the great war in Europe, but the fact that the last conflict of the war of 1812-1814, took place near New Orleans and is known in history as the Battle of New Orleans made it appropriate that the State of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans and the Louisiana Historical Society should in some significant way celebrate the anniversary of the battle. Accordingly, the Louisiana Historical Society appointed a committee to take up the matter of a proper commemoration of this great international anniversary. After consultation with the Louisiana members of Congress and of the United States Senate it was determined that the Society petition the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans to assist and make official by their sanction this movement.

Properly accredited with local support, and the state having appropriated a fund for the purpose, and although the first and more elaborate plans were necessarily changed by the European war, the Louisiana Historical Society prepared a splendid program which was most successfully carried out as follows:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

Rendezvous before New Orleans of warships of the United States. Salvo of one hundred guns at 9 a. m.

10 a. m.—Naval parade to Chalmette battle-ground and military participation at the monument ceremonies.

Noon—Official unveiling of the Chalmette Monument by the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812.

Salute by Washington Artillery.

Chorus—"God Save the King," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

4 p. m.—Te Deum, at Ursuline's Chapel followed by a reception.

8 p. m.—Reception at the Athenaeum with character dances of the period of 1812.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

9 a. m.—Visiting United States military forces, and militia from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi assembled at Washington Artillery Hall, from whence National and State officials and distinguished guests, escorted by local troops proceeded in parade to the old Spanish Armory, at the Cabildo, where was opened a permanent Battle Abbey museum exhibit in honor of Louisiana arms, showing the part which that province, territory, and, later, State, has taken in the upbuilding of this nation by the valiant holding of the settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi and in other fields.

2 p. m.—Ceremonial and reception at the Louisiana State Museum by the Louisiana Historical Society.

7:30 p. m.—Banquet to National and State officials and distinguished guests.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1915.

10 a. m.—Ceremonial pageant in Jackson Square replicating in every detail the "crowning of Old Hickory," as given after the battle of New Orleans in 1815.

The eighteen states of the Union of that period were represented by young ladies in appropriate costume surrounding a triumphal arch.

A grand pontifical mass and te deum in the St. Louis Cathedral followed as in the original thanksgiving ceremony.

Noon Parade of the Uniformed Ranks of Civic and Patriotic societies of the City of New Orleans, formed at Jackson Square.

Guests of the city of New Orleans were given medals of some composition, in replica of the gold medal given by Congress to Andrew Jackson in 1815.

They were also given white silk badges, which were reproductions of the badges worn at a banquet given General Jackson by the city of New Orleans in 1840.

All members of the Societies of the Sons and the Daughters of 1812 were invited and many attended the celebration.

At the banquet each guest was also given a solid silver spoon, commemorative of the Battle of New Orleans. Illinois was represented by Mrs. S. W. Earle, State President of the United Daughters of 1812, and by Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, chairman of the Illinois Commission for placing in the Illinois State Capitol the memorial tablet to the Soldiers of 1812. Mrs. Wiles is also a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Another member of the Illinois State Historical Society was one of the most earnest workers and an important factor in the success of the Centennial observance, Mr. W. O. Hart, of New Orleans, chairman of the Invitation Committee, and toast master at the banquet, being a member of the Illinois Society, as well as one of the most prominent members of the Louisiana Historical Society.

The celebration was a memorable one and the Louisiana Historical Society and the people of New Orleans are to be congratulated upon its character and its complete success.

NATIONAL SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS
OF 1812, STATE OF MISSOURI, TO OBSERVE
THE RATIFICATION OF PEACE BE-
TWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND
THE UNITED STATES.

To the Historical and Patriotic Societies Army and Navy:

A Centennial Memorial Celebration will be held under the auspices of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 of Missouri, in Saint Louis, at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, February 16, 1915, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Ratification of International Peace between Great Britain and the United States.

A bronze tablet containing a Biographical Allegory of the Famous men of the Heroic Age in Missouri History will be unveiled, covering the period between the years 1794-1815.

The United States Daughters of 1812 represent a Society which was incorporated by the United States Congress, and which has been given the key to the Chalmette Monument in New Orleans by the United States Congress.

The objects of the Society are patriotic, educational, historic and civic.

The men who contributed extensive territory, established permanent trading centers, discovered scientific truths in Physiology and the Applied Arts, rendered unparalleled military service against a savage enemy, excelled in construction, statesmanship and impartial jurisprudence, launched the public Schools and originated the New Idea of Nationalism—were mostly men of the period represented by the N. S. U. S. D. 1812, the Heroic Age in Missouri History.

While all patriotic citizens are concerned in solving the present problems, before our country, while every hand is stretched out to aid the suffering in our own and foreign lands, brought on by a war between civilized man—would it not be well and patriotic to pause a moment to pay a loving tribute to our fore-fathers and to give a grateful thought in acknowledgement of our debt of gratitude to the men and women who fought with Indian savages to defend their homesteads and villages from extermination—thus bequeathing to us, their descendants, a civilization that is so rich and complete as to be impossible to conceive of or to describe?

NECROLOGY

MRS. MARY F. ASHLEY DENEEN.

Mrs. Mary Ashley Deneen, mother of former Governor Charles S. Deneen, died December 20, 1914, at her home in the Yale Apartments, 6565 Yale avenue, Chicago, of heart failure following an attack of paralysis.

Mrs. Deneen was born Dec. 19, 1836, in Lebanon, Illinois. She was the daughter of Hiram K. Ashley and Sarah Horner, residents of that section of the state. When a young girl Mrs. Deneen attended the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville and later attended Wesleyan college at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which she was graduated in 1855.

Later in that year she was married to Samuel H. Deneen, who for thirty years was professor of Latin and Medieval History at McKendree College at Lebanon, a veteran of the Civil War and later United States Consul at Belleville, Ontario.

Hiram K. Ashley, Mrs. Deneen's father, and her grandfather, were among the organizers of McKendree College, a Methodist institution of which board of trustees former Governor Deneen is now president.

Mrs. Deneen is survived by her son and two daughters, Mrs. Fred J. Dickson of New York City and Miss Florence Deneen, head assistant of Altgeld School, Chicago. She also is survived by one brother, William Horner Ashley, of Carbondale, Illinois. Funeral services were held Tuesday at the home of former Governor Deneen, Normal boulevard and West Sixty-first place, and burial was made Wednesday at Lebanon, Illinois.

"My mother has enjoyed good health and her death was a great shock to all of us," said former Governor Deneen. "At 9 o'clock in the morning, she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and died soon afterward. She was 78 years old last Friday."

Mrs. Deneen was connected by blood and marriage with many of the prominent old families of the state. She was a woman of great strength of character and did her duty fearlessly. She had a large acquaintance throughout Illinois and was much interested in state history and public affairs generally.

She was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society and took pleasure in attending its annual meetings.

Three of the pallbearers at the funeral of Mrs. Mary Frances Ashley Deneen, performed the same function at the funeral of her husband more than nineteen years ago. They were Maj. H. G. Fulton, Alexander Whitehall, and William Eakin. They are members of George G. Meade Post of Englewood, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which Mr. Deneen was a comrade.

A guard of fifteen members of the Post, an unusual honor conferred upon a woman, accompanied the body of Mrs. Deneen from the residence at 6565 Yale avenue, to the Wabash station at Sixty-third street. The funeral party boarded a train for Lebanon, Illinois, the birthplace of Mrs. Deneen, where burial was made.

Services at the residence were conducted by the Rev. James A. Beebe, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Englewood. A fuller account of the life of Mrs. Deneen will be published in a later number of the Journal.

CAPTAIN JOHN WICKLIFFE KITCHELL

AGED 79 YEARS, FRIEND OF LINCOLN DIES.

Capt. John Wickliffe Kitchell, born May 10, 1835, died Dec. 26, 1914.

Capt. John Wickliffe Kitchell, philanthropist, civil war veteran and friend of Abraham Lincoln, died Dec. 26, 1914, at his home in Pana, Illinois, aged 79 years. Business was suspended in Pana during his funeral. Captain Kitchell, who gave Pana the Kitchell public parks, state agricultural experimental station, Lincoln monument and contributed liberally to many state institutions, was born in Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, May 10, 1835. He left an estate estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

Captain Kitchell died at 1:15 o'clock and his death followed an illness of five weeks. For several hours previous to his demise he had been unconscious and three days ago all hope for his recovery was surrendered by his physicians, who had given him minutest attention for the past fortnight.

The death of Captain Kitchell followed closely on the dedication of the Robert Little-Rosemond road, the first brick paved roadway in Central or Southern Illinois. This road was built by Captain Kitchell and his wife, Mrs. Mary Little Kitchell, at a personal expense of \$60,000, and was donated to Rosemond township. The road was built as a testimonial to Mrs. Kitchell's father, Robert Little, and is four miles in length. The dedication was held November 14, 1914, and Captain Kitchell was able to be in attendance a few minutes and spoke a few words from the platform to the assembled three thousand people.

Captain Kitchell's illness at first was not thought serious, and a week ago there was a marked improvement, and he was

able to be up and about his room, while prior to that time he was unable to obtain needed rest. A relapse came last Saturday and it was necessary to operate as a carbuncle on his neck developed tumorous symptoms.

John Wickliffe Kitchell was the son of Wickliffe Kitchell and Elizabeth Ross-Kitchell and was born in Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, May 10, 1835. His father was a native of New York and one of the original founders of the Republican party. Wickliffe Kitchell came to Illinois in 1818, and at the time of his death he owned a section of land near Pana, which he was improving. This was in 1869. Wickliffe Kitchell, like his son, John W. Kitchell, was one time a candidate of the Republican party for congress. He attended and helped to organize the first Republican state convention at Bloomington in 1856, and was well acquainted with Lincoln, Lyman, Trumbull, Stephen A. Douglas, General James Shields, John M. Palmer and many other notables. Captain Kitchell's brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, was formerly circuit judge at Olney, Illinois, and another brother, Edward Kitchell, was internal revenue collector of his district in this state and a one-time Republican candidate for congress.

John W. Kitchell at an early age began the study of law at Fort Madison, Iowa, being associated with the late Judge Miller, for more than twenty years supreme judge of Iowa. Captain Kitchell located in Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1850, and lived there and practiced law with Judge E. Y. Rice, against whom he made the race for congress in 1874, but was defeated by reason of the district being largely Democratic.

Captain Kitchell's home was in Hillsboro from 1850 to 1866, with the exception of one year when he was located at Charleston, Illinois, and edited the Charleston Courier. He also edited the Hillsboro Monitor and the Montgomery County Herald at Hillsboro. He came to Pana with his wife in 1866, where he resided until his death. Captain Kitchell from 1854 to 1861 was first assistant reading clerk in the Illinois legislature and was the first clerk to ever receive pay for working after 12 o'clock at night. He was reading clerk when the legislature

elected Lyman Trumbull to the United States senate, and was also clerk when the late United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom was speaker of the Illinois house.

Captain Kitchell had the good fortune to be one of those who assembled at Springfield to bid farewell to President Lincoln when he took his departure for Washington and to hear from the platform of the car on which he stood, the memorable last words which the president-elect uttered to the throng of anxious friends at his old home.

When the war broke out and Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 troops, Captain Kitchell at once enlisted in the first company raised in Montgomery County at Hillsboro. On arriving in Springfield, Captain Kitchell resigned his position as reading clerk of the Illinois house and went with his company to Camp Yates. He was chosen first lieutenant, was appointed adjutant of the regiment and afterwards captain of Company H, and on the expiration of his term was discharged. At the next pressing call for troops, in 1862, he was principally instrumental in raising a company. Later Captain Kitchell served as a private, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant.

Captain Kitchell married Miss Mary Frances Little, daughter of Col. Robert Little, of Audubon, Montgomery County, Illinois, Feb. 27, 1862. They made their home in Hillsboro until 1866, when they located in Pana, then a small village of a few homes and a mere handful of people. Captain Kitchell opened a law office at once and gave his time to the active practice of the law. He was for a time associated with the late Judge A. C. McMillen, but the majority of his time he practiced alone.

From his earliest residence in Pana Captain Kitchell had faith in her future prosperity, mineral wealth and rich farming community. In 1882 he organized a company that prospected for and located a rich vein of coal, 700 feet below the surface of the ground. The borings and solid core taken out of the first hole were kept by Captain Kitchell. The result of the finding of coal was the sinking of the four large coal mines

now in this city. He was president of the Pana Improvement Association. He was also president and treasurer of the Springside Coal Company, which put down the Springside mine, the late David J. Overholt being associated with him. He retired from its management in 1891.

At the time of his death he was probably the largest land owner in Central Illinois, having many large farms in this section in the hands of a splendid corps of tenants. All of these farms in later years Captain Kitchell personally superintended. No estimate can at this time be placed upon Captain Kitchell's wealth, but he is rated a millionaire by many, his holdings being principally large farm lands.

Deceased has no near relatives as survivors other than his wife, Mrs. Mary F. Little Kitchell. There are numerous cousins, nephews and nieces and more distant relatives.

The funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the family residence on Quality Hill, and was for the public. Rev. Frank P. Miller, of the Maroa Presbyterian church conducted the services, and burial was made at Rosemond Grove cemetery.

Mayor Corman, of Pana, issued a proclamation calling attention to the death of Captain Kitchell, and asking that all business be suspended from 1 to 3 o'clock, the hours of the funeral. President Warren Penwell of the Commercial club, also issued a similar appeal to that of Mayor Corman, calling for the suspension of all business.

JAMES MONROE BENSON

DEATH OF PIONEER RESIDENT OF SANGAMON, GALLATIN AND
JOHNSON COUNTIES, AND A VETERAN OF THE WAR
BETWEEN THE STATES.

James Monroe Benson was born in Sangamon County near where the City of Springfield, Illinois, now stands, February the 6, 1822. He was the son of Charles R. and Mary (Riggin) Benson, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee; his grandparents, Babel Benson and Nelly Soward, resided in Greenbrier County, Virginia; his father was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, September the 28th, 1793, and his mother, Mary ((Riggin) Benson, daughter of James Riggin, a Methodist minister, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, June the 23rd, 1796. His parents were married in Knox County, Tennessee, April the 5th, 1821, and emigrated the following fall, to Sangamon County, Illinois. In 1830 his parents removed from Sangamon County to Gallatin County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, his father served in the War of 1812 and he served as first lieutenant of Company K, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He was converted and joined the M. E. church at the age of twenty years. He was married April the 29th, 1845, to Celinda Slack, of Johnson County; to this union fourteen children were born; three sons and a daughter survive him. He entered his farm on government land in Johnson County and resided on the same farm for sixty years. While comparatively a young man he deeded several acres of his land, on which is erected Wesley Chapel, where his funeral was held, to the M. E. church. For a period of more than forty years, he cared for the church—furnishing light and fuel without recompense, that his friends and neighbors might come and worship God in comfort. On September

the 17th, 1914, at the age of 92 years, 7 months and 11 days, he passed away at his home in Johnson County. Funeral services were conducted at the little church on the old home place, by his pastor, Rev. L. M. Leyerle, assisted by W. J. Peterson. He was borne to his last resting place in Graves cemetery by the loving hands of six grandsons, and escorted by twelve of his old Comrades in Arms and a host of relatives, and, there his old friends, neighbors and loved ones took a last farewell of this good man.

MRS. CATHERINE BERGEN JONES.

Funeral services for Mrs. Catherine Bergen Jones, aged nearly 90 years, who died Sunday night January 3, 1915, were held at 2 o'clock Wednesday, January 6, at her home, 820 North Fifth street, Rev. Donald C. Macleod, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of which her father was first pastor, and Rev. A. G. Bergen, pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church, officiating.

Rev. MacLeod preached briefly from Psalm 92:12-14, and a choir composed of John J. Bergen and his daughter Mrs. Louisa N. Montgomery of Virginia, and Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Bergen sang the decedent's favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation." Rev. Mr. Bergen offered a prayer. Interment was made in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Decedent's relatives present at the services from out of town were Mrs. Hardin Nance, Edward Berger of Petersburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Bergen and Mrs. Louisa N. Montgomery of Virginia, Ill.

The following obituary written of Mrs. Jones :

Mrs. Catherine Bergen Jones died on Sunday, the third of January 1915—in her ninety-ninth year, at her home, 820 North 5th Street, Springfield, Illinois.

On account of her advanced age, long residence and intimate connection with the history of Springfield and vicinity, she was one of its best known and most interesting characters.

Mrs. Jones was the daughter of the late Rev. John G. Bergen one of the pioneer ministers of Illinois. When he came to Illinois he was one of the seven Presbyterian ministers in the State, and the first Christian minister to labor and establish a church in Springfield and vicinity.

Dr. Bergen came with his family from Princeton N. J., to Springfield in 1828. Mrs. Catherine Bergen Jones, his second

daughter, born September 23, 1816, was 12 years of age when she came to Springfield with her family, arriving in the city on her 12th birthday, September 23, 1828.

During the long period of 87 years, she has been a sympathetic and intelligent observer of all the stirring events of our history, local, state and national.

It is interesting to note that the life of Mrs. Jones practically encircled a century. And in view of her exceptional natural talents, and the wonderful preservation of all her natural powers; and her sustained interest to the end in all the movements of the world, she has probably left no one behind her whose life is such a splendid commentary upon the history of the most wonderful century of human civilization.

We will appreciate the significance of such a life as this when we understand it is almost as comprehensive as American history. If she did not join hands with George Washington, she did with LaFayette and many other contemporaries of the first president and father of our American Republic. It is hard for us to appreciate that Mrs. Jones' life reached back through all the complexity of our present day civilization to the time of real (American) simplicity. Her early life antedated the aeroplane, wireless telegraphy, the automobile, the arc-light, the telephone, the telegraph, the use of anaesthetic in surgery, the discovery of the expansive power of steam, the railroad, steamship, the steam engine, the spring wagon, and everything characteristic of the life of our age. She lived in our wonderful world. She lived in a simple world before it—and now she lives in another world.

Upon the occasion of General Lafayette's final visit to the United States, in 1825, he was touring the country and was tendered a reception at Madison, New Jersey. As a part of the reception, the thirteen original colonies were represented by thirteen little girls, arrayed in white robes and tastefully adorned with flowers and evergreens. Among the thirteen little misses were, the deceased Catherine Bergen and her sister, Jane. The thirteen little girls stepped out before

General LaFayette, and in concert pronounced the following address, in a clear, distinct and impressive manner :

All hail to the hero Columbia's great friend;
 Whose fame will resound till creation shall end;
 Now welcome, thrice welcome, to our happy clime,
 Where virtue is honored in Freedom sublime.
 You sought us weak, and found us when poor,
 But now we are strong, and the conflict is o'er;
 We tender our homage, extend you our hands,
 And gratitude every bosom expands.
 The loss of our Washington still we regret,
 But almost behold him in thee, LaFayette;
 And could his good spirit look now from the dead,
 The heavens would scarcely retain the blest shade.
 Now, fare you well father, we see you no more—
 The ocean will bear you away from our shore;
 May fortune attend you across the broad main,
 Until your own daughters embrace you again.

Between 1828 and 1836 she lived in "The Manse" with her parents, during which time her father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, continuing his pastorate until 1848. In 1836 she was united in marriage with Mr. Edward Jones, an attorney of Springfield.

Mrs. Jones united with the First Presbyterian Church of which her father was the first pastor more than eighty years ago in the year 1834, and was a charter member of what was said to be the first Sunday School Class in this county, which was organized sixty-nine years ago.

Her interest in current events and world topics even until the last days of her life has been remarked by her friends. During the last presidential campaign she was well informed, and a contributor to President Wilson's campaign fund, for which the president in two letters thanked her, not only for her donation, but for her interest in the election. She was also active in the cause of temperance and cast a vote for prohibition at the last "dry" fight in her ninety-eighth year.

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